"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Thursday and probably Friday; gentle to moderate winds, mostly south.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,306. ... NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GERMANS RETAKE FORT DE DOUAUMONT AND DRIVE FRENCH OUT OF CUMIERES IN MOST VIOLENT FIGHTING OF THE WAR

GERMANS ATTACK IN WAVES

Two Fresh Bavarian Divisions Finally Carry Ruined Fort.

FRENCH HOLD APPROACHES

Great Assaults, Repeated All Day Long, Cost the Germans Great Loss, Says Paris.

ANOTHER DRIVE ON WEST

Crown Prince, Using Three Divisions, Attacks from Dead Man Hill to River, Winning Cumieres.

LONDON, May 24.—In battles which are described as the most violent of the whole war the Germans recaptured today the ruined Fort de Douaumont, northeast of Verdun, wrested from them in furious attacks by the French on Monday and Tuesday. Two fresh divisions of Bavarians were thrown in in successive attacks, which the French report says lasted all day long. Enormous losses were inflicted on the Germans, but the French were finally forced back to the approaches of the fort. These they still hold, according to the War Office statement.

This great struggle east of the Meuse was preceded by one scarcely less violent on the west bank. Last night the Germans launched a powerful offense from Dead Man Hill to the Meuse. In hand-to-hand fighting the French held their own in this sector except in the low position on the river bank, where the German Thuringian troops captured the village of Cumières. The struggle on this front continued all day, and tonight the French say they have retaken trenches in the southern outskirts of the village.

Three divisions of German troops have been employed in the sector of Dead Man Hill since the renewal of the intense Verdun struggle on Saturday.

The fighting around Douaumont last night netted the Germans some gain. "A small part of a trench" was conceded to the Germans in the afternoon Paris report, which adds:

"This has been accomplished without counting the cost in human lives."

Berlin reports hand-to-hand combats between the Germans and the British troops. At Cumières 300 prisoners were taken by the Germans, and in the fighting around Douaumont 550, the official statement declares. Furious attacks by the French in this latter region are reported.

The text of the French official statement tonight reads:

On the left bank of the Meuse the infantry action continued east of Le Mort Homme. Several times our artillery fire stopped the enemy, who had attempted to debouch from the village of Cumières. In the course of the afternoon a spirited counterattack enabled us to retake trenches situated on the southern outskirts of the village.

On the right bank the bombardment was redoubled in the region of Fort de Douaumont, on which the enemy had particularly set himself. Furious attacks with two Bavarian divisions newly arrived on this front succeeded one other all day. After several fruitless attempts and enormous losses the enemy succeeded in reoccupying the ruins of the fort. Our troops hold the immediate approach.

About the same time an attempt to flank our positions in the Gaillette Wood completely failed under our gunfire and the fire of our infantry.

There is no event of importance to report on the rest of the front.

Loss of Cumieres Admitted.

The French official statement of this afternoon follows:

In the Champagne district the Germans, by the use of gas, endeavored to occupy our lines at a point to the west of the Navarin Farm. Our curtain of fire threw the enemy back to his trenches.

On the left bank of the River Meuse the Germans undertook last night a powerful offensive action to the east of Dead Man Hill. After hand-to-hand fighting the enemy penetrated, at the cost of important sacrifices, into the village of Cumières, as well as into one of the trenches immediately to the west of this point.

Recent information sets forth that the forces employed by the enemy in the region of Dead Man Hill since May 21 exceed three divisions.

On the right bank of the River Meuse there have been preparations on the part of the artillery and successive attacks of great violence. In the region of Haudromont and at Douaumont, in spite of ferocious assaults, the enemy has been successful in securing a footing in only a small part of a trench east of the fort. This has been accomplished without counting the cost in human lives. All endeavors against our positions to the west of the fort and upon the fort itself have been checked by our fire.

In the Woevre district there have been bombardments in the sectors of Eix and Moulainville.

Official German Statement.

The German official communication says:

Southwest of Givenchy strong English forces repeatedly attacked our new positions. Only scattered troops were able to penetrate them. These troops fell in hand-to-hand combats. In other respects all their attacks were repulsed with very severe English losses. Small detachments met with a similar fate near Hulluch and Blairewille.

Southeast of Houvront, northwest of Moulin-sous-Touvent and in the re-

Continued on Page 3.

Half a Million Men Fight Like "Madmen in a Volcano;" French Officer Says Dead Man Hill Has Been Lost

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 24.—Since Saturday the Verdun deadlock has changed to the most terrific pitched battle in history. Fully half a million men are engaged altogether, without a respite from slaughter. Whole regiments melt in a few minutes, but others take their place, only to perish in the same way.

"It is a battle of madmen in the midst of a volcano eruption," is the description given to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent by a Staff Captain who left the fortress on a special mission yesterday afternoon. He continued:

"Between Saturday morning and noon Tuesday we reckon the Germans 'used up' 100,000 men on the west Meuse front alone. That is the price they paid for the recapture of our recent gains and the seizure of our outlying positions. The valley separating Le Mort Homme from Hill 287 is choked with bodies. A full brigade was mowed down in a quarter hour's holocaust by our machine guns. Le Mort Homme itself passed from our possession, but the crescent Bourrus position to the south prevents the enemy from utilizing it.

"The scene there is appalling, but is dwarfed in comparison with fighting around Douaumont. West of the Meuse, at least, one dies in the open air, but at Douaumont is the horror of darkness, where the men fight in tunnels, screaming with the lust of butchery, deafened by shells and grenades, stifled by smoke.

"Even the wounded refuse to abandon the struggle. As though possessed by devils, they fight on until they fall senseless from loss of blood. A surgeon in a front line post told me that in a redoubt at the south part of the fort of 200 French dead fully half had more than two wounds. Those he was able to treat seemed utterly insane. They kept shouting war cries and their eyes blazed, and, strangest of all, they appeared indifferent to pain. At one moment anesthetics ran out owing to the impossibility of bringing forward fresh supplies through the bombardment. Arms, even legs, were amputated without a groan, and even afterward the men seemed not to have felt the shock. They asked for a cigarette or inquired how the battle was going.

"Our losses in retaking the fort were less heavy than was expected, as the enemy was demoralized by the cannonade—by far the most furious I have ever seen from French guns—and also was taken by surprise. But the subsequent action took a terrible toll. Cover was all blown to pieces. Every German rush was preceded by two or three hours of hellstorm, and then wave after wave of attack in numbers that seemed unceasing. Again and again the defenders' ranks were renewed.

"Never have attacks been pushed home so continuously. The fight for Cemetery Hill at Gettysburg was no child's play, nor for Hougoumont at Waterloo, but here men have been flung 5,000 at a time at brief intervals for the last forty-eight hours. Practically the whole sector has been covered by a cannonade, compared to which Gettysburg was a hailstorm and Waterloo mere fireworks. Some shell holes were thirty feet across, the explosion killing fifty men simultaneously.

"Before our lines the German dead lie heaped in long rows. I am told one observer calculated there were 7,000 in a distance of 700 yards. Besides they cannot succor their wounded, whereas of ours one at least in three is removed safely to the rear. Despite the bombardment supplies keep coming. Even the chloroform I spoke of arrived after an hour's delay when two sets of bearers had been killed.

"The dogged tenacity needed to continue the resistance far surpasses the furious élan of the attack. We know, too, the Germans cannot long maintain their present sacrifices. Since Saturday the enemy has lost two, if not three, for each one of us. Every bombardment withstood, every rush checked brings nearer the moment of inevitable exhaustion. Then will come our recompense for these days of horror."

PEACE TALK IDLE NOW, SAYS GREY

Tells Commons, in Reply to Arthur Ponsonby, That Germans Are Being Fed with Lies.

ALLIES WILL ACT TOGETHER

He Declares That if Any Entente Power Has a Right to Speak It Is France.

LONDON, May 24.—In an impromptu speech in the House of Commons tonight on the question of peace and the propriety of "employing the American press as a platform," subjects unexpectedly raised by Arthur Ponsonby, Liberal member for Stirling, Scotland, in a strong address attacking the Government for allowing diplomatic etiquette to stand in the way of possible peace pourparlers, Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, set aside all ideas that peace negotiations were possible at the present stage and plainly reiterated that the position of the Allies was in no way changed.

The Foreign Secretary declared that it was impossible to consider terms of peace without a previous agreement between the Entente Allies. Furthermore, he expressed the decided opinion that the hostilities had not yet reached a stage where it was possible to talk of peace, especially as the German public was constantly being "fed with lies" by their Ministers.

Mr. Ponsonby's references to the use of the American press as a "platform" was the outgrowth of a recent interview with Sir Edward Grey. Sir Edward, in replying to this attack, while admitting that important disclosures of policy ought first to be made to Parliament, argued that a crisis might arise during the war when considerations of etiquette should not be allowed to stand in the way. He contended that since German statesmen were constantly giving interviews and statements to the American press it would be mere pedantry which would hinder British statesmen from countering these statements in the interests of their own country.

Wants Light on Obligations.

Mr. Ponsonby argued in favor of countenancing peace possibilities and against prolonging the war merely for the sake of obligations to Great Britain's allies. The speaker said if the war had to be continued until Constantinople fell or until the unknown obligations to allies were fulfilled the country ought to be told what those obligations were, and if there were no essential differences between Germany and Great Britain and no such obligations, the Government ought to take the earliest opportunity to press for a termination of the war.

Sir Edward Grey in replying pointed out that his interview contained no new declarations. He had no prepared speech or statement to make, but he said that if he thought the German Government or German opinion had reached the point where the Allied Governments could bring nearer a peace comparable with their desires by making speeches about peace he would make dozens of them. But the Foreign Minister added that such a time had not yet arrived and that the Allies were bound by common

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GERMAN PEACE HOPE RAISED BY WILSON

Mecklenburg Speech Taken in Berlin to Mean He Thinks Time to Offer Mediation Is Near.

GERMANS NOT ADVERSE

Ultra-Conservatives Alone Scorn Action by the President as Peace Talk Increases.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 24, (via The Hague.)—The flood of peace talk is still rising. The noon edition of the Berlin Gazette has a scare headline, "Wilson's Mediation Intentions." The sensitive barometer of the Berlin Stock Exchange, where for two days peace has been the principal theme of professional talk, is showing significant vacillations with war stocks in general weakening and peace stocks displaying astounding strength. All this is largely on the strength of President Wilson's Mecklenburg speech, the substance of which has just become known here and which fell like a peace bomb, even in supposedly well-informed circles.

For although a feeling of confidence in President Wilson had been growing in the last two weeks, it undeniably came as very much of a surprise that the President should consider the psychological moment so nearly at hand for the United States to interpose as mediator between the belligerents.

"Will anything concrete and worth while come of all this peace talk?" is what most of the people here are asking themselves and each other today. That there is in Germany an overwhelming sentiment for an honorable and reasonable peace as soon as possible; that the overwhelming majority of Germans secretly hope that President Wilson will mediate for world peace and that very many do not hesitate to speak out this hope are among many other things clearly indicated by the nervousness and apprehension in pan-German circles.

The ultra-Conservatives, who, it must be born in mind, are only a small fraction of the German people, scorn and resent the very idea of Wilson mediation which of itself is proof positive that there is a great body of public opinion in favor of it.

The reactionary Kreuz-Zeitung says of President Wilson's speech:

"That in America and particularly with President Wilson the voice of humanity is softer than the whispering zephyr is very obvious from the statistics of the past. Attempts at peace mediation on the part of America, in view of Mr. Wilson's well-known friendship for England, can hardly be expected to be received with great faith as far as the Central Powers are concerned."

The Tägliche Runschau says:

"We can only assure Mr. Wilson again and again that a peace mediator between us and England must look very different from one who has been the most successful partner and ally of England, and

Continued on Page 5.

Germany Will Seize All Meats Today, Taking Over Entire Stock In Empire

BERLIN, May 24, (via London.)—The expropriation of all supplies of meat in Germany is foreshadowed by the issuance by the Bundesrath of an ordinance placing all meat supplies on hand on May 25 at the disposal of the Imperial Meat Bureau, which has just been created. This bureau alone will authorize the sale or further disposal of meat at "reasonable prices," presumably only to communal organizations or meat dealers operating under communal control. If it is impossible to establish prices by mutual agreement the authorities will prescribe them.

A census of all meat supplies, including smoked and pickled as well as fresh meats, will be taken throughout the empire on May 25. This census will differ from all former tabulations of the kind in that it is provided that "those quantities designed solely for the household of the owner" need not be reported.

Herr Michaels, Under Secretary of the Interior, today informed the Reichstag committee that an examination of the stocks of wheat proved that the new harvest year would be entered upon not only with the necessary reserve of 400,000 tons but also with a surplus of 102,000 tons. Of this amount 100,000 tons will be used immediately to increase the daily bread ration of those whose chief nourishment is bread.

BERLIN, May 22, (by Wireless to The Associated Press, via Tuckerton, N. J., May 24.)—Under the head of "Important Political Conferences," the Emperor today received at luncheon all the imperial and Prussian Ministers and the Presidents of the Reichstag and Prussian Chambers. The Imperial Chancellor has also had a confidential conference with the leaders of the Reichstag parties.

The ostensible purpose of these conferences was a thorough discussion of the forthcoming measures respecting the so-called food dictatorship.

PRETTY TEACHER TRAPPED WAITE

Miss Hardwick Tells of Sending 'K. Adams' Message That Hinted Murder to Peck.

MRS. HORTON ON THE STAND

Says Accused Wrote of Plan to Play Insane—Mrs. Waite Won by False Pretenses.

The identity of "K. Adams," who was primarily responsible for the fact that Dr. Arthur Warren Waite is in the prisoners' dock charged with murder instead of being a rich and respected young man, was disclosed yesterday at the trial of Waite before Justice Shearn for the murder of his father-in-law, John E. Peck of Grand Rapids.

"K. Adams" is Elizabeth C. Hardwick of Somerville, N. J., a school teacher of this city. Her detective instinct found full play in an armchair in her home in Somerville, where she thought over the conversations on the death of Mr. Peck had with Waite by her uncle, Dr. Jacob Cornell, and her cousin, Arthur Swinton, neither of whom had entertained any suspicions of Waite.

Her imagination was stimulated by an unexplained aversion which she had felt for the young dentist, coupled with the fact that she had seen him on Feb. 22, 1915, in the Plaza Hotel in company with Mrs. Margaret Horton, whom Waite had represented to be a trained nurse.

Waite's explanation as to Mrs. Horton had been sufficient for Arthur Swinton and others with whom Miss Hardwick was dining at the time, but it had left doubt in her mind. This doubt was there to color other circumstances described by her unsuspecting cousin and uncle and create the conviction that Waite was a murderer.

Change of Manner Stirs Suspicion.

After their return from their visit to the Waite apartment to pay their respects after Mr. Peck's death, Dr. Cornell and Mr. Swinton both commented on the fact that Waite, who had always before been a model of courtesy, had received them coldly. Later some one remarked that Waite's marriage of a few months before, followed by the sudden death of Mr. and Mrs. Peck in rapid succession, had apparently made Waite the master of half a million dollars which his wife would inherit.

The two men and others, who had these facts and many other strange ones concerning Waite and the two sudden deaths to make deductions from, either failed to construct any theories or recoiled from the suspicion as too horrible to be true or to be voiced.

Miss Hardwick said nothing about her thoughts to her relatives in Somerville, but after her intelligence had been at work for a day she came to a positive belief in Waite's guilt and decided to wire Percy Peck, the dead man's son, to make an investigation. She came to this city the following day, and from the Grand Central Station sent the following telegram to Percy Peck:

"Suspicions aroused. Demand an autopsy."

She did not want to sign her own name because it would put her in an unpleasant position, should Waite be cleared, so she wrote "K. Adams" for the signature, using this because the first person she happened to think of was Katherine Adams, a young woman friend who had lately been married.

This telegram was a shock to the son, who had never dreamed of connecting Waite with the death of his father and mother, but he acted upon it at once. It resulted in thwarting Waite's plan to have the body cremated, which would have destroyed the evidence that the old man had died of poison. Except for the telegram, the probabilities are strong that Waite, with his elegant manners and social aspirations, would now be using the Peck wealth in a campaign to win a foothold in fashionable New York society. After the death of John E. Peck, one of the first things Waite did was to get his wife to make her will in his favor.

Miss Hardwick was overshadowed yesterday in the proceedings which ended in the State's resting its case by two other of the State's witnesses, Mrs. Clara Louise Peck Waite, wife of the defendant, and Mrs. Margaret Horton, Waite's "studio" companion. From her brief appearance at the trial it would not have been suspected that Miss Hardwick was the real motive-power of the prosecution. Before she was called to the witness stand, Miss Hardwick, a tall, good-looking woman in her early twenties, dressed rather smartly in brown, sat in a corner of the courtroom among the relatives and friends of Mrs. Waite, keeping her eyes fixed on the defendant most of the time and turning occasionally with a quick remark about him to those sitting near. There was a stir when Clerk Penny called her name, and she was on the stand only long enough to testify that she had sent the telegram and to identify it. She was not cross-examined.

Kept Eyes on Table.

If Waite had wondered who had sent the telegram which may send him to the electric chair he did not show his curiosity. His eyes remained fixed on the table.

The only witnesses on whom Waite has gazed since the trial started were his wife and Mrs. Horton, who were on the stand yesterday. He showed the greater interest in Mrs. Horton and regarded her attentively most of the time. She did not look once in his direction from the witness stand, but earlier in

Continued on Page 6.

FOR NERVOUS DISORDERS.

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
For insomnia, mental exhaustion and lassitude, the best tonic for nerves and stomach.—Advt.

BATTLE CRUISER BUDGET REPORTED

House Committee, in Presenting Naval Bill, Emphasizes Need of New Type of Ships.

DREADNOUGHT AS MAINSTAY

Measure, Carrying $241,000,000, May Be Taken Up Saturday and be Passed in a Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—A naval appropriation bill of unprecedented size, and one unusual in that it contains no authorization for dreadnought construction, was reported to the House today by Chairman Padgett of the Committee on Naval Affairs. The grand total of the bill is $241,449,151, approximately $91,700,000 more than the naval budget of last year.

The building program authorized calls for $160,000,000, not all of which, however, is for current expenditure. This program calls for five battle cruisers, four scout cruisers, ten destroyers, three fleet submarines, seventeen coast submarines, one fuel ship, one ammunition ship, and one hospital ship.

Essential provisions of the bill were made public several days ago by the committee. Chief interest in the report filed today centred in the explanation of the Democratic members of the committee regarding the temporary abandonment of the battleship as a fighting weapon. A considerable portion of the report, which contains references to the lessons of the European war, is devoted to a discussion of the relative merits of battle cruisers and dreadnoughts.

Republican members of the committee will file a minority report tomorrow in which they will contend that the Democratic bill does not provide adequate preparedness, that a rapid building program to put the United States Navy in second place should be undertaken, and that it is a mistake not to authorize the construction of dreadnoughts.

The naval budget embodies many recommendations of noteworthy importance., ranging from an appropriation of $1,000,000 to be used for "an experimental laboratory" desired by the Naval Consulting Board, of which Thomas A. Edison is Chairman, to enlarged allowances for dry docks, aviation, and ammunition, and an increase of 16,579 in the navy's enlisted personnel.

Regarding the recommendation for five battle cruisers but no dreadnoughts the committee report says:

Need of Battle Cruisers.

"The compelling reason for the recommendation by the committee of the battle cruiser is the fact that each of the several foreign navies has the battle cruiser, and it therefore becomes an absolute necessity for the proper naval defense of the country that the United States, too, equip its navy with this type of vessel.

"The employment of battle cruisers in the present European war has been effective in the raids in the North Sea and in the protection of commerce, and if possesed by the enemy can be defended against only by vessels of the same type."

While there have been no major naval operations, the report says, Great Britain's fleet has kept the fleet of the enemy in port behind mines and shore defenses.

"Nor is it denied," says the report, "that the dreadnought is the backbone of the fighting efficiency of any proper naval defense of a country," but it is contended that battle cruisers have been particularly effective in this war. It is argued that, in addition to the fighting qualities of the battle cruiser, the European war has demonstrated that a battle cruiser acting independently can operate over wide areas, protect its own commerce and destroy an enemy's merchant marine; and even prove successful in quick raids on an enemy coast.

After saying that it regards the building program as well balanced the committee thus summarizes the reasons for advocating five cruisers and no dreadnoughts:

"It is a significant fact that officers of the War College who have been studying war games, and the officers of the fleet, including its commanders, in chief of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets, who have been taking part in the war games and in manoeuvres, recommend the construction of battle cruisers, even to the exclusion of battleships, in this year's program. These officers contend that battle cruisers are needed to support our own scouts and assist them to break through the enemy's scouting line, technically known as the enemy's screen; also that they are needed to support our own screen and prevent the enemy's scouts from breaking through; also to seek and destroy the battle cruisers of the enemy which might be operating to intercept the supply ships along our trade routes or on our coasts.

At a Disadvantage Now.

"Battle cruisers are used to harass the enemy's supplies and to act in concert with the battle fleet in a general action by placing the enemy at a tactical disadvantage, as their superior speed enables them to obtain a superior position or prevent the enemy's battle cruiser division from obtaining a similar tactical advantage. In operations against an enemy that possesses battle cruisers the United States without any such vessels will be at a most serious disadvantage, for the reasons above set forth.

"At the outbreak of the present war there were of this type, built and building, in the British Navy ten, in the German Navy eight, in the Japanese Navy four, and in the Russian Navy four. Recent reports tend to indicate that these numbers are being added to as rapidly as building facilities under war pressure will permit. A lesson to be learned from this war seems to be that if a possible

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THOMPSON COMMITTEE HEARS MAYOR READ THE DETAILS OF CONVERSATIONS HEARD OVER PRIESTS' TELEPHONE WIRES

Mayor to Prosecute Priests and Others Whom He Charges With Criminal Conspiracy

Mayor Mitchel said last night that immediate steps would be taken to prosecute as criminals the men who, he charged, were guilty of perjury, criminal libel, conspiracy to utter criminal libel, and conspiracy to pervert justice and obstruct the due administration of the law. The Mayor held a conference with Corporation Counsel Hardy, Martin W. Littleton, counsel for John A. Kingsbury and William H. Hotchkiss, and others after he left the witness stand as to what action should be taken. The Mayor said:

"We have not yet determined just how we will go about it, but we will waste no time in bringing criminal action. Just how, when, and where we will do this has not yet been settled. We will probably reach a determination tomorrow. There is no truth in the story, however, that I have instructed Deputy Charities Commissioner William J. Doherty to appear before Magistrate Murphy in the Yorkville Court and ask for summonses for Father William B. Farrell, Mgr. John J. Dunn, the Rev. Dr. D. C. Potter, Dean Potter, and Robert W. Hebberd, former Secretary and chief executive of the State Board of Charities. The truth is we have not yet determined on our plan of action."

During the testimony before the Thompson Committee yesterday Frank Moss, chief counsel to the committee, made this comment:

"I think if Father Farrell and these other priests have done the things the Mayor says, they ought to be arrested at once and prosecuted."

BURNS MUST ANSWER FOR SEYMOUR SPYING

District Attorney Forces the Lawyer to Make Complaint Against Detective.

GRAND JURY WILL ACT

Charge That Office in Equitable Building Was Illegally Entered to be Made.

Reluctant to the last to take any action against William J. Burns for spying on his office by means of a detectaphone, Frederick Seymour of the firm of Seymour & Seymour finally consented yesterday to sign a complaint which would enable District Attorney Swann to present the case to the Grand Jury.

Despite his admission that he was wronged by Burns, the munitions lawyer manifested no desire to hasten a criminal prosecution of the detective. Only after a great deal of pressure from the District Attorney did he finally agree to make a complaint which would charge Burns with unlawful entry.

District Attorney Swann reconciled Seymour to this step at a hearing yesterday before Magistrate McAdoo in General Sessions. The hearing was in the nature of a Jonn Doe proceeding against Burns and others to ascertain whether there was sufficient evidence to justify a Grand Jury investigation of the eavesdropping in the office of Seymour & Seymour in the Equitable Building. Before Frederick Seymour took the stand District Attorney Swann asked him to sign a waiver of immunity, which he did, although he said he saw no reason for it.

Will Bring Civil Suit.

Under examination by the District Attorney Seymour said he was reluctant to sign a complaint at this time because he did not want to prejudice the civil suit which he intended to bring against Burns and persons who employed the detective to spy on his office. After he had agreed to make a complaint, however, he declared that he would drop the civil proceedings for the time being and give all his attention to the criminal prosecution of Burns.

Among those present at the hearing before Magistrate McAdoo was Deputy State Controller William Boardman. He was especially anxious to ascertain whether the eavesdropping on Seymour's office did not constitute sufficient grounds to revoke Burns's license. He intimated plainly that he would make an investigation of his own after the John Doe proceedings were over and call upon Burns to explain why his license should not be revoked.

Three witnesses were called to the stand by District Attorney Swann to tell of the installation of a detectaphone in Seymour's office. They were Bartlett Smith and his father, Gaillard Smith, the latter being the inventor of the detectaphone which was used by Burns in the Seymour case, and C. T. Coley, engineer of the Equitable Building. All three practically repeated the testimony which they gave before the Thompson Investigating Committee. Bartlett Smith not only told of the installation of a telephone tap, but he also testified that he saw William J. Burns open a desk in the Seymour office, remove papers and cards, and have shorthand memoranda taken from them by his stenographer, James Lynch.

Inventor's Business Ruined.

Bartlett Smith's testimony was fully corroborated by his father, who showed deep resentment because the use of one of his inventions had occasioned such a widespread scandal. He said on the stand that his business had been practically ruined by the affair, and that he had given up his office and established himself under a new firm name.

"I am very sorry this has happened," said Mr. Smith to Seymour. "As a matter of fact, I thought the detectaphone was being installed with your knowledge and permission. You know there are many lawyers in this city who insist upon having a detectaphone in their office with a stenographer listening on the other end whenever they have a woman in their office. It is a precaution which they take to prevent blackmail. I thought you might have authorized the installation of a detectaphone for some such reason."

C. T. Coley, engineer of the Equitable Building, testified he had been introduced to Burns by George T. Mortimer, President of the Equitable Building Corporation, with the understanding that he was to give the detective access to the Seymour office. Acting under this impression, Coley said he opened the doors of the Seymour suite to Burns and allowed him to rummage around the rooms at will. From what Burns said, Coley understood, that the detective was also spying on somebody in the office of J. Pierpont Morgan in the same manner.

His Desk Rifled.

As soon as Frederick Seymour took the stand District Attorney Swann directed his attention to the testimony of the previous witnesses.

"You have heard evidence," said the

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M'MAHON AFFIDAVIT DENIES POTTER GIFT

To Refute the Mayor, Father Higgins Gives Out Deposition by Priest Now Dead.

SAYS AID WAS GRATUITOUS

Only Money ex-Official Got, Sworn Statement Adds, Was for Actual Expenses Incurred.

The Rev. Father James J. Higgins, Superintendent of the Catholic Charities in Brooklyn, supplied to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday a copy of an affidavit made on June 27, 1910, by the Rev. Father Denis J. McMahon, now dead, denying the charge recently made by Mayor Mitchel that the priest had handled a fund of $5,000 to be given as an honorarium to Daniel C. Potter and afterwards had appropriated the money to his own use when his conscience hurt him at the thought of thus paying money to a man who was then a public servant. Mayor Mitchel told the Thompson Committee that Father McMahon had admitted this under oath to him when the Mayor, as President of the Board of Aldermen, was one of a committee consisting of himself and Controller Prendergast who conducted an investigation for the Estimate Board into the accounting system of the private charitable institutions of the city.

Father McMahon made his affidavit before the United States Consul in Carlsbad, Austria, where he was visiting. According to Father Higgins, the affidavit was made to refute the charge that was circulated at that time and the sworn denial was sent by Father McMahon to friends in this country. They presented it to Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick, who, in 1909, had undertaken an investigation similar to that of the Estimate Board, on behalf of Mayor Gaynor, and, Father Higgins said last night, the affidavit was made part of Mr. Fosdick's report, but was never published, because Mayor Gaynor threw the report out of his office, declaring it to be unfair and biased. This is a copy of the affidavit:

Father McMahon's Affidavit.

American Consulate, Carlsbad, Austria—ss:

Denis J. McMahon, being duly sworn and desiring to give full answer to inquiries from New York, U. S., deposes and says:

He is the Right Rev. Denis J. McMahon, rector of the Epiphany Catholic Church, Second Avenue and Twenty-first Street, New York City; that he is the Supervisor of Catholic Charities in the Diocese of New York and has authority in matters pertaining to the Catholic charitable institutions there; that at the present time he is stopping in Carlsbad, Austria, having left home for Europe in April last.

That in the Winter of 1906-7 he planned to organize more completely the educational work of the charitable institutions, to the end that every teacher in them might have a certificate from the Department of Education; also to establish a Catholic bureau for the "after care" of children from the institutions and the Children's Court. In order to develop these plans he opened an office with a suitable clerical force. To centralize these and other important charitable works, he requested funds from the institutions to meet the increased expenses. At first it was suggested that while raising these funds a sufficient sum be secured to make an honorarium to Dr. D. C. Potter of the Finance Department, New York City, who had rendered valuable and long-continued services outside of his departmental duties; also, and particularly, the refund of disbursements incurred in connection with a set of photographic albums mentioned below. The latter part of this suggestion was finally adopted.

That these funds contributed by the institutions were used by deponent for the work of his office, a purely diocesan matter. That at no place or time did deponent pay to the said Dr. Potter any sum of money, except on one occasion when payment was made for the actual cost (amounting to over $1,000) of the illustrated albums which were sent to Europe. This work was compiled and completed in all details by Dr. Potter. Deponent has already testified in court upon this subject, where vouchers were presented. Dr. Potter received no money for his services or for any profit. It was well understood that his services were gratuitous. He was not offered or given anything beyond actual disbursements.

Other than in this instance deponent never paid said Dr. Potter any sum of money, either directly or indirectly, or to any one else for his benefit.

In answer to a specific inquiry, in which deponent is informed that among the vouchers of St. Joseph's Union, a private corporation, receiving no money from the City of New York, though connected with the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, there is a cheque dated on or about Janu-

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TO PROSECUTE, MITCHEL SAYS

Criminal Charges, He Announces, Will Be Made Against Men Involved.

MOSS CALLS FOR ARRESTS

Says Father Farrell and Other Priests Should Be Punished if Mayor Mitchel Is Right.

TUMULT IN THE ROOM

Police in Plain Clothes Ordered to Put on Badges and Restore Order.

Over the protest of every member of the Thompson Legislative Committee and on his own responsibility, Mayor Mitchel read into the committee's record yesterday a transcript of the conversations that members of the Police Department are alleged to have listened to over the tapped telephone wires of Father William B. Farrell and Dr. Daniel C. Potter.

These conversations and other evidence, the Mayor said, had formed the basis of the charge that certain Catholic clergy, acting with a few non-Catholic laymen, had conspired to interfere with the conduct of the city government and defeat the ends of justice. The Mayor read in all thirty-five of these conversations, but he said they were only a small part of the number he had in his possession. The most interesting concerned the incident the Mayor related on Tuesday, that Father Farrell had promised to pay $50 and Mgr. John J. Dunn $100 to get Dr. Potter out of the jurisdiction of the State.

After the proceedings the Mayor announced that he intended to take immediate steps to bring criminal charges against the men involved. Just how this is to be done he had not yet determined, but the case will probably be taken before a Magistrate today and warrants asked for. The Mayor said he was going to see the thing through to the finish, no matter who was involved.

Frank Moss, chief counsel to the committee, said he thought if Father Farrell and the other priests had done the things alleged by the Mayor they ought to be arrested at once and prosecuted.

Disorder in the Room.

The Mayor's appearance before the Legislative Committee precipitated scenes of great disorder. His reading of the conversations was interrupted by hisses, handclapping, and cheering. Extraordinary precautions were taken by the police to put down any disturbance and a strong bodyguard escorted the Mayor to and from City Hall. Inspector Faurot, head of the Detective Bureau, and Inspector Cray, with twenty-five detectives in plain clothes, were scattered through the crowd in the committee room on the fifth floor of the Municipal Building. The greatest excitement prevailed when an athletic young man standing near the committee table shouted just as the Mayor was about to read the transcript of conversations:

"As a taxpayer, I object to this little shrimp testifying in a matter of this kind. It is an insult to the Church and the community, and I, for one, am ashamed of him."

There was a burst of handclapping and some cheers, while many hissed and others cried, "Put him out."

A general hubbub ensued and several persons made a threatening move toward the interrupter.

"You don't need to put me out," the man yelled. "I will go out, for I wouldn't listen to him."

Riot Nearly Started.

Senator Thompson frantically tried to restore order with his gavel, and ordered the police to clear the room if the disturbance was continued. Frank Moss, chief counsel to the committee, and the Senator both called on the police present to stand up. Mayor Mitchel, who was apparently surprised at the sudden attack upon him, offered to instruct the police to maintain order. Inspector Cray, in the rear of the room, then mounted a chair and ordered every detective or policeman present to put on his badge. After that there was no more disturbance, but frequent laughter punctuated the Mayor's reading.

There was an outburst of applause at another part of the proceedings when Alfred J. Talley, counsel to Father Farrell, Dr. Potter and his son, Dean Potter, told the Mayor that he had been informed that the Kings County Grand Jury came within one man of indicting the Mayor along with Charities Commissioner Kingsbury and William H. Hotchkiss, Special Corporation Counsel.

The conversations the Mayor read had to do almost entirely with alleged efforts on the part of Dr. Potter to escape being served with a subpoena to testify before the Strong committee, which investigated the Charities Department recently. It was stated that Dr. Potter kept in hiding at his Brooklyn home for more than a week, during the inquiry, and that Father Farrell and Mgr. Dunn conspired to get him out of the State. It was in this connection that Father Farrell and Mgr. Dunn are alleged to have offered to supply Dr.

Potter with $50 and $100, respectively, to enable him to leave the jurisdiction of the Strong Committee.

Heard on the Wire.

The conversations the Mayor read set forth the matter as follows:

On March 24 Father Farrell was quoted as saying to Dr. Potter: "I'll send you $50 and you slip away this afternoon. I'll send it over with Mike and I'll send the address of my sister and you will write there and she will bring the letters over to me."

"Yes," Dr. Potter is supposed to have replied, "I guess it's kind of dangerous to stay here."

"Yes," Father Farrell is reported to have said, "you take a trip to Atlantic City or some other place and I'll look out for you."

On the same day another telephone wire was tapped and it is alleged that Dr. Potter again insisted upon going away, whereupon Mgr. Dunn, who was supposed to be at the other end of the wire, asked:

"Well, where do you want to go?"

"I don't know," the report of the conversation reads, "anywhere outside of the State. You know you can't choose your place now."

Mgr. Dunn is alleged to have replied:

"Well, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll give you $100. Can you send some one up for it?"

Dr. Potter is alleged to have said: "Yes, I guess so. Where shall I send for it?"

"Up to the Chancery," was Mgr. Dunn's alleged answer.

"I thought you closed this afternoon?" it is said Dr. Potter asked.

"Yes," Mgr. Dunn is reported as saying, "but I'll keep the door open and I'll have it in an envelope sealed. Now, don't forget to send some one over and I'll have that in a sealed envelope."

The Mayor Well Guarded.

It was 4:40 o'clock when the Mayor, flanked by detectives, arrived at the hearing room and immediately took his seat in the witness chair. Senator Thompson rapped for order and said:

"Since yesterday the Chair has made the statement to the effect that we have not changed our mind in relation to permitting our distinguished witness to give the conversations taken over the telephone in relation to this charity case. However, we believe that the committee, inasmuch as we have the insistence of the Mayor and that it is relevant, will defer to his judgment and ask him to take the entire responsibility for it. Does any one wish to be heard?"

Tally then stood up and said:

"I simply wish to say that I renew what I said yesterday. I submitted to this committee the impropriety of permitting the Mayor to read the alleged conversations taken by policemen on a slate and then on a piece of scrap paper, and then put on a typewritten sheet. The Mayor has no personal knowledge of the correctness of the conversations that appear in this typewritten form. It would not be allowed in evidence in any court of law, and it should not be permitted here. I assume that what is to be read, if it is to be read at all, is not read with the permission of the committee and contains no right of privilege attaching to these communications."

Question of Privilege.

Senator Thompson replied that he did not think the question of privilege would interfere with the question of immunity and asked the Mayor if he had signed a waiver of immunity before the Grand Jury. The Mayor laughed and said he had.

"I have contended, and do now," said the Mayor, "that, as a witness before your committee, I have the right to testify to all the facts that are relevant to this inquiry; that these are the facts, and being here as a witness, I shall proceed with them on that basis."

Mr. Moss interrupted to say that he wanted to ask a question to keep the record straight.

"I want to know, Mr. Mayor," he asked, "whether the matters you intend to read are original memoranda of those conversations by the persons who copied them?"

"What do you mean by original memoranda?" asked the Mayor.

"The memoranda that were made by the persons who say that they heard them?"

"These are the copies of the original memoranda made by those persons."

Mr. Moss wanted to know who made them and the Mayor replied that he believed they had been made in the Police Department.

"If you do not know these facts, how can you say they are facts?" persisted Mr. Moss.

"Because," replied the Mayor, "I have the verification of the accuracy of these copies from the Police Commissioner. I have his statement of their accuracy."

The Mayor said the original statements were in the possession either of the Police Department or the Grand Jury.

"I asked you that question," went on Marcus, "because Mr. Tally has said that the originals were destroyed."

The Data Destroyed.

"In the great majority of cases," returned the Mayor, "as soon as the usefulness of the information obtained has passed it is the custom, as I understand on the information I have had, to destroy these originals in order that there may be no information disseminated which would be injurious to anyone."

Mr. Moss then asked the Mayor if he had personal knowledge of the conversations.

"Naturally," replied the Mayor, "personal knowledge could only be obtained by listening over the wire, and I never listened."

Tally made an interruption and the Mayor turned to him and said he thought the lawyer was acquainted with the testimony before the Grand Jury.

"The only acquaintance I have with the Grand Jury," retorted Talley, "is that I understood that the indictment against you failed by only one vote."

There were cheers and applause at this and then came the interruption by the young man who called the Mayor a "shrimp." It was later discovered that the interrupter was Frank Lowe, who is said to be connected with an organization known as the "Live and Let Live Society." It was said that he had been at the Mayor's office several times recently. After the tumult had subsided, Mr. Moss asked the Mayor this question:

"Appealing to your knowledge of the law, as a lawyer, I ask you whether in your opinion the matters which you propose now to put in evidence would in your judgment be admissible in a court of law?"

"In my judgment they would," said the Mayor.

"I ask you, do you consider these to be facts? Arn't they hearsay?" asked Moss.

Mayor's View of the Law.

"This is not a court of law," replied the Mayor. "I think my testimony on this subject is as admissible before this committee as the great body of evidence that has been received by it."

"But the question has been raised here," went on Mr. Moss, "whether you are not taking advantage of the privilege of this committee to spread upon the public records a statement, which, if made outside a legal proceeding, would be actionable as for libel or slander. That has been suggested. It is one of the things I have wanted the committee to keep straight upon."

"The committee must make its own decision," said the Mayor, curtly.

Senator Thompson then announced that Senators Towner and Foley had asked that it be put on the record that they wished to be relieved of responsibility for what the Mayor was going to say. Mr. Moss then made this statement:

"As the lawyer for this committee, whose duty it is to keep the committee straight in its responsibilities and its liabilities, I maintain the objection which I made originally. I think this testimony, which is exceedingly important and which the Mayor ought to put out, if he believes it, should be put out in a way that the Mayor should assume the whole responsibility for it, and anything that I could do to help to have this matter go into a criminal court, where it belongs, I will do.

"I think if Father Farrell and these other priests have done the things the Mayor says, they ought to be arrested at once and prosecuted, but I do not think the privilege of saying these things in public, without the responsibility for libel or slander, should be got at the expense of this committee. I make my objection to the admission of the testimony."

Senator Thompson was still reluctant to let the conversations in and asked the Mayor if he had testified before the Grand Jury regarding what he was about to read.

"Some of it," said the Mayor. "I cannot tell you whether all of them went in or not. I certainly did not put in all of them. I have here vastly more than I gave to the Grand Jury."

The Mayor then promised to read only the conversations he had read before the Grand Jury, and Senator Thompson said:

"The entire committee objects to receiving this testimony, but we will sit here and listen to it because you insist on it."

Mitchel Makes a Statement.

Before beginning on the conversations, the Mayor said he wished to make a short statement and read as follows:

"For two years and a half, as the representative of all the people of this city, I have been endeavoring to secure humane treatment and proper care for the 22,000 homeless and dependent children committed as city wards to private charitable institutions. I have been endeavoring to secure proper administration of the $5,000,000 of public funds annually disbursed to these institutions for the care of the city's wards.

"That is the cause I am fighting for and I shall continue to fight for it, no matter what damage it may bring to me, for it is a matter of public duty and personal conscience.

"In this work I have found myself and my Commissioner of Charities opposed, vilified, misrepresented and obstructed by certain interests and influences. I have endeavored to learn what these influences are which have sought to interfere with or to control a branch of the Government of this city.

A Conspiracy, He Says.

"In connection with the inquiry conducted by the Governor's Commissioner, Mr. Charles H. Strong, under the Moreland act, it came to the knowledge of the city's authorities that certain crimes had been committed. In securing the evidence of the commission of these crimes the Police Department has brought to light the conspiracy which was hatched to frustrate the work of the Department of Charities. The evidence of the commission of the crimes is also the evidence of the existence of this conspiracy against the Government.

"It is not the Catholic Church which has so conspired to pervert justice and obstruct or control Government, but a small group within the church co-operating with a few non-Catholic laymen. It is this group I charge with conspiracy.

"This group I am convinced is not representative of the Church or of the great body of right thinking, honest Catholics of this city. Jews, Protestants, and Catholics alike will think as I do on this question when the disguises are removed from the naked truth, and the issue which is beneath it all, the decent care of the 22,000 children for whom the City of New York must act as father and mother, becomes clear to all.

"As trustee of the public funds which the city annually disburses to these institutions, as the Chief Executive responsible for the welfare of these helpless children unhappily torn by economic circumstance from their homes and given over for a time to the care of the city as a **foster parent**, and as Mayor responsible for the honest and efficiency of the Police Department, it is my right, as well as my duty, to make known to the public all of the facts in this matter.

"When, as now, it happens that these facts are pertinent to your inquiry and relevant to the question under consideration, namely, the propriety of the action of the Police Department in supervising the telephone wires of the Potters and of Father Farrell, it becomes doubly my right to be heard fully in public upon this question."

The Mayor then read from typewritten pages his record of the alleged telephonic conversations. The record, the Mayor said, was made as much as possible in chronological order, and had been submitted to him by the Police Department.

Father Dineen, mentioned in the telephonic conversations, is said to be secretary to the Rt. Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Auxiliary Bishop of the Diocese of New York. The "Mike" referred to is said to be a sexton. August Moller was secretary of the 1914 Grand Jury which handed up the presentment condemning the conduct of the local charities department.

These are the conversations the Mayor read as having been overheard on the wires that were tapped by the police:

RECORD FROM TAPPED WIRES.

MARCH 18, 1916.

HEBBERD—Hello, Dr. Potter, what's new?
POTTER—I don't know much.
HEBBERD—I think you had better stay away for a short time.
POTTER—Oh, I will. I'm staying away from the office and I will not show up Monday, either.
HEBBERD—Yes, do that until after Tuesday, because I think they will finish by Tuesday.
POTTER—They will get their done tomorrow. They are going to get Hall Columbia. When may I go to see you?
HEBBERD—I'll be over to see you tomorrow, but you must not leave anybody in the house.
POTTER—Oh, no, there will nobody come in.
HEBBERD—Do you know whether anybody their office yet?
POTTER—No, I looked out for that.

MARCH 20, 1916.

POTTER—All right, what did you hear yesterday?
DRUMMOND—Oh, quite a lot.
POTTER—I am not going to the office today, as they are looking to get me on the witness stand.
DRUMMOND—Look out they don't get you on the telephone.
POTTER—Oh, we are careful of that. You see the girl answers the 'phone and she finds out who it is first.
DRUMMOND—I would keep under cover, as they will get you if they want you, and you know they will blame you for everything.
POTTER—Well, I know that I have done everything.
DRUMMOND—Well, you didn't sign your name to it, did you?
POTTER—That is about all I didn't do, but if they get me on the witness stand I will tell about 7,000 things they don't want known.

MARCH 20, 1916.

HEBBERD—Well, we have put it all over them today, and they have adjourned.
POTTER—That's good.
HEBBERD—Now, you have just got to keep out of the way for a couple of days, and I think they will wind up, and I will keep you posted.
POTTER—What did they want to know?
HEBBERD—Oh, they questioned me on those telephone calls from you, but I explained them all.
POTTER—All right, that's fine. Now, don't forget to keep me posted.
HEBBERD—I want you just to keep under cover. Good-bye.

MARCH 20, 1916.

FARRELL—Hello!
POTTER—Hello! This is Potter.
FARRELL—Oh, yes. How are you?
POTTER—I just heard from Hebberd, and he told me he put it all over them today, and he said he sprung that detective story on them and said that is what killed Mulry, and he knocked them cold. He also advises us to keep under cover, as they are trying to find out who got out those pamphlets.

MARCH 20, 1916.

POTTER—Dr. Potter speaking.
DINEEN—What's new?
POTTER—Well, I heard from Hebberd, and he says he put it all over them and they adjourned.
DINEEN—Well, what do you think of that showing of the Holy Name Society? They came 5,000 strong and they represented 50,000 voters, and they sent notices to the Governor, and they say he is about to call it off.
* * * * * * *
POTTER—You know they are trying to get me.
DINEEN—Well, you just keep out of the way.
POTTER—All right. Good-bye.

MARCH 21, 1916.

FARRELL—Hello!
POTTER—I heard from Hebberd this morning and he said they are going to make further investigation. They are going deeper, and he said I should get everything out of sight at home and in the office and remove all the stuff. I don't know how I am going to get back into my place. I have the papers all locked in the desk, but that will not hinder them from obtaining a warrant under false pretenses and get all the papers.
FARRELL—Are they of any value to them?
POTTER—Certainly.
FARRELL—Suppose I send Mike over to you and you give him instruction and he can go to the office and bring all the stuff out of there.
POTTER—I think I will tell Dean to do that, but before I do I will let you know.
FARRELL—We must be very careful and you must be careful to see that they do not tap your wire. Did you see The World this morning?
POTTER—No. * * *
FARRELL—They are very anxious to find out who our printers are.
POTTER—We must stick tight, because they are going through this thing desperately. I really don't know what I am going to do about those papers in my desk in the office.
FARRELL—Let me know and I will send Mike over to you and he can bring them all to you in a dress suit case.
POTTER—I think I will get Dean to do that, and if not, I will let you know later. I am going to stay right here where I am for the next thirty-six hours. I could not dare to take a chance and get those papers myself. I couldn't think of it.
FARRELL—I am going to stay in also and be very careful.
POTTER—Hebberd was all excited in speaking to me this morning, and told me to be extremely careful.
FARRELL—Well, we will stay indoors all day.
POTTER—Yes, if you hear anything call me up.

MARCH 21, 1916.

POTTER—Hello.
HEBBERD—This is Hebberd again.
POTTER—Oh, yes.
HEBBERD—Anything that you know?
POTTER—Yes, sure, go ahead.
HEBBERD—Anything that you know.
POTTER—I had everything removed away from the office this morning that I thought would do any damage to us.
HEBBERD—Did you send for them?
POTTER—Sure, there is nobody can get into my office without breaking in; even the people in the building cannot get in.
HEBBERD—Anything new from Albany?
POTTER—No, he seems to be wabbling.
HEBBERD—You must keep still for a time.
POTTER—Oh, yes.

MARCH 21, 1916.

POTTER—I spoke to Hebberd and he told me everything is in a wild alarm. They're trying to get me into the game there by exposing me, but I very carefully had all the papers removed this morning from my office and put into a safe place.
DINEEN—Do they know where you are?
POTTER—I am in Philadelphia and all over, but still I am home.
DINEEN—Have they served you with process?
POTTER—No, there is nobody here and there was nobody around here either. Hebberd fears the identification of the pamphlet, but no fear of that; he is incommunicado. He ha! we'll stand pat all right. We have bursted their slate. This is a case of Frenchmen and the Kaiser.

MARCH 21, 1916.

POTTER—Hello, Walter, has Dean been there yet?
DRUMMOND—Yes, he is here now. Do you want to talk to him? I will put him on.
POTTER—Yes.
DEAN POTTER—Hello, Doctor.
POTTER—Hello, Dean. How did you find things in the office—any breakings?
DEAN POTTER—No, everything was all right on the Potomac.
POTTER—Did you lock the two inside doors?
DEAN POTTER—Yes.
POTTER—Was the desk all right.
DEAN POTTER—Yes, it was closed.
POTTER—Did you close that also?
DEAN POTTER—Yes, everything is all right.
POTTER—Did you get it all?
DEAN POTTER—Sure, I have it here.
POTTER—Leave the bag with Walter.

MARCH 23, 1916.

POTTER—Hello, is the boss there?
PERSON—(Answering from 1457 Farrell's telephone number.) No, he is over in the church; he has a funeral on.
POTTER—Well, this is Potter.
PERSON—I know who it was.
POTTER—You tell him to keep out of the way, as the process servers were just here looking for me.
PERSON—They didn't get you, did they?
POTTER—No, I am in Philadelphia. That is all, good-bye.

MARCH 22, 1916.

POTTER—Hello.
HEBBERD—Hello, Dr. Potter.
POTTER—Who is this?
HEBBERD—Hebberd.
POTTER—Hold the wire.
HEBBERD—All right.
POTTER—What is new?
HEBBERD—Not very much; only that we hear that this is the last day.
POTTER—They are process-servers here this morning, but I am away.
HEBBERD—Well, I am going to keep out of the way, too, as they might be looking for me.
POTTER—Yes, that is right. Good-bye.

MARCH 22, 1916.

POTTER—Hello, is Father Dineen there?
DINEEN—Who is this, please?
POTTER—He knows.
DINEEN—Hello!
POTTER—Hello, what do you know?
DINEEN—Nothing.
POTTER—I just heard this is their last day.
DINEEN—Let's hope so.
POTTER—They just were here trying to serve me.
DINEEN—Is that so?
POTTER—But I'm not in.
DINEEN—That is right.
POTTER—Well, I think we ought to do something now. If we don't, they will get away with it. We must strike them a blow that will stagger them. Now is the time.
DINEEN—Yes, I guess so.

MARCH 22, 1916.

POTTER—This is Dr. Potter.
MOLLER—This is Mr. Moller, Doctor.
POTTER—I received your message.
MOLLER—I wanted to let you know that I am to appear before the Bar Association tomorrow at 10 o'clock by order of the Governor.
POTTER—I don't know what they could want you for.
MOLLER—Well, I am to go.
POTTER—Well, I think if you could put it off twenty-four or forty-eight hours the whole thing would be dead.
MOLLER—I will let you know.
POTTER—Fine!

MARCH 23, 1916.

OTHER PERSON SPEAKING—Has the process server been there yet?
POTTER—I don't know much.
OTHER PERSON—Did he get in?
POTTER—No.
OTHER PERSON—Moller was on the stand this morning.
POTTER—Yes, I know; he told me.
OTHER PERSON—What did he tell you?
POTTER—I don't dare tell you over the wire. Do you know I think that my wire is tapped?
OTHER PERSON—You don't say so; how do you know?
POTTER—According to what happened yesterday, am going away forty-eight hours to Philadelphia.

MARCH 24, 1916.

POTTER—Well, what's the use of talking? I've stayed in the house pretty near a week, and they have been trying to get me every way they know. They have telephoned, but Julia was on the job and they didn't get away with it. Now I'm sick and tired. I see that none of the others remains in, and I'm not going to remain in much longer.
OTHER PERSON—Well, that's right; I'm going to call up New York and find out what they are doing.
POTTER—Oh, they won't do anything.
OTHER PERSON—All right; I'll see you or call upon you later. Goodbye.

MARCH 24, 1916.

POTTER—Hello, is Mgr. Dunn there?
DUNN—Who is this?
POTTER—Dr. Potter.
DUNN—Good morning; anything new?
POTTER—Yes, there is a lot of new things.
DUNN—Is that so; what's new?
POTTER—Well, Homer Folk is going to Albany.
DUNN—Are you sure of that?
POTTER—Yes, a friend of mine saw him buy a ticket.
DUNN—Well, what do you think he is going there for?
POTTER—Well, he is going up to see the Governor.
DUNN—Well, what can we do?
POTTER—Keep on hammering at them.
DUNN—In what way, with a new pamphlet?
POTTER—Why no, we ought to pay for a column in the newspapers. Yes, you know I never could persuade Murray to do anything. I told him they were a lot of crooks and to go right at them, but he says he can handle them. You know I don't want to be the goat like in 1910 when I was the goat and I was the goat for six years.
DUNN—Well, you won't be the goat this time; we'll make a sheep of you.
POTTER—All right, then, I'll be the sheep.
DUNN—I'll go right up Twenty-ninth Street and see what he says about it.
POTTER—I'll tell you what I would like to do. I would like to take a run over to see you tonight after dark.
DUNN—Well, you had better not; they will serve you with a subpoena.
POTTER—I ain't afraid. They can't get me. I can get out two different ways, and if I once get a start they'll never get me.
DUNN—All right, I will call up Twenty-ninth Street and I'll call you later.

MARCH 24, 1916.

FARRELL—Hello, is the old gent there?
POTTER—Yes, hold the wire. Hello.
FARRELL—Higgins didn't get that last night, but he will have it today, and I'll send it to you.
POTTER—They have adjourned until Monday, when Kingsbury goes back on the stand. Is that right?
FARRELL—Yes, Doherty and the Inspectors go on then.
POTTER—So, that is the way.
FARRELL—Yes, you knew, they're looking for one man, you know.
POTTER—Oh, yes.
FARRELL—I'll send you $50, and you slip away this afternoon. I'll send it over with Mike, and I'll send the address of my sister, and you will write there and she will bring the letters over to me.
POTTER—Yes, I guess it's kind of dangerous to stay here.
FARRELL—Yes, you take a trip to Atlantic City or some other place, and I'll look out for you.
POTTER—But I would like to get that from Higgins.
FARRELL—Well, I'll get that from him and send it over with Mike. Now, you get ready and I'll send everything over with Mike.
POTTER—All right. Good-bye.

MARCH 24, 1916.

Mgr. DUNN—Hello, this is Monsignour.
POTTER—Hello.
DUNN—He's going up to see the Cardinal, and he's likely to stay there all afternoon, so I don't think I can see him before night.
POTTER—Well, I suppose we'll have to wait. I heard from Farrell, and he says that Higgins advises me to leave the State and get out of the way.
DUNN—What's that for?
POTTER—Well, you see, they're liable to get a search warrant and come and get me in the house, and if I leave the State they can't do anything.
DUNN—Well, where do you want to go?
POTTER—I don't know; anywhere outside of the State. You know, you can't choose your place now.
DUNN—Well, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll give you $100. Can you send some one up for it?
POTTER—Yes, I guess so. Where will I send for it?
DUNN—Up at the Chancery.
POTTER—I thought you closed this afternoon.
DUNN—Yes, but I'll keep the door open, and I'll have it in an envelope sealed. Now don't forget to send some one over and I'll have that in a sealed envelope.

MARCH 25, 1916.

POTTER—Mr. Drummond?
DRUMMOND—Hello, Dr. Potter.
POTTER—Anything new?
DRUMMOND—Not a thing.
POTTER—I'm going to slip out of the city. It is necessary, and it is indispensable that they don't get me on this matter.
DRUMMOND—How is everything otherwise?
POTTER—Everything is all right, and I'll let you know where I'll be.

MARCH 25, 1916.

POTTER—Father Farrell there?
FARRELL—Who is this, please?
POTTER—He knows and you know.
FARRELL—Hello.
POTTER—Hello, boss.
FARRELL—Hello, Dr. Potter, anything new?
POTTER—They have been on my trail all night. I have a fellow painter behind a tree across the street from here. All night—at least up to the time that I went to bed.
FARRELL—You don't say; they're hot after you.
POTTER—If I had an automobile I could get away from them. I think it would be better. What chances have I got to get that testimony?
FARRELL—I expected to have it yesterday, but I'll send it to you tonight sure. I'll rush it right over to you as soon as I get it. I'll send Mike over with it.
POTTER—What is a good place in Atlantic City?
FARRELL—There is a place called The Strand. That is the place where all the priests go.
POTTER—Come down there Monday.
FARRELL—No, not on Monday, but Tuesday will be better.

MARCH 25, 1916.

Dr. POTTER—Is Mr. Drummond there?
OTHER PERSON—Who is this, please?
POTTER—Put Mr. Drummond on; you know who this is.
OTHER PERSON—Oh, yes.
POTTER—Walter, there are three fellows outside here laying for me. There are two palaces in the office on the left of mine. Will you put them into my office and I'll get them tomorrow.
OTHER PERSON—Sure, I'll do that. If you like I will send them over right now.
POTTER—I don't want to trouble you so much.
OTHER PERSON—That's all right. I'll send Joe Scully over with them.
POTTER—Well, all right, but only send the [illegible] one.
OTHER PERSON—What chances has he in getting in?
POTTER—Oh, he'll get in all right.
OTHER PERSON—I'll tell you how you will know him. He is wearing a brown tie.
POTTER—All right. Walter, good-bye.

MARCH 25, 1916.

OTHER PERSON—Hello, Father Farrell?
[illegible]
OTHER PERSON—I want to thank you for that pamphlet. I liked it very much, and you ought to fire another broadside.
FARRELL—Yes, but now I'm going away Tuesday.
OTHER PERSON—What for, did they call you again?
FARRELL—No, but you can't tell; they
OTHER PERSON—How long are you going [illegible]
FARRELL—That I don't know.
OTHER PERSON—Why?
FARRELL—I can't tell you the reason over the telephone.

MARCH 25, 1916.

POTTER—Hello; Father Farrell, please.
FARRELL—Yes, this is Father Farrell; who is this?
POTTER—Miss Potter.
FARRELL—That boy got back all right. He said one of the men got on the car and got a transfer.
POTTER—Yes, we saw him follow the boy.
FARRELL—Well, he beat him out; got off the car a couple of blocks away and he worked his way around here and they didn't see where he went.
POTTER—That's good. You know there are three of them and they have a large auto here.
FARRELL—Got the number?
POTTER—Well, I'm going to wait until after 12 tonight and then I'm going to go over to New York, and I'll get another train.
FARRELL—Yes, that's about the best thing that you can do; get out after 12 and they can't serve you.
POTTER—When are you going?
FARRELL—When I told you.
POTTER—Well, I would advise you to get away as soon as you can, as they'll get you if you don't.
FARRELL—Well, I'll meet you down at the hotel I told you about.

MARCH 28, 1916.

FARRELL—Hello.
HEBBERD—This is Hebberd.
FARRELL—I got you.
HEBBERD—They're after me.
FARRELL—I know that.
HEBBERD—I hope they can't get me.
FARRELL—Be careful.
HEBBERD—Yes.
FARRELL—I'm going away tomorrow.
HEBBERD—That's right; stay away for a week.
FARRELL—P. is gone.
HEBBERD—Yes, I know.
FARRELL—They subpoenaed my sexton today.
HEBBERD—What does he know?
FARRELL—Nothing.
HEBBERD—What do they want him for?
FARRELL—I suppose for carrying messages.
HEBBERD—I hope he won't say that I was with you.
FARRELL—He doesn't know you.
HEBBERD—That's good; when I call you up after this my name will be Diamond.
FARRELL—All right.
HEBBERD—Let me know anything that you hear.
FARRELL—Where can I get you?
HEBBERD—Gramercy 6264, Irving Hotel, 26 Gramercy Park.
FARRELL—Is that your home?
HEBBERD—Yes.
FARRELL—I'll say that I am Ryan.

UNDATED.

POTTER—Hello, Harry.
DINEEN—Hello, Doctor.
POTTER—Did you hear anything from the seat of war?
DINEEN—No, not a word. Maybe it's a little too soon to. You hear anything?
POTTER—No, but we will soon hear. Just as soon as the pamphlets get around.
DINEEN—How many were given out in Brooklyn?
POTTER—About 12,000 in Brooklyn and 20,000 in Manhattan. We'll soon have them on the run. I thought we would have them on the blink by this time. I think we will put them out of business. They are on the run now.
DINEEN—Yes, when them pamphlets get around there will be some time.

MARCH 19, 1916.

POTTER—Well, there's a lot of pamphlets around. I see The Tribune says there were 7,000 distributed.
FARRELL—I see they're going to send stenographers into the churches.
POTTER—They can't touch anybody for what is said in the churches—nobody is amenable for what is said in the churches. The World has not gone far enough in its article. We got better advertising last week. Did you send to Albany? That's the main thing.
FARRELL—Yes, that's attended to. Have you got enough of the pamphlets?
POTTER—Yes, but we can get all we want. It is still set up. All we have to do is to put it on the press. That's the last part. I have got it under lock and key here.
FARRELL—If I send over for it tomorrow, can I have it?
POTTER—Yes, but you must send some one that we know or we would not let him in. We will not open the door for anyone we don't know.
FARRELL—I will send my Secretary—you know him?
POTTER—All right—we can peek at him through the glass.

MARCH 20, 1916.

POTTER—This is Dr. Potter. Now they may come to make inquiries about these pamphlets today, so don't give them any information at all.
LEIBERT—Who may come—the newspaper men?
POTTER—I don't care who comes. Don't [illegible] them any information at all. Just protect our interests.

MARCH 20, 1916.

UNKNOWN PERSON—Yes, that would be a good idea. I would like to get a line on how you first came to publish your pamphlet and then explain that and let it come under some big man and let them fight it out.
POTTER—Yes, but you would be the big man.
UNKNOWN PERSON—Yes, that is it and that's what puzzles me.

MARCH 20, 1916.

WOMAN, (supposed to be Mother Superior of Dominican Sisters)—Hello!
POTTER—Hello! This is Dr. Potter.
WOMAN—How do you do, Doctor?
POTTER—Fine. Say, Sister, did you get that pamphlet yesterday?
WOMAN—Yes, that's fine.
POTTER—Well, we sent out about 22,000.
WOMAN—Is that so?
POTTER—Yes. We sent them to the Legislature, to the Governor, and to all the Judges and all the big people that we could send them to.
WOMAN—That's fine. Only for you they wouldn't know what to do.
POTTER—No, they would have got away if it had not been for me.
WOMAN—I guess so.
POTTER—I just heard from Hebberd and he told me that he put them asleep. They didn't know what to do so they adjourned.
WOMAN—That's fine, Doctor.
POTTER—I have got to keep out of the way as they are looking for me. They want to find out just who was in the back of those pamphlets.

MARCH 21, 1916.

POTER—Is Father Dineen there?
DINEEN—Hello, Doctor!
POTTER—What's new?
DINEEN—Have they served you with a process?
POTTER—No, there was nobody here and there was nobody around here either. Hebberd fears identification of the pamphlet, but no fear of that. He is incommunicado.

MARCH 21, 1916.

POTTER—Hello.
HEBBERD—Hello, this is Hebberd. Is there any of my papers in there?
POTTER—Not that I know of.
HEBBERD—Well, I advise you to get them out of there as soon as you can.
POTTER—I'll do that as soon as I can.
HEBBERD—I didn't think that they're following you.
POTTER—No, I don't think so.
HEBBERD—Well, if they did they would know where the pamphlets were printed, as you went there a good many times.
POTTER—No, not so many times. They used to send up to me.

MARCH 22, 1916.

POTTER—Father Higgins?
HIGGINS—Yes.
POTTER—What do you think about Folk's statement?
HIGGINS—That's very bad for them.
POTTER—That's where the complainant appoints his own Judge.
HIGGINS—Yes.
POTTER—That ought to blow them up.
HIGGINS—Yes.
POTTER—I think so.
HIGGINS—Are you getting another pamphlet?
POTTER—Why sure, when you can get that stuff over to me.
HIGGINS—Tomorrow, 3 or 4 o'clock.

MARCH 23, 1916.

MONSIGNOR—Anything new?
POTTER—They are still hunting for me with a subpoena.
MONSIGNOR—What do they want of you?
POTTER—I don't know, but I think it is for the publication of the State Board matter. I think we had better get busy and get some kind of a four-page pamphlet stating all that we have said was fully proved.
MONSIGNOR—Well, we won't be able to have them before Sunday.
POTTER—Oh, yes, I am sending for the minutes which I expected here at 11 o'clock. They haven't got according to the newspapers. It's the minutes we have to go by.
MONSIGNOR—I don't think the newspapers will bother us much. I don't think they will take any statements from us. I wrote about one-half dozen of letters to the newspapers. I wrote two to The World, one to THE TIMES, one to The Sun, and I think I wrote two more to The World and The Evening Post from the other night.
POTTER—I think we will be able to get one or two of the newspapers to accept. You know the press is owned by all these people.
MONSIGNOR—We can try.
POTTER—If not we will get that four-page leaflet.

MARCH 24, 1916.

POTTER—Hello! Is Mgr. Dunn there?
MONSIGNOR—Who is this?
POTTER—Dr. Potter.
MONSIGNOR—Well, what can we do?
POTTER—Keep on hammering at them.
MONSIGNOR—What way—with a new pamphlet?
POTTER—Why, no; we ought to pay for a column in the newspapers.

MARCH 20, 1916.

DINEEN—Hello!
POTTER—Hello, Father Dineen!
DINEEN—What's new?
POTTER—Well, I have heard from Hebberd, and he says he put it all over them and they adjourned.
DINEEN—Well, what do you think of that showing of the Holy Name Society? They came 5,000 strong, and they represented 50,000 voters, and they sent notices to the Governor, and they say he is about to call it off.
POTTER—Well, I hope so. We'll give them another rap this Sunday.
DINEEN—No; we had better let it alone for the present.

MARCH —, 1916.

UNKNOWN PERSON—The Governor made a statement.
POTTER—What was it?
UNKNOWN PERSON — Governor Whitman today reiterated his faith in the fairness and impartiality of the investigation of charitable institutions being conducted by Charles Strong, &c.
POTTER—That is an erratic statement of his.
UNKNOWN PERSON—He also said he received a number of letters that Commissioner Strong showed he was prejudiced against the Catholic religion, a number of letters that Commissioner Strong was not prejudiced against them, but if he was convinced that Commissioner Strong is or was prejudiced he would stop the investigation immediately—he went to write a letter, but his voice could be heard over the telephone at New York City.
POTTER—Well, you could convince him.
UNKNOWN PERSON—How will I do it?
POTTER—Tell him to look at paragraph so-and-so of yesterday's pamphlet, and then it will show the way Commissioner Strong is conducting the investigation, and that will convince him that Commissioner Strong is prejudiced. Send him a telegram or a night letter.
UNKNOWN PERSON—That's very good. I will do that. Good-bye.

From time to time the Mayor was interrupted in his reading by members of the committee, who wished information on one point and another. At one time Senator Foley expressed amazement that all of the conversations should have been taken down so accurately in longhand. The Mayor said he couldn't definitely answer if that was the case. When the matter of the alleged libelous pamphlets was touched upon, Mr. Moss wanted to know if these were the pamphlets that Mgr. Dunn had assumed responsibility for in his statement in the morning newspapers. The Mayor said he didn't know, and Mr. Moss remarked if such was the case he suggested that Mgr. Dunn should be locked up.

"Yes; that would be desirable," agreed the Mayor.

"I'd like to see it put right up to the handle, where it belongs," said Mr. Moss.

"We will," replied the Mayor.

After he had finished reading, the Mayor said:

This completes the list of conversations that I desire to place before this committee to demonstrate the justification of the Police Department in supervising these wires and the evidence of a conspiracy."

Sent to Hotchkiss.

In answer to a question the Mayor admitted that the record of conversations had been placed in the hands of Special Assistant Corporation Counsel William H. Hotchkiss "for the purpose of concluding the evidence of the commission of these crimes," added the Mayor.

The Mayor was questioned at length as to just what the police intended to do with the recorded conversations.

"What I am getting at is this," said Senator Thompson, "after you have taken these conversations you can hindsee as well as foresee. They say you can hindsee down here much better than you can foresee, but you could hardly foresee that any of these crimes were to be committed."

"God knows," replied the Mayor, "I never foresaw that any Catholic priest in this city would give $100 to a man to abscond the jurisdiction."

"What did the police take these tappings for?" asked Senator Thompson.

"They took these conversations for the purpose of obtaining evidence, first, of the crime of perjury; second, of the crime of conspiracy to pervert justice and the due administration of the law."

Senator Thompson wanted to know if Dr. Potter had ever been served with a subpoena. The witness replied that he understood that at some stage of the proceedings Dr. Potter had appeared before the Strong Committee as a witness. He said he did not know how long Dr. Potter had been away. Mr. Moss wanted to know if the copies of the conversations were to be used in the examination of witnesses in the Strong investigation, and the Mayor replied:

Used to Obtain Evidence.

"It was certainly not so intended when they were taken. It was intended that through the use and examination of witnesses additional evidence could be obtained in order that the Police Department might go forward.

"It was intended that Mr. Hotchkiss might use them for this purpose?"

"That is my understanding."

The Mayor said he had never given any instructions for the police to listen in on the wires. Senator Thompson wanted to know if the police had taken any official action after they learned about the alleged offer of money to Dr. Potter. The Mayor replied that the Police Commissioner had been engaged ever since then to complete his criminal case.

"Is there any other evidence of this crime, except these conversations, that you know of?"

"Yes, there is extraneous evidence."

Senator Thompson then announced that any one whose names had come out in the conversations would be heard by the committee if they so appeared, but that he would not send for them. Mr. Moss thought the police officers who took down the conversations should be sent for, and Senator Thompson agreed. An adjournment was then taken until 11 o'clock this morning.

Father Farrell denied last night that he had made the statement he was quoted as making in a morning newspaper. He said he would give out a statement at the proper time.

Hearsay, Says Lewis.

District Attorney Harry E. Lewis of Kings County, when asked to give his opinion of the statement made by Mayor Mitchel before the committee, said:

"Most of what the Mayor says is hearsay and, in a court of law, cannot have any value as evidence."

Continuing Mr. Lewis declared:

"The Grand Jury heard Mayor Mitchel. I assume that he told everything there that he is now telling. The Grand Jury has answered. It serves no useful purpose to try cases in the public prints.

"From other sources it was learned that Mayor Mitchel made the same charges befors the Kings County Grand Jury that he made on Tuesday. In official circles it is deemed interesting that the indictments against Commissioner Kingsbury and William H. Hotchkiss were brought in regardless of the story told by the Mayor. The return of the indictments is also regarded as proof that the Grand Jury believed Father Farrell when he

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M'MAHON AFFIDAVIT DENIES POTTER GIFT

Continued from Page 1.

ary, 1907, for the sum of $500, (five hundred dollars,) with a memorandum on the accompanying voucher stating in substance that the cheque was to be made part of a sum proposed to be raised on behalf of D. C. Potter, which sum the rector of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin states was given to dependent poor. Deponent says that said $500 was received and used by him in the diocesan work described above, and no part of the said $500 was either directly or indirectly paid to D. C. Potter.

Deponent further says that in asking for about $4,000 (four thousand dollars) at that time he stated the object above mentioned openly at a regular meeting of the Superiors of the Institutions, and among the contributions received for this purpose was the above mentioned $500.

Whilst deponent may not have reported to the Rev. Rector in person the use of his contribution, he does actually report annually both to his Superior and to the Superiors of all the contributing institutions, the financial transactions of

DOUAUMONT STROKE WAS WELL PLANNED

French Troops in Large Numbers Were Brought to Scene Through Deep Cuttings.

DUG SAPS TOWARD THE FORT

Then Charged and Fought Furiously Amid the Ruins, Hurling Grenades at Close Quarters.

By GEORGES LE HIR,
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

ON THE EASTERN VERDUN FRONT, Monday, May 23, (via Paris, Wednesday, May 24.)—For the last ten days the redoubled activity around Verdun has presaged a striking effort on the part of the French troops. The roads were lined incessantly with thousands of auto-trucks loaded with troops and munitions.

About the middle of last week it became evident that a considerable concentration was being made which progressed infinitely more easily than in the early days of the battle, thanks to the executive genius of General Petain, which had converted the whole Verdun sector into a gigantic ant heap of subways and deep cuttings, along which troops could advance unperceived and without harm.

On Sunday night I was permitted to follow a detachment toward the front line before Froide Terre, whence on the previous day had started the attack that recovered the Haudromont quarries. The men who took part in that assault say that it was characterized by even greater fury than usual on the French side, for the men had been brought by their months of training to the utmost perfection, and had been long thirsting for a fight.

Under ground in the quarries the darkness was absolute save when bursting grenades showed brief visions of carnage and terror. Friend often grappled friend until the French adopted the plan of fastening an electric pocket lamp to the tunic botton. This light gave the Germans a better mark, but enabled the French to rally together and sweep the foe back in the final rush en masse.

It was an extraordinary journey last night. Although the bombardment from both sides was tremendous, shaking the earth, we were completely sheltered, now moving along in deep cut galleries and now in actual tunnels, above which at intervals we could hear a strange thud, followed by a roar as a shell fell harmless in the open air.

Twice we rested in wide deep caverns, where the men were allowed to talk and smoke without fear of enemy aircraft. They joked and chatted freely as if engaged in a practice march instead of being on the verge of a terrible battle. Only here or there a nervous laugh or yawn marked emotion that was impossible to control.

At last the appointed station was reached. One may judge how effective were the measures taken to protect the troops from the fact that the casualties were barely one-tenth of the usual toll of open air concentrations.

As the morning passed the French bombardment of the hostile lines redoubled. Nothing could be seen of the German positions save a dense sea of smoke. Of this fact the French troops quickly took advantage. Unseen by the enemy, they donned masks and began digging saps westward in the direction of the ruined stone heaps that once were Fort de Douaumont.

The soil, beaten up by the continuous shell storms, helped them to make comparatively rapid progress and the cross fire of the German machine guns passed harmlessly over their heads. From this side, however, it was slow, dogged spade work, not the breathless charge which the battle writers love to discuss.

When the French cannonade ceased our men were occupying a hollow right under the shadow of the stones and sorely harassed by German grenades, now raining upon them until it almost seemed as if they were in a ditch of fire.

The ordeal lasted but a few minutes, yet never has greater heroism been required than to endure it. They were sheltered as best they could under the lattice work of planks like the Roman "tortoise," or burrowed each for himself underground.

At last the signal came. They scrambled forward into the ruins.

The ensuing combat seems to have been the most savage of the whole war. Men fought amid the stone heaps hand to hand or at ten yards' distance with grenades like children playing ball. But these balls were bombs, deadlier than those with which anarchists used to set a whole city in uproar.

The German trenches were mostly tunneled or winding deep through the ruins. Often it was impossible to hurl a grenade for lack of room. Then each side pushed them at the other with long poles, simultaneously trying to push back those which the opponent sent forward. Most of the time the groups of combatants were involved in mutual slaughter. Soon came more French with bayonets from the south and west, and the Germans threw up their hands or took to flight.

At the moment of writing the Germans still hold the narrow passage leading still to the northern end of the fort, by which they communicated with the main body in the first days after the positions were taken. Except for that position, which we expect soon to capture, Douaumont, the "cornerstone of Verdun's defense," is French once more.

ASK VERDUN EXPLANATION.

Deputies Petition for a Secret Session Over the First Phase.

PARIS, May 24.—A motion demanding a secret sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, at which the Government should give full explanations in regard to the first phase of the Verdun operations, is being circulated in the legislative lobby and has already obtained 150 signatures. It is not likely, however, that the motion will be moved until Premier Briand has again appeared before the Army Committee.

Premier Briand and General Roques, the Minister of War, appeared before the Army Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on May 14, after a profound sensation had been caused in Paris by the publication in the newspapers of a charge that a General of the French Staff had contemplated a retreat of the forces on the right bank of the Meuse. This charge was met at the time by an official statement that the chief command had never given any order for a retreat at any time during the battle of Verdun.

FRENCH HOLD HILLS DOMINATING CUMIERES

Germans West of the Meuse Concentrating Their Efforts on Dead Man Hill Positions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—There is no slackening in the frightful conflict on the Meuse Heights. Throughout yesterday and last night an alternation of bombardment and assault continued across the Douaumont plateau, the Germans hesitating at no sacrifice, in order to recover the ground lost on Monday.

The French artillery, said to be quite equal in strength to the German batteries, replies without cessation, and the infantry lines hold firm. Nightfall sees no moderation of the fierceness of the struggle, which has now become a trial of endurance of the most extreme intensity.

The position on the Dead Man Hill front seems to be as follows: The French hold the crest of Hill 304 and the western slope, including a redoubt near the crossroads to the southwest of Hill 287, that is, half way between the crest of Hill 304 and Avocourt Wood; the Germans occupy the northwest, north, and northeast slopes of Hill 304, but not the broad summit. Dead Man summit proper, Hill 295, is so narrow as to become untenable under the concentrated fire of many batteries. Unfortunately for the Crown Prince's regiments there is a line of hills of almost equal height, one behind another, from north to south. The most northerly is Hill 265, which the Germans have held for weeks past. The next is Hill 295, and 300 yards behind this is a hill only ten yards lower. It is against this latter hill, 286, that the Germans are now throwing their columns of assault.

Their successive waves have been broken. A company managed to get into a French trench on the western slope last night. An immediate counterattack was delivered and the position recovered.

During the night the German offensive was extended eastward toward the Meuse, large new contingents being brought into action. Notwithstanding the heroic resistance below the hillside which overlooks the village to the north, they succeeded in entering Cumières, a difficult point to hold and of no importance in itself, as the river valley is wholly dominated by hills on either side. A trench was also captured immediately west of the village, but the French are firmly dug in on the hills to the north of Cattancourt.

GERMANS RETAKE FORT DOUAUMONT

Continued from Page 1.

gion north of Pruhay weak French attacks failed.

To the left of the Meuse we completely repulsed by our infantry and machine gun fire an enemy attack on the southwestern slope of Le Mort Homme.

Thuringian troops took by storm the Village of Cumières. Up to the present more than 300 French, including 8 officers, have been taken prisoners.

To the east of the Meuse the enemy repeated his furious attacks in the Douaumont region and suffered most severe losses by our fire.

The ground temporarily lost by us was almost entirely recaptured by our brave regiments and they made more than 550 prisoners. The fighting still continues, supported by very heavy artillery fire from both sides.

This is the Belgian statement:

The artillery actions on both sides were rather feeble, except in the region of Dixmude, where we carried out a destructive fire against the German defensive organizations.

The British official communication says:

The situation on the Vimy Ridge is unchanged. Small parties of our troops pushed forward and engaged in hand-to-hand fighting with the Germans.

Today there has been a heavy bombardment by both sides astride the Souches River and artillery activity near Roclincourt, the Hohenzollern redoubt, Whytschaete, and St. Eloi.

AUSTRIAN ATTACK LIKE VERDUN DRIVE

360,000 Men Brought from Galicia and Balkans Against Italy's Line.

251 ITALIAN CANNON LOST

Rome Admits Continued Retirement —King Humbert Issues Address to Army and Navy.

ROME, May 24.—The Austrian offensive along the Italian front, which began ten days ago, is assuming more and more the character of the German offensive at Verdun.

After having occupied the advanced positions, from which the Italians withdrew, the Austrians are now strengthening and organizing themselves there. They have concentrated additional artillery under command of General Koevess and have been attempting, but without success, to cut the Italians' rear communications for supplies. The advance of the Austrians has been rendered more difficult by the destruction of bridges and roads.

Italian officers estimate that between the Adige and Brenta Rivers the Austrians have placed twenty-six batteries of guns of 305 calibre, aside from many other batteries of smaller guns, and have brought from the Galician and Balkan fronts fresh troops to the number of eighteen divisions, or 360,000 men.

Arsiero is one of the towns that have suffered most severely from the bombardment.

Austrian prisoners say that prior to the beginning of the offensive they were told that it was the intention to capture the Venetian provinces by storm, beginning with the province of Vicenza. The Austrian officers gave orders that the Austrian soldiers, once on Italian territory, must not show themselves weak, but that they must not act brutally toward the population. They promised that next Summer the men might take the baths at Lido, in Venice, on the Adriatic.

This extensive movement by the Austrians is styled by them "the offensive toward the Valley of the Po River."

Official Report of Operations.

The following official communication was issued today:

In the Lagarina Valley yesterday the whole of our front, on both sides of the Adige River, was subjected to a furious bombardment. An enemy column, which was attempting to advance in small bodies from Lizzana toward Marco, was stopped by our artillery fire. During the evening an attack along the Val Arsa in the direction of Monte di Nezzo was held by us.

Between the Terragnola Valley and the Astico there was the customary bombardment. The evacuation of the upper basin of the Posina and the Astico has now been effected in perfect order. Our troops are strengthening their positions on a protective line of the Asiero Basin. We destroyed our artillery which it was impossible to withdraw.

Between the Astico and Brenta Rivers the enemy yesterday commenced a strong pressure against our positions east of the Val di Assa. In the Sugana Valley the retirement of our troops on their principal line, which commenced the 22d, continues slowly and orderly.

In Carnia there has been a violent artillery duel in the upper But. Along the remainder of the front there is nothing important to report. Enemy aviators threw bombs on the station Della Carnia, causing some casualties and material damage.

King Victor Emmanuel has addressed the following order of the day to the army and navy:

Soldiers of Land and Sea—Responding with enthusiasm to the appeal of the country a year ago, you hastened to fight, in conjunction with our brave allies, our hereditary enemy, and assure the realization of our national claims.

After having surmounted difficulties of every nature, you have fought in a hundred combats and won, for you have the ideal of Italy in your hearts. But the country again asks of you new efforts and more sacrifices.

I do not doubt that you will know how to give new proofs of bravery and force of mind. The country, proud and grateful, sustains you in your arduous task by its fervent affections, its calm demeanor, and its admirable confidence.

I sincerely hope that fortune will accompany us in future battles, as you accompany my constant thoughts. The order was issued from the General Headquarters of the army today.

In all the leading Italian towns demonstrations in celebration of the anniversary of Italy's entrance into the war assumed imposing proportions. In Rome those taking part in a big demonstration acclaimed the Queen and royal family, as well as the embassies of the Allies.

The Austrian offensive on the Trentino front and the furious efforts of the Germans to gain a decision at Verdun are explained in a semi-official statement published here as a result of a concerted effort on the part of the Central Powers to prevent an expected simultaneous attack by the Allies on all fronts.

PARIS, May 24.—An Italian shell has blown up the largest munitions depot at Rovereto and the town is now in flames, according to a news dispatch from Rome. Several heavy guns were destroyed by the explosion.

Austria Reports Further Gains.

BERLIN, May 24, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austro-Hungarian official headquarters' report of today as received here says:

North of the Sugana Valley the Austro-Hungarians have occupied the ridge from Salubio to Borgo. On the frontier ridge south of the valley the Italians have been driven from Pompel Mountain.

Further south the Italians are defending the heights east of the Val Dejassa and the fortified district Asiago and Arsiero. The armored work of Campolongo is in Austro-Hungarian hands. The Austro-Hungarian troops have approached more closely the Val d'Assa and Posnia Valley.

Since the beginning of our attack 24,400 Italians have been made prisoner, among them 524 officers. Two hundred and fifty-one cannon, 101 machine guns and 16 bomb-throwers have been taken.

In the district of the Doberdo Highlands the artillery engagements temporarily are very lively. Near Monfalcone an Italian attack was repulsed. An Austro-Hungarian air squadron has bombed the station at Perlacarnia.

During the evacuation of Austro-Hungarian towns by the enemy part of the Italian population started to follow. Those who leave their country in this fashion will be held responsible, according to law, for joining the enemy.

THREE MORE SHIPS SUNK IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Italian, Russian and Greek Vessels New Victims of Submarines—All of the Crews Saved.

LONDON, May 24.—The Italian ship Orealla has been sunk off Barcelona, according to Lloyd's.

The last record of the Orealla was when she sailed April 17 last from Norfolk for Savona, Italy. She was a three-masted ship of 1,876 tons and was built in 1882. Her home port was Naples.

BARCELONA, May 24.—The Russian bark Regina has been sunk by a submarine. Her Captain and crew arrived here today.

The Captain states that near Barcelona he met two lifeboats containing the crews of two Italian sailing vessels, both of which were sunk by the same Austrian submarine.

TARRAGONA, Spain, May 23, (via Paris, May 24.)—Twenty-one members of the crew of the Greek steamship Istros, 1,891 tons gross, have arrived here in lifeboats. They report their vessel was torpedoed by an Austrian submarine.

GERMANS SHORT OF RESERVES

British Observer Says Verdun Battle Is Exhausting Their Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, May 25.—The Times military correspondent says this morning:

"The Germans continue to exhaust their army before Verdun to the point of extermination. They bring up divisions in reserve from every quarter where one is to be found. There are ample French guns and there are still French troops in reserve in plenty for any purpose which may enter Joffre's mind.

"When the writer visited Verdun, he found the whole countryside outside the fire zone filled with French reserves, and although the battle was raging with all the fury which had been its distinguishing characteristic, French permissionaires were going off to their homes on furlough as if nothing was happening.

"The French practice has been to give the divisions a rest after serious fighting in order to prevent their quality from deteriorating, and they can afford to do so, because they have ample reserves.

"The Germans are not in this fortunate position, and so they have to draw their shattered divisions out of the line, fill them up from the field depots as best they may and hurry them back again into the fight."

Repeats Aland Island Assurances.

LONDON, May 24.—The British Foreign Office has issued a statement to the effect that Russia spontaneously renewed assurances that the defences of the Aland Islands, Finland, were purely for the emergencies of the present war.

These assurances, says the Foreign Office, were made without being requested by Great Britain or France, as unofficial dispatches have previously reported.

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Positively Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists
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PEACE TALK IDLE NOW, SAYS GREY

Continued from Page 1.

obligations not to put forward any terms of peace except by mutual agreement.

Mr. Ponsonby, in the course of a long speech, made a strong attack on the Government's diplomacy. He said the peace of Europe would depend on the capacity of statesmen for surveying the great problems in a broad spirit. The insularity which had characterized British diplomacy in the past constituted the real danger, he said. The Government must recognize that the war had reached a deadlock, he thought, and at the same time the superior position of Great Britain must also be recognized. The latter was due to the spirit and valor of the people and not to statesmen, said the speaker.

Mr. Ponsonby said he hoped the statesmen were not going to imperil the situation by delay and ineptitude. Nothing had helped Germany more than the extreme jingo utterances of responsible statesmen, said he. They had enabled Prussianism to keep Germany together, Mr. Ponsonby said. Recriminations must cease, he declared. He considered it wanting in respect to the British people for the Ministers to disregard Parliament and adopt the American press as a platform.

The war would never end, Mr. Ponsonby continued, if Great Britain waited until Sir Edward Grey and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, agreed as to who was responsible for the war. Had Germany refused to restore Belgium, evacuate France and Serbia and form an independent Poland, had she refused to agree to form an international council to maintain European peace, Mr. Ponsonby asked. If she had refused these things the country ought to be told of it.

"We ought not to allow diplomatic etiquette to stand in the way of taking the lead definitely, openly and boldly to bring the nations back to sanity and peace," Mr. Ponsonby concluded.

James Ramsay MacDonald, Labor Member for Leicester, supported Mr. Ponsonby. He declared that peace was a political and not a military problem, and that it was the duty of the Government to state the terms on which it was prepared to conclude a peace.

Gives Hollweg the Lie.

Sir Edwary Grey, in the course of his speech, characterized Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's recent statement that Great Britain was prepared to go to war over Bosnia as "a first-class lie." It was impossible, the Foreign Minister continued, to reason with the German people while they were fed with lies and knew nothing of the truth. The real reason for the prolongation of the war, he said, was that the German Government was continually telling their people that they were winning the war and that the Allies were beaten.

Sir Edward here made the declaration that the time for peace had not yet arrived and that the Entente Allies were under obligations not to act separately on peace terms. He added that if any of the Allies had a right to speak with regard to peace at the present moment, it was France, on whom the concentrated fury of the German attack had been thrown. Rebuking Mr. Ponsonby for making no allusion to Verdun, Sir Edward said:

"Through the long battle of Verdun France is saving not only herself but her Allies as well, if any one has a right to speak about peace it is France, and President Poincaire has spoken. I believe it is the duty of diplomacy to maintain the solidarity of the Allies and give the utmost support to the naval and military measures which are being taken by the Allies in common to bring the war to a stage it has not yet reached and in which the prospect of maintaining an enduring peace will be with the Allies. Mr. Ponsonby has hardly seemed to realize that we were at war.

"I care not how often I say it, this war could have been avoided by accepting a conference. Why was the conference not accepted? Because there was no good will."

Sir Edward then referred to the previous Balkan conference as proof of Great Britain's good faith in such conferences, and added:

"I only wish the German and Austrian Governments had published the reports of their Ambassadors as to the part Great Britain played at that conference."

No Encouragement to German Hopes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, May 25.—The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes this morning:

"There is not a phrase or word in Sir Edward Grey's speech which encouraged the hope of an early peace. He dismissed at the outset as impossible any idea of this country acting separately from its allies. Mr. Ponsonby had spoken of the necessity of appealing to the reason of nations.

"'You cannot reason with the German people,' Sir Edward replied, 'so long as they are only fed with lies.'

"He repudiated with scorn the German Chancellor's endeavor to place blame for the continuance of the war on the Allies because they cannot accept Germany's terms of peace—terms that would place the other nations of Europe at her mercy.

"Ringing applause followed his statement that the Allies are not beaten and are not going to be beaten. If any of the Allies had a special right to speak of peace, it was France, upon whom the concentrated fury of the German attack has fallen.

"But France stands firm. Amid great cheering he declared that the prowess of the French army at Verdun was saving France and saving her allies.

"Quoting Premier Briand's statement of yesterday that 'peace must be based on international right,' grey said:

"'That is what we feel, too.'

"This impressive speech ended with the statement that the duty of diplomacy at present was to maintain the solidarity of the Allies and give its utmost support to the naval and military measures necessary to carry on the war."

SAYS ONE HARD DRIVE WILL DEFEAT GERMANY

Observer in Switzerland Doubts if Economic Pressure Alone Will Win for Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, May 25. — The Daily Mail's Berne correspondent, writing on internal conditions in Germany, says:

"The morale of the civilian population is considerably shaken by privations, and the morale of the army to some extent is affected by the news from home as well, no doubt, as by the heavy losses at the front. An officer of a Prussian Guards regiment recently said:

"'We can win more victories at a price, but each victory brings us nearer to defeat.'

"But the nation is kept together still by a carefully inspired fear of intended reprisals by the Allies—murder, pillage, and arson—and by the idea that the Allies intend after victory to 'tear the empire to pieces.'"

The German Army and civilians are by no means in a mood to throw themselves on the mercy of the Allies, nor are they reduced to the condition of a garrison whose fighting men see their rations daily reduced.

"To break the fighting spirit of a nation at bay something more than economic pressure must be applied. The Germans must see with their eyes that they cannot hold the lines, (in the enemy's country, remember,) which they have prepared. Just as the early confidence of civilian Germany was inspired by names on the maps—Brussels, Antwerp, Lille, Belgrade, Warsaw, and Monastir—so their moral and their mental staying power undermined by privations must finally be broken by names on the maps.

"After making every possible inquiry of everybody I could find who has lived in Germany recently enough to be fairly competent to judge, I believe that if the Germans are forced permanently to evacuate one large town on the western front, whose name could not be lied off the map, we might at last be able to say that the internal conditions of Germany were bringing victory within sight."

HINDENBURG TO HIS ARMY.

Says There Will Be No Peace Till It Has Crossed the Dvina.

LONDON, May 24.—An Order of the Day, said to have been issued recently by Field Marshal von Hindenburg to his men on the Russian front, is quoted as follows in a Central News dispatch from Basle, Switzerland:

"For some time a rumor has been spreading among the troops that peace negotiations are about to begin, and this fact, coupled with the instinct of self-preservation which is constantly growing, is having a bad effect on the morale of the men.

"In the name of the Emperor I declare that there cannot be any question of peace until we have crossed the Dvina. Soldiers, if you wish peace go and seek it on the other side of the Dvina."

BERLIN, May 24, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following statement:

In the vicinity of Pulkarn, southeast of Riga, we drove the Russians out of a trench situated between the Russian lines and our own. Sixty-eight prisoners fell into our hands. There was nothing of importance on the remainder of the front.

PETROGRAD, May 24. — The War Office communication issued today says:

Southwest of the Island of Dalen the Germans attempted an attack on our trenches, but were repulsed with heavy losses.

In the region of Bachliki, north of the station of Olyka, our scouts were attacked by an Austrian outpost but launched a counterattack and forced the enemy to flee.

On the remainder of the front the situation is unchanged.

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Men's "Ko-Ko" Calf Shoes
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A rich Russia Calf leather, of a shade between ox-blood and mahogany. English or the new narrow toe swing last.

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For Men and Young Men—33 to 46 Chest
Two, three, or four button semi-fitted or conservative models of the newest stripes, overplaid, herringbone, tweed, or checks, in this season's most desirable colorings; also Oxford vicuna and blue serge.
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NEWS FROM HOME.

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GOVERNOR CAN FILL GUARD BY A DRAFT

New State Law Authorizes Him to Call on Mayors for Men to Complete Quota.

THOSE CALLED MUST OBEY

Whenever a Militia Unit Falls Below Allotted Strength Conscription May Be Ordered.

Should the present efforts of the New York National Guard fail to recruit the militia of this State to the strength stipuated in the Military bill, passed by Congress and soon to be signed by the President, it will be possible, under the laws of this State to draft enough men into the Guard to make up the required quota, which, in this instance, will be 36,000 men, or 800 for each Senator and Congressman. The Guard is now waging a campaign to increase the strength of the commands in New York City by 3,000 men, and since the first of May has enlisted about 1,600 men, which left the organization 1,400 short of the quota it was expected to recruit by Decoration Day.

The bill passed by the last Legislature and signed by Governor Whitman conferred on the Governor the power to "direct an order to the Mayor of any city, or the Supervisor of any town" requiring that official to draft from the eligible male population a sufficient number of men to complete the complement of the National Guard located within the particular city or town.

At National Guard Headquarters in the Municipal Building it was said yesterday that there was no basis for a report that conscription might be resorted to in order to get the 3,000 recruits needed to fill up the organizations in this city. Since May 1 the number recruited, as indicated on the reports turned in yesterday, was 1,575 for the twenty-four days in which the campaign has been on. There still remain about five days in which to recruit the remaining 1,400.

In addition to the 3,000 new recruits needed by the New York City organizations another 3,000 is needed by the organizations in other parts of the State. But this 6,000 for the State will not furnish the quota, by many thousands, that New York will be called to furnish for the Federalized Guard when the new army bill goes into effect. Under that law there will be needed between 15,000 and 20,000 new men and in the event they are not enlisted in the time allotted under the new law it will be in the power of the Governor to call upon the heads of municipalities to draft into the service any number that may be necessary to complete the complements not only of the land forces but also of the Naval Militia of the State.

The New State Law.

The sections of the New York law which, under certain conditions, authorize conscription in this State, are as follows:

Section 9. Drafts or volunteers from the militia. Whenever it shall be necessary to call out any portion of the reserve militia for active duty in case of insurrection, invasion, tumult, riot or breach of the peace or imminent danger thereof, or when called forth or service under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the Governor may call for and accept as many volunteers as are required for such service, or he may direct his order to the Mayor of any city or the Supervisor of any town, who upon the receipt of the same shall forthwith proceed to draft as many of the reserve militia in his city or town, or accept as many volunteers as are required by the Governor, and shall forthwith forward to the Governor a list of the persons so drafted or accepted as volunteers.

Section 9a. Drafts or volunteers from the reserve militia into the National Guard and naval militia. For the purpose of maintaining the National Guard and naval militia at the standard of efficiency required for public safety, or of conforming to any organization now or hereafter adopted for the army of the United States or prescribed by the laws of the United States for the organization of the National Guard or naval militia the Governor may also, at any time, call for volunteers or order that an enrollment be made of that part of the reserve militia residing in any city or town, and that a draft be made, or volunteers secured therefrom, of such number as may be required to make up or complete the complement of organizations of the National Guard or naval militia or any part thereof located therein; the Governor in such case shall direct his order to the Mayor of any city, or Supervisor of any town, specifying the number required in each case, and upon the receipt of such order the said Mayor or the Supervisor, as the case may be, shall proceed forthwith to enroll the reserve militia residing within such city or town and to draft therefrom the number specified, or he may accept as volunteers as many as are required by the Governor to make up such quota, and he shall forthwith forward to the Governor a list of the persons so accepted as volunteers or drafted for such purpose.

Those Rejected in Reserve.

The names and addresses of all persons so drafted or volunteering shall be certified by the Governor to the commanding officers of the several regiments, battalions, squadrons, troops, companies, or other units to which such persons are assigned for service, and the persons so named and certified shall be deemed for all purposes enlisted members of the organization and units of the National Guard or naval militia, as the case may be, to which they are assigned and entitled to all the rights and privileges and subject to all the obligations and duties of enlisted men therein from and after the date of such certification, except those who may be found to be unacceptable or unqualified by the officers whose approval of enlistment application by the same persons, in the same organizations, would be required under the provisions of Article 5 of this chapter. Persons rejected by such officers shall continue in the reserve militia and be subject to orders or drafts for service under Sections 8 and 9 and 9a of this chapter.

The law stipulates that the reserve militia of New York shall consist "of all those liable to service in the militia, but not serving in the National Guard or the naval militia of the State."

TO COMMAND PLATTSBURG.

Major Peter Murray Assigned to the Military Training Camp.

Major Peter Murray of the Twenty-ninth United States Infantry has been designated by Major Gen. Leonard Wood to command the military training camps for civilians, which will be held at Plattsburg during June, July, August, and September. Major Murray succeeds Major H. H. Bandholtz of the Thirtieth Infantry, who was ordered to Mexico for duty shortly after his appointment to the camp command was announced.

Major Murray, who is on duty in the Panama Canal Zone, is a graduate of West Point of the class of 1890 and is one of the best-known officers of his rank in the service. He is now on his way to New York and will go to Plattsburg early next week. More than 9,000 men have already enlisted for the Plattsburg camps and new recruits at the average rate of 200 a day are now being enrolled.

GUARDSMEN ARRESTED.

Advertised Department Sale Dressed in Uniform, Regular Charges.

Clad in their uniforms as members of Battery E, First Field Artillery, N. G., N. Y., John Scott, 21 years old, of 1,662 Second Avenue; James G. Colby, 20 years, of 800 West Fourth Street, and Edmund Strayhecker, 21 years, of 102 West Seventy-third Street, were hailed to the Washington Heights Court before Magistrate Marsh yesterday, charged with using the State uniform for advertising purposes. They were admonished and then discharged. The three were arrested at the instance of a U. S. soldier, Frank A. Leavitt, on duty at the recruiting station at 125th Street and Eighth Avenue, who said the three were parading through 125th Street with signs advertising a sale in a department store. Scott and Colby were mounted and carried the signs, while Strayhecker marched and sounded a bugle.

Von Igel's Arraignment Postponed.

The arraignment of Wolf von Igel, former secretary to Captain von Papen when the latter was military attaché at the German Embassy, on a charge of being implicated in the plot to blow up the Welland Canal, has been postponed until Friday. He was to have been called to plead yesterday before Judge Wolverton in the United States District Court, but the Government is awaiting a decision by the State Department as to the status of the papers seized when von Igel was arrested.

To Aid Jews in the Army and Navy.

An Army and Navy Committee of the Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations, 356 Second Avenue, is being formed to continue the work of a special committee that takes care of the religious wants of Jews in the United States Army and Navy. There are 4,665 soldiers and sailors under its observation and they have been provided with chaplains, lecturers, reading rooms and services on Jewish holidays. Employment has been obtained for enlisted men honorably discharged. S. S. Rosenstamm is Chairman of the committee and other members are Judge Julian W. Mack, Felix M. Warburg and Dr. Cyrus Adler.

FIND ANTI-SEMITISM BROADCAST IN GUARD

Kehillah Asks Gov. Whitman to Order Race Prejudice Inquiry Into Entire Militia.

NEW DISCRIMINATION CITED

Young Man, Born of American Parents, Rejected and the Reason Unequivocally Given.

Governor Whitman will be asked to broaden the inquiry into discrimination against Jews alleged to have been practiced in selecting recruits for Battery D, Second Field Artillery, N. G. N. Y., to a general investigation of similar conditions alleged to exist in other companies and regiments. Maurice Simmons of 108 Broadway, Chairman of the Kehillah's Committee for the Protection of the Good Name of Immigrant Peoples says that since the fight to rid the National Guard of racial prejudice was taken up he has received many complaints of treatment similar to that of Max J. Klein, who says he was rejected as a recruit because he was a Jew by Captain Howard E. Sullivan.

"In view of Major Gen. O'Ryan's statement that he believes less racial prejudice exists in the National Guard than elsewhere," said Mr. Simmons, "I am sure he will be surprised when he sees all of the testimony that has been brought to me. I myself hold the National Guard, as a whole, in high esteem, and desire to unite with Major Gen. O'Ryan in clearing it of bigotry. I feel sure that he will not arrive at any judgment in the matter until he has had an opportunity to obtain all of the facts in the case.

"Upon hearing that Governor Whitman had appointed Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury to investigate the matter, I wrote to the Governor offering to assist General Stotesbury in any way possible. I have not heard from him yet, however.

Some Regiments Sealed to Jews.

"From statements that have come to me I learn that in some regiments of the National Guard in New York City there may be two or three companies which exclude Jews, while other companies of the same regiment admit them. I find some regiments, however, that are hermetically sealed to any applicant of Jewish faith. The root of the trouble is that some of the companies regard the National Guard as primarily a social organization, and attempt to import the practice of ostracism of Jews practiced by certain social clubs, when, as a matter of fact, the Guard is simply one of the instrumentalities of government.

"The Water Department is another such department of government supported by the taxpayers, but when a citizen attempts to participate in the benefits of the water supply the Government does not ask him what his race or religion is, and refuse to provide him with water if he is a Jew.

"The patriotism of the young Jewish men who have been turned away from various regiments is shown by the fact that in many cases instead of being disgusted with the National Guard they have gone to and enlisted with other regiments where bigotry is not exhibited.

"It has been asserted that the Captain is the Czar in his regiment, and may refuse applicants merely upon whim without giving a reason. This may be true in time of war, but I doubt if such a contention can be upheld in peace times. It seems to me to be against American principles. The discretion of the Captain must be exercised with reasons that will stand the light of day. The Captain of a regiment of the New York National Guard is not an oriental autocrat."

Evidence of anti-semitism in the Twenty-second Regiment which will be offered to show that racial prejudice is not exhibited in the Second Field Artillery alone, was received yesterday by Mr. Simmons, in a statement by Jerome B. Sewell, 20 years old of 2,067 Amsterdam Avenue, who says he was told by an officer of the Twenty-second Regiment that Jews were not wanted in that organization.

Mr. Sewell's parents were both native Americans; in fact his ancestors have fought for the Stars and Stripes in every war which the country has had since the War of 1812, according to his statement, which says:

"As a boy I learned the lessons of American history in public schools, and have always loved my country. I have arranged to go to the Plattsburg encampment and must report there by July 5, and am paying my own expenses in order that I may be properly equipped to serve in time of need.

"On May 13 I marched in the Preparedness Parade as a municipal employe, and later watched the rest of the parade. Men of the Twenty-second Regiment were giving out cards, one of which was handed to me. It called upon young men to come up to the Twenty-second Regiment Armory to see the recruiting officer about enlisting in Company C.

"The following Monday, about 8 P. M., I went to Company C room in the Armory and saw the Recruiting Sergeant, Sergeant Donovan, and while I was waiting other people were there, and I saw one man about 20 who seemed to be well developed physically apply to enlist in the company. The Sergeant asked him his name, and as soon as he answered 'Gottlieb,' the Sergeant immediately changed his mannsr and said: 'I am sorry, we have no room in the company at present, but if you will leave your name and address I will write you.' The man did not leave his name and address, but walked right out.

Church Question Raised.

"There was present in the company room Mr. Canter, an acquaintance of mine, who lives in 163d Street, near Broadway. When Mr. Canter saw what had happened and realized why Gottlieb was turned down, he immediately left the room, telling me that he was going to the company, where he knew the Sergeant and would enlist there."

Mr. Sewell's statement goes on to say that he was asked what church he belonged to, and told the recruiting officer that he was not a church member; that he was sent up for medical examination, but because of the number of applicants was not examined. Continuing, the statement says:

"Sergeant Donovan then called me aside and said: 'I want to be candid with you, Sewell. We are not very partial to Hebrews. We had one in 1911 who was a mechanical engineer, and we found out that he was not willing, and the men refused to eat with him or drill with him or to tent with him. I am perfectly willing, but the men in the company would not stand for it, and there is no telling what they may do to you and they can make it very unpleasant for you.'

"I then said: 'I am very glad you told me that and did not give me any excuse such as you gave to Gottlieb,' to which he did not reply, but said: 'If you will leave your name and address we will send you tickets for all of the reviews and you can come down to watch the drills.'

"I said: 'No, thank you. I will see what I can do.'

No Action by Colonel Lucas.

"I reported this whole incident in person to Colonel Lucas, Headquarters Division of the National Guard, eighth floor of the Municipal Building, and he just said that he would look it up. I called up his office on the telephone this morning and asked if anything had been done, and he said that once they reported it back to the company it was out of their hands. The stenographer told me that.

"Despite this un-American treatment I am not discouraged, but will use every means to do my duty as a citizen-soldier. I spoke this day to Dr. J. E. Daugherty of the Greenpoint Hospital, and he said that when I return from Plattsburg and am ready to join the regiment he will give me a letter to Colonel Beekman of the Seventy-first Regiment, who is a friend of his. He told me it would be much better for me there because the regiment contains many Jews, and jokingly told me not to apply for enlistment in the Sixty-ninth Regiment."

Dr. J. L. Magnes, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kehillah, said last night that further complaints of Jews who had conclusive proof to offer that they had been prevented from joining the National Guard because of their race would be investigated if presented at the offices of the Kehillah, 356 Second Avenue.

BRITISH NOW FROWN ON DYESTUFF EXPORTS

Lord Robert Cecil Expresses Adverse View in Commons—Washington Persisting.

LONDON, May 24.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, informed the House of Commons this afternoon that a proposal had been received to permit the exportation from Germany to the American Government of dyestuffs, but that no answer had been given.

The War Trade Minister denied reports in England that licenses had been granted for the export from Germany to the United States of $5,000,000 worth of dyes, part of a shipment which might reach $30,000,000.

Lord Robert Cecil agreed with Sir John Lonsdale, Conservative member of Mid Armagh, who was the questioner, that the object of Germany's desire to export dyestuffs was to keep up German exchange with America. He added:

"Unquestionably it is not to our interest to allow that to take place, and I will bear that consideration very carefully in mind when the reply is sent to the American Government. It would not be courteous to the United States to give assurance to this House before the reply to them is actually sent, but I assure Sir John Lonsdale what he says and what is the general feeling of the House will be borne in mind in any reply we send."

Lord Robert said that in 1915 the British Government was willing to allow the exportation from Germany to the United States of two cargoes of dyestuffs, but that this offer had elapsed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Lord Robert Cecil's statement in the House of Commons today that the British Government would not permit the sending of German dyestuffs here in sufficient quantity to affect German exchange, coupled with his assertion that the permit, which the British Government was willing in 1915 to give for the exportation of dyestuffs to the United States, had lapsed, attracted much attention here.

American importers and the State Department have for months been wrestling with the problem of reconciling the British Government's permit for the importation of $5,000,000 worth of German dyestuffs with the German Government's permit for the shipment of 15,000 tons of dyestuffs. It has been the British contention that 15,000 tons of dyestuffs can be so made up as to be worth $15,000,000 to $60,000,000, according to the selection of dyes, and this has been opposed on the ground that it would establish a large credit here in favor of Germany. The State Department has been endeavoring to obtain from the trading company, formed to bring out two cargoes of dyestuffs a list of the dyes to be included in the shipment, and their value.

Negotiations with Great Britain are still proceeding. State Department officials said tonight, with fair prospect of success in obtaining permission to import at least a limited quantity of German dyes to American manufacturers. The department is taking the position that the original $5,000,000 permit should be applied to release part of the 15,000 tons offered by Germany, if the parties interested can agree upon a basis of valuation.

SEEKS PRESIDENT'S ARREST.

Cleveland Crank Asks a Warrant for Mr. Wilson on "Treason" Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, May 24.—A warrant for the arrest of President Wilson was sought in Cleveland today, the complainant charging the President with treason. He did not get the warrant, however, because District Attorney Wertz would not give it to him.

Wertz's visitor, who refused to give his name, said the President had committed treason by his attitude regarding the European war. When Wertz was obdurate about the warrant the visitor said the District Attorney ought to be arrested himself. Wertz reached for the telephone to call the police and the crank vanished.

GIVES AWAY MILLIONS IN CHICAGO PROPERTY

$2,500,000 Building Presented to Chicago University by Hobart Williams—$100,000 to Y.M.C.A.

CHICAGO, May 24.—A gift of a business building in Chicago's downtown district, valued at $2,500,000, has been made to the University of Chicago by Hobart Williams of Cheshire, Conn., it became known today. A few days ago Mr. Williams announced a gift of $2,000,000 to the Illinois educational and charitable institutions.

The property given the University of Chicago is under lease for ninety-nine years at an annual rental of over $100,000, and out of this sum Mr. Williams reserves an annuity of $60,000 a year during his life. The donor also gave property valued at $200,000 to St. Luke's Hospital, and property valued at $100,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Williams formerly lived in Chicago.

WAR PRISONERS LACK FOOD.

Tennant Says British in Germany Were Saved by Home Parcels.

LONDON, May 24.—Replying to questions in the House of Commons today Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, said that it had been learned through information received from men who had been prisoners in Germany that, if it had not been for parcels sent from England, prisoners in many instances would have starved.

The German scale of rations, he added, had been disregarded in many cases with serious consequences to the prisoners affected.

Urged by members to treat German prisoners in England in a similar manner, Mr. Tennant appealed to the House to consider the grave effect which might be produced if such a course were followed.

"If the Germans choose to treat our prisoners in the way described," he said, "it could not be argued that we should do as they do."

Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux, Unionist member for Portsmouth, suggested that the facts be brought to the personal knowledge of Emperor William.

NAVY AVIATOR IS KILLED.

Lieut. Rockwell's Three Children Witness His Fall Into the Sea.

PENSACOLA, Fla., May 24.—Lieutenant James Vincent Rockwell, a civil engineer in the navy, who was in training as an aviator h[illegible], was killed late today when an aero[illegible]e which he was piloting dived 150 fee[illegible] into the gulf.

The accident occurred just as Lieutenant Rockwell was ending a trial flight. His three little children saw him fall.

Lieutenant Rockwell, who was 30 years of age, was born in Indiana and appointed to the service from Iowa.

TO FREE AMERICAN TEACHER

German Authorities Found a Code in Her Trunk.

BERLIN, May 24, (via London.)—The American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, has been informed that an American woman, Mary Silliman, a teacher in the American School for Girls at Constantinople, who was arrested on suspicion of espionage at Warnemunde, Germany, a month ago, while on her way to the United States, will be released soon.

Miss Silliman's arrest, it is said, was due to the discovery in her trunk when it was examined at the frontier of the draft of a code for the transmission of messages. Miss Silliman explains that this was probably placed in her trunk by a revengeful pupil of the school.

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Play golf, tennis, ride, drive, motor, fish or camp out—do any or all of these—or do none of them—it doesn't matter in Rocky Mountain National—Estes Park, Colorado. You go there to have a good time, and you have it.

If you want to climb mountains, gigantic Long's Peak, out-towering them all, invites you; or if you want to just downright "loaf"—there is no better place in the country in which to do it.

If you are fond of long walks, Rocky Mountain National—Estes Park furnishes you with 160,000 pine-scented acres. If you would rather fish, the two million native and rainbow trout that are put into the streams each year insure lively sport in that direction.

I wish you would drop in at my office and let me tell you about the wonders of this Park, the accommodations, the hotels, boarding places, ranch houses, the cost of living out there, the daylight trip to and from the Park, if you go via the BURLINGTON Route, and the good times the kiddies can have with the Park burros. If it will be more convenient for you to send me your name on a postal, I will answer by sending you some mighty interesting pictures, maps, and reading matter.

W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agent, Pass'r Dept. C., B. & Q. R. R., 1184 Broadway, New York. Phone Mad. Sq. 8708.

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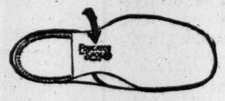

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To Our Employees:

WE encourage and desire telephone trade. It makes up a large percentage of our annual sales. Every employee, therefore, should be particularly considerate of all telephone callers and should handle telephone orders in a way that will reflect credit on the store and hold the good-will and patronage of our customers.

Please read the following suggestions on *answering the telephone* and follow them at every opportunity:

1. Always answer the telephone *promptly.*
2. Don't say "Hello." Answer with your name and the name of your department.
3. Be ready with your order pad, in order not to keep your caller waiting.
4. If you require help in handling the call properly, get it at once, or politely transfer the call to the employee who can best handle it.
5. If you answer for another employee, offer to take the message, then call it to the other's attention at the first opportunity.
6. Remember, abruptness or indifference *drives away trade.*
7. Maintain the same courtesy and consideration in a telephone conversation that you would with your customer face to face.

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Would not the above card, modified to apply to your business, be an added encouragement to your employees to be courteously efficient over the telephone?

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A most opportune coincidence enables us to link the Blues and the Grays in Suits of these superior flannels, just in time for the Decoration Day outing equipment. The quality of Fabrics, excellence of Tailoring and accuracy of Style, on the other hand, are by no means a concurrence of chance.

All the character details of Lord & Taylor clothing were planned into these Suits with a definite precision.

Sunfast Blues and Oxford Grays, cool in color and texture; skeleton lined coats, athletic cut vests—they have all the seasonable points of the desirable Suit for outing or Summer business wear that New York Men appreciate.

Golf Suits
Sturdy weaves for a vigorous game. Coats and Knickers in all wool fabrics and imported homespuns. Coats with the full pivot sleeve.
$17.50 to $30.00

Golf Jackets
Serviceable and full of comfort. All wool knit materials. Blues, grays and Heather mixtures.....$10.00

Flannel Trousers
English cricket flannel or serge, of finest qualities; plain white or with stripes.....$5.00

Outing Trousers
For Tennis and other sports. Gray flannel, plain or striped.
$3.50 to $4.50

Tropical Worsted Suits
Weight and weaves that dare old Sol defiance. Two piece Suits in airy Oxford worsteds, Mohairs and Palm Beach cloth. All sizes..$12.00

Palm Beach and Crash Suits
Norfolk or plain models. Sizes to suit all figures.....$9.00

Auto Dusters
Linens, Mohairs, Palm Beach cloth, or Pongee Silk. All the favorite styles of the road.....$3.25 to $35.00

Alpaca Coats
Black or gray. Complete range of sizes.....$2.50 to $5.00

MEN'S STRAW HATS ..... $2.00 to $6.50

Fourth Floor.

GEN. FUNSTON ASKS FOR MORE MILITIA

Indicated at His Headquarters That They Are Sought for Want of Regulars.

NO MORE COAST ARTILLERY

Original Request for Men of That Branch Reported Denied—New Border Patrols.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 24.—General Frederick Funston's request for more coast artillery, it is understood here, has been refused by the War Department.

The additional units of the regular army and the militia of three border States have enabled him materially to strengthen the patrols along the long border, but even with that added force there remain many weak points, it is said, and it was to protect them that he asked for more companies of coast artillery.

General Funston refused to confirm the report, but it was indicated at his headquarters that he had replied to the department's refusal by a request that more militia be sent to him.

The militia now in camp here will start moving toward the border tomorrow. The first regiment to go will be the Second Texas, with headquarters at Brownsville. This will be followed by a regiment moving Saturday to Eagle Pass, and two days later another regiment will enter the Brownsville district.

Dispatches from General Pershing today indicated no sharp developments, but reports from nim and from other sources reflected the activity of Mexican troops. In strong numbers the Mexicans were reported moving to stations nearer the frontier, but there was nothing to indicate that the motive was other than to establish over Northern Mexico an effective police force.

ORDERS SENT TO PERSHING.

Funston's Long Wireless Said to Outline Emergency Action.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, N. M., May 24.—Long instructions in code went through here today from General Funston to General Pershing. The instructions were so long that they kept the wireless operator here busy nearly twelve hours.

Rumors got about that the instructions went into minute detail as to what action General Pershing should take in the event of new developments, such as an attack by Carranzistas, instead of reporting to Washington and awaiting new instructions.

Brigadier General H. T. Herring, commanding officer of the New Mexico Militia, has returned from his trip to San Antonio, Texas, where he went to see General Funston in an effort to have modified the physical examination which must be passed by National Guardsmen enlisting in the regular army as a result of President Wilson's recent call for these volunteers from New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona.

General Herring contends that, as the men are enlisting only for one term, minor, physical defects which would not handicap them in that length of time should not bar them from service.

Lieutenant Ralph Baker of the militia was sent by General Herring today to the Martin School of Aviation at Los Angeles to learn to fly. The militia has procured an aeroplane to be shipped from New York on May 24 and Lieutenant Baker is to be its pilot.

Arrangements are being made by the military to disinter and bring to American soil the bodies of all of the American soldiers who have lost their lives and been buried in Mexico in the campaign.

COLUMBUS, N. M., May 24.—A truck train was prepared here tonight to leave for the South carrying men to disinter the bodies of American soldiers killed in clashes with the Mexican bandits, and bring them back to American soil. Military authorities believed that the total number of bodies would not exceed ten. The train leaving tomorrow will go to the field base near Namiquipa for instructions and then proceed south under escort.

VILLA SOUTH OF JIMENEZ.

General Ramos Hears Bandit Is at Hacienda Mimbrera.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mex., May 23, (via El Paso, Texas, May 24.)—Francisco Villa is hiding at Hacienda Mimbrera, about 125 miles from Jiménez, curing his wounds, according to a report received by General Ignacio Ramos at Jiménez and sent here. General Ramos says his information comes from reliable sources which state the fugitive has small bands of followers in Lazarca and San Bernardino, near Mimbrera.

More than 1,200 followers of General Canuto Reyes are now being disarmed in the Nazas district.

General Gavira, Carranza commander at Juarez, has been appointed commander of the military zone of the frontier and a brigade of 1,000 cavalry under Francisco Gonzales has been sent to points along the Mexico Northwestern Railroad from Juarez to Temosachic, General Jacinto Trevino announced today.

General Gavira has orders to pursue vigorously all outside bands.

CARRANZA NOTE DUE MONDAY.

Protest Against Our Troops Remaining in Mexico Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Carranza Government is sending a new note of protest to the United States against the continued presence of American troops on Mexican soil. The note is now on its way to Washington by special messenger from Mexico City, and is due here next Monday.

Administration officials today would not comment on the new demand. James Linn Rodgers, special representative of the State Department in Mexico City, informed Secretary Lansing that the note had been completed and intrusted to a special messenger. The Mexican Embassy was silent on the new communication, but it was intimated in responsible quarters that the note would be rather sharp in challenging the right of American forces to remain on Mexican soil and insisting that the Pershing expedition should be withdrawn.

Reports continued to reach the Administration today of the movement of large bodies of Carranza forces toward the border. All information of this character is being relayed through the War Department to Major Gen. Funston for his information. General Funston himself today sent reports from General Pershing regarding statements reaching him of an effort that is being made at Madera to stir up sentiment against the presence of American forces in Mexico. This particular message asserted that there had been no significant troop movements in front of the American forces, but that there had been a movement of Mexican forces toward the left of General Pershing's front.

Reports from San Antonio tonight crediting General Funston with having called on the War Department for more coast artillery and with having been refused could not be confirmed here.

The State Department received a telegram today from Saltillo stating that the Governor of Coahuila had reported that Tobias Elizondo, a bandit chief, was killed at Zaragosa on May 5.

DUST JAMMED NEW PISTOLS.

Officer, After Fight, Found He Had Pounded Weapon on Knee.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION IN MEXICO, May 17, (via Motor Truck to Columbus, N. M., May 24.—One fault with the army forty-five pistol., with which nearly sixty Villa bandits were killed at the Ojos Azules fight on May 5, was developed in that action. It was the tendency of the pistol to jam with dust so that the mechanism would not work automatically. The fight, however, proved the deadly effectiveness and power of this new pistol, stamping it as the best shooting pistol the army has tried. The dust particles which caused a few of the pistols to jam sifted into the holsters while the men were on the march.

Lieutenant A. P. Lord of Rockland, Maine, in this fight found his pistol jammed when he tried to open fire. He pounded it against something solid, the jar restoring the weapon to running order immediately. After the fight Lieutenant Lord discovered that the solid object he had pounded was his knee.

GERMAN PEACE HOPE RAISED BY WILSON

Continued from Page 1.

that we desire to make our peace ourselves, just as we conduct our war ourselves."

The Deutsche Tageszeitung comments: "The soft voice of humanity certainly did not speak from the murder shells which Wilson's tactics permitted to reach our enemies. Now, after having helped to the greatest extent in his power during the war, Wilson would also like to secure for England favorable peace. This will be appreciated in England but not in Germany. Wilson's assertion that military operations were at a standstill shows he is not overgifted as a military critic. What everyone thinks in Germany regarding his fitness as a mediator of this there can be no doubt after his whole attitude toward us: above all his longing for peace mediation is in the first line to be interpreted as a sign how bad things are going for his English friends and their allies. What conclusions we should draw from this are obvious."

These typical editorial comments accurately voice hostile feeling to Wilsonian mediation held in the same quarters which champion unlimited submarine warfare, and the fact that they were decisively beaten on submarine warfare is a guarantee that, should the time come when President Wilson might deem it advisable or profitable to offer his services as mediator, the "old guard" will be silenced and the Chancellor, with his supporters, will again be found holding the whiphand.

HEARS VON BUELOW IS COMING HERE

Report in London That Former Chancellor Is on a Special Mission for the Kaiser.

LONDON, May 24.—A rumor that Prince von Bülow, the former German Chancellor, is to visit the United States as a peace delegate is current in diplomatic circles here, but up to the present hour it has not been possible to obtain confirmation from any authoritative source.

The rumor, however, attracts much attention in consideration of the fact that Prince von Bülow was lately summoned to see the German Emperor, and that, as he has not been in office during the war, he can disclaim any share in the conduct of the war.

The Exchange Telegraph Company says it learns from diplomatic circles that Prince von Bülow is proceeding to Washington, charged by Emperor William with a special mission.

The Exchange Telegraph Company also says that it understands Prince von Bülow will become Ambassador to the United States.

Prince von Bülow, one of the foremost statesmen of Europe, has been referred to frequently in the last few months as the man who might be selected by Emperor William to conduct preliminary peace negotiations, should they be undertaken. He had been mentioned in this connection not only on account of his experience and recognized ability, but because he has occupied rather a detached position, so far as actual conduct of the war is concerned.

Late in 1914 the former Chancellor was sent to Rome by the Emperor and succeeded in delaying Italy's declaration of war on Austria. He is credited also with having prevented war between Germany and Italy. He then went to Switzerland, the ostensible reason being the illness of his wife. From time to time it has been reported that the Prince was engaged in peace negotiations, but so far as has been ascertained these rumors were without foundation. Several weeks ago he was called back to Berlin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The report from London that Prince von Bülow, the former German Chancellor, is coming to Washington, is generally discredited here. Both at the State Department and at the German Embassy it was said that nothing whatever had been heard indicating that the Prince might be planning a trip to the United States, or suggesting what his mission might be if he came. Count von Bernstorff said that in the first place he did not see how Prince von Bülow could reach the United States unless the American Government had first been induced to procure a safe conduct for him through the patrols of the allied fleet.

Prince von Bülow has been the subject of more rumors since the war began than any other one man. As special Ambassador he was sent to Rome in 1914 to prevent or postpone a rupture with Italy. He did postpone the outbreak of war between Italy and Austria, and by some he is credited with having taken steps that prevented these hostilities from spreading to open war between Italy and Germany. Until his recall to Berlin a short time ago the Prince had been staying in Switzerland, ostensibly because of the Princess von Bülow's health.

Many reports, some of them unusually circumstantial, have set forth that his visit to Switzerland, the one neutral spot in Central Europe, was in the interest of peace. It was said at first that he went there to meet a high dignitary of the Church sent by the Pope to discuss means of bringing the war to an end. These reports have since become more dramatic. Some have even hinted that Ministers in the British Government, when absent from London supposedly on trips to one or other of the allied camps, have in reality had conferences with Prince von Bülow.

No importance is attached to the details of these reports, but the undoubted interest here in the suggestion that he might be coming to Washington seems to have been aroused by the possibility that he had been working for peace. In the absence of President Wilson and with Secretary Lansing confined to his home by a slight indisposition, no one would attempt to predict how he would be received if he came. But it is safe to say that if he came on a mission looking to an end of hostilities, he would have an attentive audience for what he might be instructed to say.

The report that Prince von Bülow might be coming here as Ambassador, succeeding Count von Bernstorff, is not believed. Count von Bernstorff has enormously increased his prestige at home by his handling of the difficult American controversy. Even the Prince's fame and his former service as Imperial Chancellor would not give him a diplomatic advantage over Count von Bernstorff. It is recalled, too, that this rumor of his possible appointment as Ambassador to the United States follows hard upon another rumor that he would be made Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs.

VON BUELOW URGING PEACE?

Said to be Advising Jesuits at Swiss Conference to Promote Plan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, May 24, (Dispatch to The London Telegraph.)—Latest reports from Switzerland state that Prince von Bülow has not remained inactive during his recent sojourn in Lucerne. He paid frequent visits to the convent in the Canton of Grigioni where a number of Jesuits of German nationality were staying. The object of von Bülow's visit was to instruct them to act in concert in petitioning the Pope to take steps to promote peace.

It is reported that Dr. Schmidt, Bishop of Coira, was the intermediary for such action and that the Jesuits of other belligerent nations took part in the conference.

CLOSING IN ON BAGDAD.

Russians Await Full Junction with British Troops.

PETROGRAD, May 24, (via London.)—No news has yet been received from Russian sources regarding the junction effected between Russian cavalry and Lieut. Gen. Sir George Gorringe's force below Kut-el-Amara in Mesopotamia, and, except as a present forerunner of a real union of the main Russian and British forces in Mesopotamia which is expected in the near future by military observers, the event is not regarded here as of especial importance. It furnishes, however, an interesting indication that the activity of the Russian forces in Persia is by no means confined to points mentioned in the official statements.

The Russian cavalry band which joined the British probably set out from Kermanshah along the difficult mountain roads paralleling the western border of the Persian Province of Luristan and succeeded in crossing the Mesopotamian frontier somewhere east of Kut-el-Amara.

There are other indications that, instead of striking at isolated points along the Mesopotamian border, the Russians are gradually uniting their various army groups, and now present a connected front which curves in a wide arc from south of Bitlis to the neighborhood of Khanikin, northeast of Bagdad. From almost every point along this crescent pressure is being brought to bear in the direction of Bagdad.

FAVORS BRANDEIS NOMINATION, 10 TO 8

Judiciary Committee, by Party Vote, Indorses Him for the Supreme Court.

SHIELDS AVERTS DEADLOCK

Action by the Senate to be Asked for Today—Confirmation by June 3 Predicted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary today by a strictly partisan vote of ten to eight, ordered a favorable report on the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The report was made this afternoon, and supporters of the nominee plan to ask for action by the Senate tomorrow at an executive session. The opposing Senators are planning to force, if possible, open sessions for the consideration of the nomination. Prolonged debate may result, but Mr. Brandeis's friends predict he will be confirmed before the recesses for the national conventions begin on June 3.

The Republicans opposing Mr. Brandeis feel that the Democrats are now united in his support and that three or possibly four Progressive Republicans will vote with them.

When President Wilson first sent in his nomination there was an outburst of anger in the Senate, and a vote that day would have meant an overwhelming rejection. But from that day to this there has been a steady improvement in Mr. Brandeis's position. Four Democrats of the Committee on Judiciary, even when the extended hearings ended, were regarded as definitely opposed to Mr. Brandeis—Mr. O'Gorman of New York, Mr. Shields of Tennessee, Mr. Smith of Georgia, and Mr. Reed of Missouri. One by one these Senators have let it be known that they would support the appointment, till today the only surprise was the affrimative vote of Mr. Shields.

Just before going to the committee meeting Senator Shields conferred with Senator Smith of Georgia, who had made an investigation outside the record during the absence of Senator Shields, who returned today from Tennessee. The Georgia Senator had interviews with members of the Interstate Commerce Commission and several Boston lawyers in regard to the charges against Mr. Brandeis, and, after satisfying himself that the charges were not sustained, had a talk a few days ago with Mr. Brandeis himself.

Senator Cummins of Iowa was the only member of the Judiciary Committee not present at today's session. His vote, however, was recorded against confirmation. Senators voting for confirmation were Culberson, Overman, Chilton, O'Gorman, Fletcher, Reed, Ashurst, Shields, Walsh, and Smith of Georgia. Senators voting against were Clark of Wyoming, Nelson, Dillingham, Sutherland, Brandegee, Borah, Cummins, and Works.

Unusual pressure has been exerted in Mr. Brandeis's behalf. How effective it has been is shown by the fact that little more than a week ago the President was informed that on a vote in the Senate Mr. Brandeis would be confirmed by the slim margin of three to five votes. At that time the most that was expected from the Judiciary Committee was a report without recommendation. Since then all the Democrats in the committee have lined up for Mr. Brandeis and it is believed that all the Democrats in the Senate will now support him. If this is correct, with the scattering support of Republicans like Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin, the majority for Mr. Brandeis will be nearer twenty than five.

The gauntlet Mr. Brandeis's nomination has had to run is almost unique in the history of the Supreme Court. He was nominated late in January and since then the fight for and against him has been continuous. Hearings as to his fitness for the Supreme bench lasted nearly two months. The Republicans who sat with the sub-committee at various stages of the hearings found against the nominee. The three Democrats participating found for him.

Progressive Republicans had been expected to welcome Mr. Brandeis's nomination, but in the case of those who listened to the testimony before the subcommitee this proved not to be the case. Mr. Cummins of Iowa, a Progressive Republican Presidential candidate, submitted a detailed report declaring Mr. Brandeis ethically unfit. Mr. Borah of Idaho, another Progressive Republican, who took Mr. Cummins's place when the hearings were reopened for one day, voted against Mr. Brandeis today and by his questions to witnesses showed that he thought the nominee had been guilty of improper conduct.

The Democratic members of the subcommittee took the opposite view. They held that the hearings had shown that the charges against Mr. Brandeis either were the result of malice or had been occasioned by the resentment of large interests at the part he had played in behalf of the popular welfare.

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If you need a bag or suit case, or if there is any possibility of such a requirement, don't miss this opportunity, for it may be a long time before another such offer can be made.

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PRIESTS CONDEMN IRISH EXECUTIONS

Fathers Connolly and Duffy, Both Chaplains in Guard, Speak at Meeting.

COHALAN ASSAILS ENGLAND

Justice Says Revolution Would Have Succeded If Arms Had Arrived—Funds Raised.

A meeting under the auspices of the Holy Name Society of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel to protest against the recent executions of rebel leaders in Ireland was held last night in the hall of the church. Supreme Court Justice Daniel Cohalan was the principal speaker, and, in an address which dealt chiefly with the present situation on European battle fronts, he said he considered the execution of the rebels not only a crime on England's part but that it had caused the Irish situation to be thrown again into the international limelight.

Other speakers were the Rev. James N. Connolly, chaplain of the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. N. G.; the Rev. Francis P. Duffy, chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment; Thomas W. Churchill, Commissioner of the Board of Education, and Patrick Colum, who was personally acquainted with the rebel leaders. Justice Cohalan said in part:

"The Irish are determined to carry on the fight against England until they take their place among the nations of the world, a free country. England and her Allies are not to win the war, by the way; in fact, they have already lost it, as the facts when shown in a cold light prove. They prove that Germany has forged far ahead of perfidious Albion and her allies.

"It was predicted six weeks after the war started that the Rusian Bear would rumble like a steam roller right up to the gates of Berlin. He hasn't done it. It was predicted, too, that the French would reach Berlin within ten weeks' time, and neither have they done that. Berlin is as far from being taken as it was in the early days of the war.

"John Mitchel," continued Justice Cohalan, "I mean the great John Mitchel, said that England always won her wars by having the ear of the world. Her first act was to cut the cables direct to the United States, so that she might censor the news instead of sending her aid to Belgium, as she should have done. She has been going from defeat to defeat."

Justice Cohalan went on to say that the Irish had sympathy for the French cause, although not 2,000 French ever died for the Irish cause as Irishmen had died for France. He was loudly applauded at this, but a man in the back of the hall cried: "I protest, as a member of the Holy Name Society, against the use of such a distinction."

When there was quiet Justice Cohalan continued.

"If the arms going to Ireland had ever gotten there the mere sample of warfare which was shown by the handful of revolutionists would have been a real revolution. If a handful of Irishmen could do such work, what could a united Ireland have done? It would have meant a free country for them."

Father Connolly, who acted as Chairman, said that there were a number of Irish in this country who were in need of violent education in regard to the affairs of their native country, as so much misrepresentation was rife as to conditions there. Father Duffy said there was unanimity of adverse opinion in this country regarding jail-yard executions.

Commissioner Churchill urged the audience to be liberal in contributions to the Irish Relief Fund, for which a collection was taken up at the meeting. He said that, although defeated, the rebels had won a virtual victory, as they had summoned England to a hearing before the bar of the world.

The amount of the collection was not announced last night, although Father Connolly said the response had been a generous one. More than 1,500 persons attended the meeting.

BRITISH HOLD AMERICANS.

Two Men Arrested on Suspicion of Being Concerned in Irish Revolt.

DUBLIN, May 24.—Two prisoners claiming American citizenship have been deported to the Wakefield detention camp in England. Their names are Patrick Hogan, arrested at Tralee, and Mortimer O'Conner, arrested at Abbeydorney.

No charge has yet been brought against the men, but they are being held while an investigation is in progress, on suspicion regarding participation in the recent rebellion. No information concerning their American addresses is obtainable here.

LONDON, May 24.—It is alleged by the British authorities that John J. Kilgallon of Far Rockaway, N. Y., a seventeen-year-old student at St. Enda's College, Dublin, who was arrested on the day the revolution started, was caught with others in the act of bearing arms during the revolt. The time of Kilgallon's trial and the exact nature of the charges were not revealed. He is now a prisoner at a detention camp at Stafford, England.

The first known of Kilgallon's case was on May 10 when his parents, who are at Far Rockaway, made inquiries. Since then the American Embassy has been very active trying to get at the facts.

According to friends of Kilgallon he had no part in the revolt, but was one of a party of St. Enda cadets which was sent out on Easter Monday for a practice march, which ended at Liberty Hall, the fighting starting about the time the boys reached there.

To Report Kern Resolution.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations recommended today a favorable report on Senator Kern's resolution directing the Secretary of State to inquire through consular representatives "as to the safety and well-being of American citizens in Ireland," and to take necessary steps to safeguard and protect their lives and property.

JOHN MacNEILL GUILTY, COURTMARTIAL FINDS

Sentence on President of Sinn Fein Volunteers to be Made Known Soon.

DUBLIN, May 24.—John MacNeill, President of the Sinn Fein Volunteers, has been found guilty by a court-martial of complicity in the Irish rebellion.

His sentence will be promulgated within a day or two.

LORD CURZON DEFENDS BRITISH AIR SERVICE

Tells Peers Its Rise Is Second to None In World, and Gives Name of New Board.

LONDON, May 24.—The debate in the House of Lords on the aerial service was resumed today.

Earl Curzon said the reason why the Government had not created a ministerial department to take charge of aeronautics was the lack of agreement between the War Office and the Admiralty on this subject. He believed both departments would have resisted a measure providing for an air ministry, and that unless their views were harmonized there would be no justification for putting forward such a project.

The nation had reason to be proud of its aerial service, which had accomplished great things, Earl Curzon continued. The defenses of London and of the country at large, he said, were much more formadable at present than they were a short time ago.

Looking at the rise of the nation's air service from almost nothing at the beginning of the war, Lord Curzon said he considered it in enterprise second to none in the world and believed that it need fear no comparison with the German air service.

Another reason for not creating a ministry of aeronautics, added Lord Curzon, was that the setting of the machinery to that end at work in the midst of the war would have meant a tremendous effort and might have exercised a disturbing influence. His personal opinion was that such a ministry was destined to come, but he would rather see it come as military compulsion had come, as a gradual agreement among all those interested.

Lord Curzon then announced that the new aerial board to advise the Admiralty and the War Office in regard to air services and designs of machines, of which he is Chairman, would comprise Rear Admiral Frederick Charles Tudor, Rear Admiral Charles L. Vaughn-Lee, Major General Sir David Henderson, General W. S. Brancker, Lord Sydenham and Major Baird.

Baron Montagu of Beaulieu, former Vice Chairman of the Joint Naval and Military Board, then tried to press to a division the resolution which he moved yesterday complaining against divided control of the nation's air service, but he was unable to obtain tellers, and so was obliged to withdraw the resolution.

A PRETTY TEACHER TRAPPED DR. WAITE

Continued from Page 1.

the day she had watched him from a seat on one side of the court room and occasionally wiped a tear away.

There was a craning of necks when Mrs. Horton walked through the courtroom, a woman of full and handsome proportions, clad in black silk with a wide black hat and a thick black veil, her appearance of mourning being relieved only by a few trimmings of white. When she lifted her veil to swear to tell nothing but the truth, it could not be denied that she possessed her share of a certain appealing beauty. She said she was twenty-four years old, and she looked just about that.

She proved to be the strongest witness produced by the State, for her testimony damaged the plea of insanity which her former intimate friend and fellow student is expected to make. Her heaviest blow was the statement that she had received a letter from Waite while he was in Bellevue Hospital after his arrest, saying that he expected to spend a certain length of time in an insane asylum for his crime and then to go free.

The first questions she was asked concerned her meeting with Waite, who accosted her without introduction, she said, outside of the Academy of Music where she was singing. She told how she and Waite had met almost daily, spending an hour or two together every day at the Berlitz School of Languages. Later she said they took Room 1,105 at the Plaza, where, for several months, they met almost daily between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

She told how a short time after the death of Mr. Peck she received a telegram asking her to go to the Hotel Plaza at once and remove his belongings. This she did, driving to her own home with his belongings in a suitcase.

"What did he say when you telephoned him after that?" was asked.

"He said not to telephone to him any more because they were after him."

On Wednesday, March 20, she said she had seen him for the last time at the Berlitz School of Languages.

"I was taking a lesson," she said, "and he asked me to get excused and come into the hall to talk to him. I did so. He told me that they were still shadowing him and that he was suffering from loss of sleep. I said to him: 'I see by the papers what they are accusing you of. You surely did not do anything like that, did you?' and he replied: 'Yes, I did it.'"

She told then of receiving from him a diamond ring and $1,172 in money, which he asked her to keep for him.

Wouldn't Let Him Kiss Her.

"Did he ask to kiss you?" was asked.

"Yes."

"Did he kiss you?"

"No. I would not let him."

Mrs. Horton was then asked if she had received a letter from him in Bellevue Hospital. She said she had, but that she had destroyed it at the suggestion of Walter R. Deuel, lawyer for the defendant. She was slow to answer when asked what it contained.

"Did he say in it that he supposed he would get 'la chaise,' (the chair?")

"Yes."

"Did he say anything about going to an institution for the insane?"

"Yes; I think the letter said he thought he could go to an institution for a while and then get out."

"Did the letter say anything about the guards at Bellevue being fooled?"

"Yes. It said they thought he was insane."

"Did the letter mention your attitude?"

"He said it depended upon my attitude how he would act and feel."

"Did he say anything about making a fight for life still for love of you?"

"Yes."

She said that she had answered this letter to Waite and received another from him, but could not remember whether it was from Bellevue or the Tombs. This, too, she said she had destroyed on the advice of Mr. Deuel.

On cross-examination Mrs. Horton admitted to Mr. Deuel that she had asked to see Waite in Bellevue; that he had objected, and that he had consented to carry letters from Waite to her on the understanding that she would either give the letters back to him or destroy them.

Mr. Deuel questioned her closely as to her friendship with Waite. "Were your relations purely platonic?" he asked finally.

"Yes," she answered.

Mrs. Waite, the wife of the defendant, was almost as interesting to the crowd in the courtroom as Mrs. Horton. She gave the history of her friendship for Waite which had ended in marriage. Both her mother and father had shown the greatest kindness to him, and he had always apparently reciprocated, she said. Mrs. Waite described the sudden illness of her father and the actions of Waite during the week before Mr. Peck died. She told how her father became deathly sick after a dinner at which Waite had served the oysters.

On the morning after Waite had announced her father's death to her, she told how she had fainted and how Waite had got two hot water bottles for her and showed her other attentions. Later in the morning he called in Dr. J. A. Moore, a friend of Dr. Waite, who had treated Mr. Peck. She told how Dr. Waite had stood on one side of her bed and Dr. Moore on the other, both urging the desirability of cremation.

"Dr. Moore told of other cases in which bodies had been cremated," she said. "He said it was the best way."

Shortly before the death of her father, she said that Dr. Waite had discussed the method of treating her father by putting medicine in his food. She said that Waite had represented to her that he was a specialist in operating for cleft palate, mastoid, and in bridge-work, and that he had often taken her to hospitals where he had remained inside as a rule about twenty minutes, coming out to tell of operations he had performed. In October, 1915, which was before Waite had met Mrs. Horton, she said that he had asked her if she had any clothes or other things which he could give to poor patients in the hospitals.

"I said I could think of nothing," she continued. "He looked around and found some finery, which he said would be good for the purpose. I said I thought those things would not be of much value to poor patients, but I thought little about it."

On cross-examination Mrs. Waite said she thought her husband had been cool to her once or twice during the period that they were engaged, but that he had grown affectionate immediately afterward. When she was asked if they were happy after their marriage she said: "I certainly was."

One cloud on their married life appeared, she said, when her father missed a payment of the monthly allowance of $300 which he had given her. Waite, she said, insisted that she should write home, saying that she needed no money at all and that her husband could support her without help. She refused to do that, she said, because it would hurt her father's feelings. Immediately after their marriage, she said, Waite had expressed surprise that her father had not given her a larger sum to begin with.

Bluff That Brought Checks.

Percy S. Peck, brother of Mrs. Waite, told of a letter which was written by Waite to his mother-in-law on one occasion after a check for $200 had come to his wife instead of the regular check for $300. In this letter, which was put in evidence, Waite urged over and over again that John E. Peck did not have to consider his obligations to his daughter; that they could get along on the $6,000 or $7,000 that he was earning, and that if his father-in-law was hard pressed for money it would be better for him to discontinue his allowance. Mr. Peck said that his father, who was worth about $1,000,000, was very much exasperated by this letter, and sent checks for the full amount of $300 without fail thereafter.

Mr. Peck told of receiving the "K. Adams" telegram and deciding to hold an autopsy. When the train arrived with Dr. and Mrs. Waite and the body of Mr. Peck he said that he asked Waite for the express checks for the body.

"What did Waite say?"

"He said nothing, but did not offer to give me the checks at first. I extended my hand for them. He seemed to be reluctant to give them to me, but after four or five minutes put his hand in his pocket and gave them to me."

Mr. Peck said that, when he was at the undertaker's preparing for the autopsy, his sister had telephoned to him at her husband's request, asking him to come home at once. Mr. Peck and Mrs. Waite both testified that Waite had been anxious about the autopsy. Mrs. Waite said that he suggested at one time that he should go personally with the body to Detroit to see that it was cremated and to relieve her of the fear that bodies were not properly handled at crematories.

On cross-examination Mrs. Waite said that she had accepted her husband largely because of her admiration for his achievements as he had related them.

Thought Him Self-made Man.

"He had worked his way through college. I knew that to be a fact, and thought a great deal of him on that account. Then he said that in Scotland he had taken in six months an examination which usually required years. I understood that he had made great progress, and I looked on him as a fine, self-made man."

A number of minor witnesses testified during the morning session, corroborating the findings of the autopsy and Waite's relations with the undertaker. After Mrs. Horton had completed her testimony at 5 o'clock Justice Shearn declared a five-minute recess, and at the end of it the State announced that it would rest its case.

Mr. Deuel asked that Justice Shearn declare a mistrial, because testimony as to Waite's purchases of deadly disease germs and his studies in bacteriology had not been connected with the death of John E. Peck. Justice Shearn overruled the motion, but instructed the jury to disregard all testimony of that kind.

Mr. Deuel then moved to dismiss the case on the ground that it had not been shown that the defendant had poisoned Mr. Peck. This, too, was denied.

Mr. Deuel said the defense would put on witnesses today to show the diseased state of the defendant's mind. The trial will be resumed at 10 o'clock.

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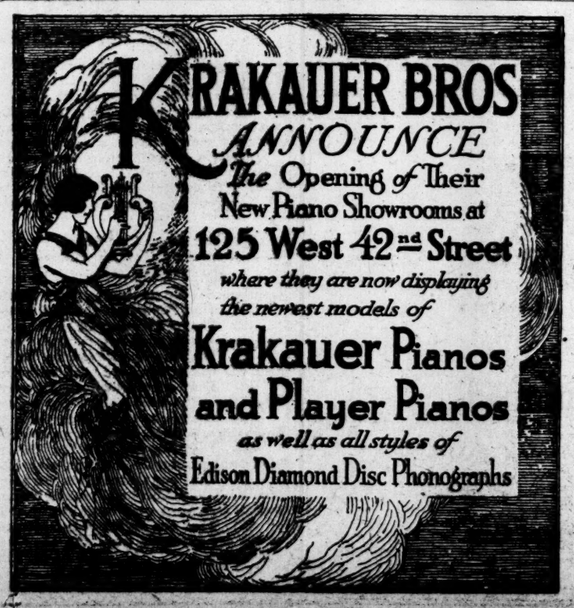
in wide and narrow fancy stripes, also new check effects

Pink, blue, lavender, green and plain white.



KRAKAUER BROS ANNOUNCE

The Opening of Their New Piano Showrooms at 125 West 42nd Street

where they are now displaying the newest models of

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Twenty Stores in Greater New York

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Broadway at Duane	Nassau at Ann	**1049 Broadway
Broadway at Spring	*8th Av. at 21st St.	*1875 Broadway
*Broadway at 19th	*14th St. at 8d Av.	357 Fulton St.
*Broadway at 37th	**125th St. at 7th Av.	**466 Fifth Av.
*Broadway at 37th	**153d St. & 3d Av.	**Flatbush Av., c. Fulton
NEWARK, N. J.		JERSEY CITY
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All stores sell men's shoes.

Briton Cordovan Calf - $5.00. An improvement on Cordovan, softer and cooler of deep rich wine color; new "foxed" pattern, pinked and perforated.

SPECIAL

Thursday, Friday, Saturday

To close out last season's colors in all qualities, elbow and wrist length silk gloves.

Centemeri Gloves

Elbow Length (Silk)
Regular quality—$1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and a great many pairs of $2.00 grade.
Colors—Pink, Blue, Lavender, Sky, Flesh, Nile, Reseda, Dark Green, Tan, Brown, Red, Heliotrope, Gold and Black.

Wrist Length (Silk)
Regular qualities, $.75 and 1.00. Some were $1.25.
Colors—Tan, Gold, Brown, Black, Reseda and Copenhagen.

Elbow Length, with Lace Arms
Regular—$2.00.
Colors—White and Black.

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A Great Opportunity to Buy Your Gloves for the Week End and Holiday.

No C. O. D.—No exchanges—No charges.

296 Fifth Ave. One Door Below 31st Street

OLD CROW RYE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

America's Finest RYE

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH

STRAIGHT PURE RYE

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51 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rugs--- Carpets Cleaned, Stored Moth Proofed
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5¢ PER YARD ALL GRADES
CALLED FOR & DELIVERED

Lehigh Valley Railroad
$11.40 NIAGARA
AND RETURN
OVER DECORATION DAY
Tickets good on evening trains Friday, May 26, all trains May 27, 28 and 29, including The Black Diamond.
Return Limit May 31st.
All Steel Trains Through the Switzerland of America
For tickets, reservations or information, telephone Bryant 4212, or call any of our seven Broadway ticket offices.
Brooklyn: 30 Flatbush Ave. 'Phone Main 97. Newark: 211 Market St. 'Phone Mulberry 257. New Haven; 129 Church St. 'Phone 1140.

VAN NORDEN FAMILY ENDS WILL CONTEST

6,000 Shares in London & Edinburgh Co. Turned Over to Mrs. W. M. Van Norden.

SON'S SUITS WITHDRAWN

Amounts Aggregating $2,250,000 Were Involved in Litigation—General Releases Signed.

The litigation, pending and threatened, over the estate of Warner Van Norden, once President of the National Bank of North America and founder of the Van Norden Trust Company, was settled yesterday by the executors of the estate turning over to the wife of Warner Montagnie Van Norden 6,000 shares of the stock of the London & Edinburgh Company. General releases were signed all around and Mr. Van Norden's brother, the Rev. Thomas L. Van Norden, and his sister, Miss Cora Van Norden, the executors with whom he had been quarreling over the estate, parted on fairly good terms. A statement concerning the settlement sent out by W. M. Van Norden read:

"The settlement ends a bitter fight which has been waged for two years. Warner M. Van Norden maintained that having advanced huge sums of money to his father the latter entered into an agreement with him to write his will in a certain way and never to change same. This agreement was never carried out. When his father died he offered to attend to the settlement of the estate providing his sister, Cora, and his brother, Thomas of South Salem, Westchester County, would refuse to qualify as executors. This offer was refused and suits were started against both Warner M. Van Norden and his wife. One of them was tried last Spring and the estate was beaten, and a large counterjudgment granted to Mrs. Van Norden.

"Now that Mrs. Van Norden asks for an accounting of the affairs of the estate, the executors have decided to abandon their activities, and have paid handsomely for peace. Mr. Van Norden will also abandon his suit against the estate for $2,250,000."

Asked last night what the London & Edinburgh stock was worth Mr. Van Norden replied that he supposed it would yield about $500,000.

"The stock is secured," he said, "by real estate. Some of it has been taken up so that only about 120,000 shares are now outstanding. The stock that was sold brought big returns. The stock belonged to me in the first place, and I let my father have it. It now comes back and I am satisfied to end the fight."

Mr. Van Norden the elder died on Jan. 1, 1914. He left seven wills, dated at various times between 1870 and December, 1912. The last will canceled notes held by the testator against his son Warner amounting to $800,000 with the understanding that his son was to pay the amount to Thomas and Cora Van Norden whenever he was able to do so. The executors sued for the money and Warner started countersuits. One of the countersuits was begun by his wife in the Surrogates Court against the executors for an accounting of the estate.

In an appraisal of the estate filed with the State Controller in October last the statement was made that the efforts of the elder Van Norden to save the financial credit of his son Warner had left the estate so poor that there was nothing on which a transfer tax could be levied.

About three weeks after this report was filed Warner M. Van Norden testified in supplementary proceedings on an unsatisfied judgment obtained against him by the Mercantile National Bank for $24,770. Mr. Van Norden said under oath that his wife's family had been supporting him since 1908, that he had no money, or property, and that as Secretary of the Lotus Tea Company his services yielded no salary or any other financial return. He also said:

"I am a member of the Metropolitan Club, the New York Yacht Club, the Clover Valley Rod and Gun Club, and the Riding Club. My wife pays all my dues in these clubs. I have no monthly house charges, but if I had any my wife would pay them. My wife gives me spending money. I do not pay my living expenses and I contract no bills."

WEDS BYRD W. WENMAN.

Miss Dorothy Taylor Married to Cotton Broker, a Divorcee.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 24.—Miss Dorothy Taylor of Pelham, N. Y., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert W. Taylor, was married today at 10 A. M. to Byrd W. Wenman of Shippan Point, Stamford, and New York. The Rev. Dr. H. A. Johnston performed the ceremony in the Presbyterian Church. Only the parents of the contracting parties and a few close friends were present.

Mr. Wenman is a cotton broker in New York, and was formerly an officer in the Seventh Regiment of the New York National Guard. His first wife was Miss Louise Williams, a daughter of John T. Williams of New York, and was related to the Ladew family of New York and Long Island. Mr. and Mrs. Wenman separated and Mrs. Wenman sued for divorce. She obtained a decree three years ago, but the court awarded the custody of their son, now about 8, to the father.

FLOWER DEGREES FOR 61.

Medical College and Hospital Holds Annual Commencement.

Sixty-one physicians were graduated last night by the Homoeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital at the fifty-sixth annual commencement. The class was addressed by Royal S. Copeland, A. M., M. D., Dean of the Faculty, and the degrees were conferred by Melbert B. Cary, President of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Arthur L. Root, M. D., presented the certificates of attendance at clinics of the Metropolitan Hospital.

Dr. William L. Williamson received the highest honors and the first prize, and Dr. Jonn Campbell Howard the second prize. Each prize was a microscope. After the announcements of the successful candidates for hospital appointments the Rev. Fred Winslow Adams, D. D., addressed the graduates. He charged the members of the class to be soldiers of ideas, to be scientists of the ideal, to look forward into the eternal, and to be artists in their profession.

J.B.G. RINEHART HELD ON CHARGE OF THEFT

Lawyer Who Long Fought March in Politics Goes to Cell at Police Headquarters.

AN AGED MAN HIS ACCUSER

Alleged to Have Taken $18,000 for Investment — The Littig Company Mentioned in the Charge.

J. Brice Gordon Rinehart, Harvard graduate, member of the Union League, Harvard, and Republican Clubs, a slender little man of 50, who celebrated his advent to this city in 1903, when he was graduated from college, by attempting to wrest the Republican leadership of the Third Assembly District from James E. March, and has continued the effort spasmodically ever since, was locked up in Police Headquarters late yesterday afternoon, charged with the theft of $18,000. He went to a cell with apparent unconcern, and declined to say a word about his case.

The charge against Rinehart, who has law offices in the Equitable Building, was brought by Frederick Bauer, a man of 81, who for sixty years has conducted a florist business at 207 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, opposite Evergreen Cemetery. Bauer's complaint accuses the lawyer of swindling him by pretending to invest money for him. In Bauer's story of his relations with Rinehart the name of the W. T. Littig Company is mentioned more than once.

Joseph G. Grauer of Grauer & Rothkopf, 140 Nassau Street, and Detective Gegan of headquarters, told of the experiences of the aged Mr. Bauer with Rinehart. Mr. Grauer, who appeared for Bauer, in making the complaint on which the lawyer was arrested, said that Bauer met Rinehart six years ago when he retained the lawyer to assist Mr. Bauer's son in getting evidence on which to base a suit for divorce.

Later, said Mr. Grauer, Rinehart urged the elder Bauer to let him make some investments for him, and, in January last, Mr. Bauer gave the lawyer $9,000, with the understanding it was to purchase stock of the Littig Company. Later he repented this investment and appealed to Rinehart to sell the stock and return his money.

According to Detective Gegan Rinehart suggested that Bauer give him an additional $9,000, which he held in trust from the estate of his wife for an insane daughter, explaining to the old man that if his daughter died in the asylum where she was confined the $9,000 would go to the asylum. According to the detective, Bauer handed over the additional $9,000, stipulating that the $18,000 be invested in Government bonds and bonds of the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads.

Bauer tried to get an accounting and finally put his case into the hands of Grauer & Rothkopf early this month. On May 8 Mr. Grauer summoned Rinehart to his office. According to Mr. Grauer, Rinehart declared he had actually bought stocks with $9,000 of the money and, on the advice of Augustine Montegrifo, a fellow lawyer, had lent the other $9,000 to Percy A. McCord of Boston, a partner in the moving picture business of ex-Assistant District Attorney William D. Bosler, whose wife was Freida Thomas, the "East Side Portia."

Mr. Grauer said Rinehart had admitted that he had taken no collateral from McCord, but promised to sell the stock, collect the debt, and return the whole $18,000. When the lawyer failed to find Rinehart in his usual haunts he appealed to the police, and Gegan found Rinehart at Spring and Lafayette Streets yesterday.

In the law offices in Broadway, Wall, and Nassau Streets this connection of Rinehart with the affairs of the Littig Company excited much interest, for, according to Allan R. Campbell of Campbell & Scribner, 60 Broadway, his firm has been in litigation for some time with the Littig Company, a photo-engraving concern, on behalf of a client who, the lawyer says, was induced to invest $40,000 in stock of the company. So far, the lawyer said, his firm had been unable to get at the books of the company.

Mr. Campbell said he represented Miss Nancy M. Sanborn of Detroit, an elderly woman who some time ago inherited considerable wealth.

"My client told me," said Mr. Campbell, "that she met Rinehart through a relative in this city who knew him, and the lawyer represented that he had a good investment for some of her spare cash. She gave him $40,000 and got stock in the Littig Company. When the stock ceased to pay dividends, as it did very shortly, and she found herself unable to dispose of it, she appealed to us."

C. C. N. Y. WINS ON COURTS.

Fordham's Tennis Team Defeated by 4 Matches to 3.

The tennis team representing the College of the City of New York defeated the Fodrham University tennis players on the C. C. N. Y. courts yesterday afternoon, by four matches to three. The summary follows:

Singles.—Christie, C. C. N. Y., defeated R. McLoughlin, Fordham, 6—3, 6—1; Jaffe, C. C. N. Y., defeated Taylor, Fordham, 6—3, 10—8; Kurzman, C. C. N. Y., defeated J. M. McLoughlin, Fordham, 8—10, 6—2, 6—3; Bodin, Fordham, defeated Drake, C. C. N. Y., 6—4, 6—2; Kereale, Fordham, defeated Jamolowsky, C. C. N. Y., 6—3, 6—2.

Doubles—Drake and Jamolowsky, C. C. N. Y., defeated R. M. McLoughlin and Kereale, Fordham, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2; Taylor and Dodin, Fordham, defeated Jaffe and Christie, C. C. N. Y., 7—5, 6—4.

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REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
All Wheat Ready to Eat
THE ORIGINAL HAS THIS SIGNATURE
W. K. Kellogg
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NET WEIGHT 10 OUNCES
There is only one Krumbles and that is the new whole-wheat food with the delicious *flavor* originated by the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Company
Look for this Signature
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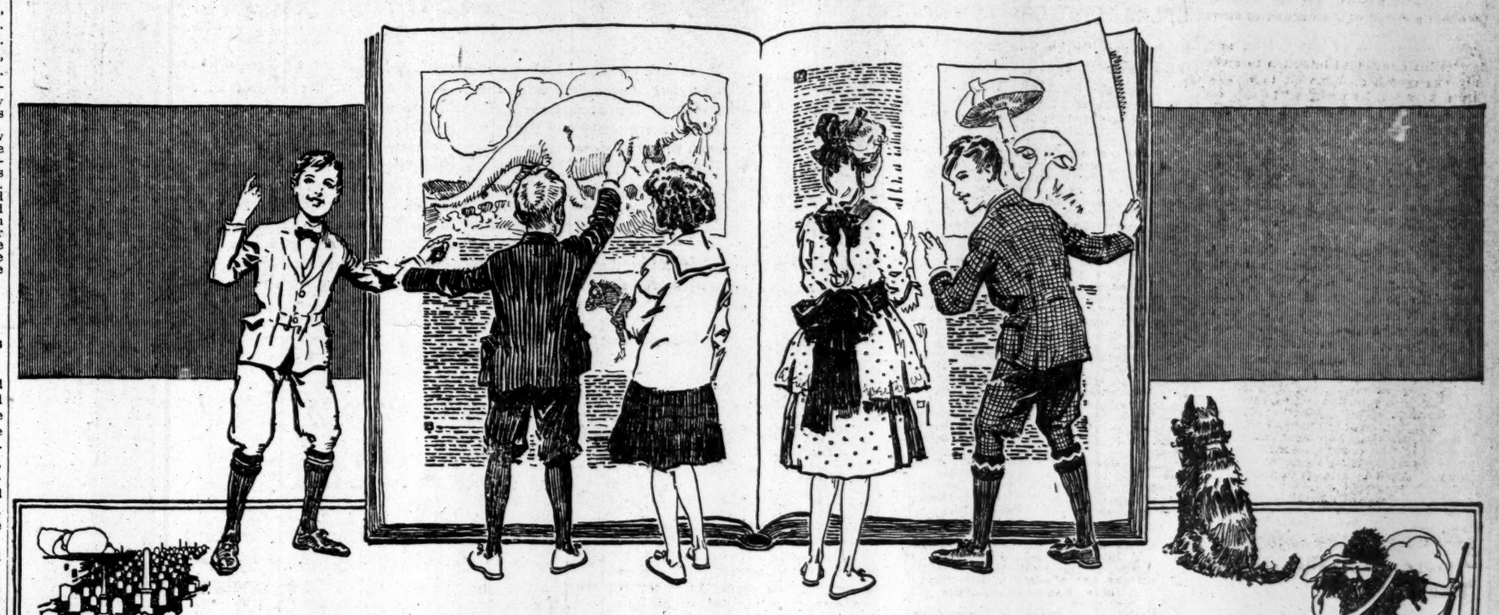

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This book asks and answers questions that occur to children and grown-ups every day. It tells the puzzling, the amazing, the curious about earth, air and ocean—about plants, animals, birds and fish—about man and man-made wonders. It contains articles or illustrations on botany, biology, art, history, science, inventions.

This book is free, but you should send at once

It chronicles a trip to the Art Museum, to the Zoo, it gives account of a Nature Study Club and the things it learned. It tells how to discover a boy's aptitude for a life work—how to train and entertain children—how to make their school studies interesting. It tells the children themselves how to do these things. This book is just as interesting to men and women as to children. For instance, do you know that a certain people **elected as their King a dog who governed by wagging his tail and growling?**

You probably never heard of this astounding fact. It is but one of many just as strange and interesting in this book, which we are willing to send FREE—without obligation. Write at once. This book tells you the *very things* you and your children always wanted to know and ought to learn without delay. As wonderful as this free book is, it is but a microscopic view of an infinitely more wonderful work—in fact the most marvelous set of books in the world—

Encyclopaedia Britannica

"Handy Volume" Issue now sold for $1 down and 21 small monthly payments of $3

Because of the big advance in materials, due to the war, further printings of the Encyclopaedia Britannica "Handy Volume" Issue cannot be sold at the present low price. Our supply is going rapidly and *very soon* the price will be raised $11 to $19, according to binding. Already this issue of the Encyclopaedia Britannica is over $100.00 cheaper than the Cambridge issue. They are identical in every respect, save size. Not a word or picture or map is omitted.

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Please send me, free, postage prepaid, a copy of "How to Give Your Boys and Girls a Britannica Training." It is understood that this places me under no obligation whatsoever. 83 AN.

Name _____
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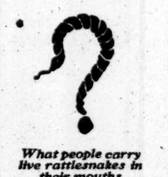
Street and Number _____

Do you know where there is a burial ground 800 to 900 miles long?

Where do hills and valleys come from?

What keeps the land from being washed into the sea?


What people carry live rattlesnakes in their mouths when they dance?

Was Rob Roy a ruffian or a hero?

What church was adorned by merchants who were required to do so by law?

What plant captures and feeds upon insects?

Where was a dog elected as King over humans?

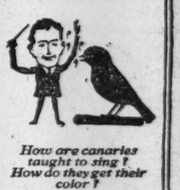
What makes it rain?

Is "Robinson Crusoe" a true story?

What's the difference between mushrooms and toadstools?

Was there ever an army composed of women soldiers?

Where do storekeepers fly kites while awaiting for customers?


How are canaries taught to sing? How do they get their color?

How did Captain Kidd, a respectable New York ship owner, become a pirate?

ROOSEVELT PLANS WHIRLWIND FINISH

Will Stop at St. Louis on Trip and Tell German-Americans His Views on Americanism.

HOPES TO WIN THE WEST

Big Delegation Going to Oyster Bay. —National Convention Officers Named—More States Organize.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt came to town yesterday to consult with Progressive leaders and those of the Republican faction favorable to his nomination concerning plans for a whirlwind finish for the pre-convention campaign. A stream of visitors poured into and out of the Metropolitan Magazine offices during the day, and the Colonel was held an hour after the time he had set for his departure. When he left the building he found a crowd of 500 waiting to cheer him.

The Colonel was in fine humor, and, despite his announced intention to make only one speech on his visit to Kansas City next week, he promised to stop off at St. Louis on the way back to Oyster Bay and address the City Club.

St. Louis has been called a stronghold of German-Americans, and the Colonel intends to tell St. Louis his beliefs concerning the hyphen. President Wilson, he has been told, tempered his remarks in St. Louis, but the Colonel has no such intention.

The trip to Kansas City, which is to begin on Sunday, promises to be the most important of the Colonel's pre-convention journeys. If the occasion arises he will make short addresses at other places, aside from Kansas City and St. Louis, and, in fact, will make a vigorous fight to win those sections.

Mr. Roosevelt received word yesterday that a big delegation of Republicans would make a pilgrimage to Oyster Bay on Saturday. The Colonel smiled and would not comment. The message was to the effect that hundreds more than the number who could be accommodated had made application to go on the pilgrimage. Here is a copy of the invitation which was sent out.

"The undersigned earnestly invite you to go with a large group of men to Oyster Bay on Saturday, May 27, to meet Colonel Roosevelt personally and tell him that you want him for President.

"A special train will leave the Pennsylvania Station at 1 P. M. Special round trip tickets can be purchased on the train for $1. The Seventh Regiment Band will accompany the party."

The signers were the Rev. J. L. Belford, Charles J. Bonaparte, Frank S. Butterworth, Hugh Chalmers, Hamlin Garland, William W. Hoffman, Henry S. Hooker, Henry B. Joy, Langdon P. Marvin, Raymond B. Price, Henry Reuterdahl, Oscar S. Straus, William Roscoe Thayer, E. J. Williams, and Luke E. Wright. Richard M. Hurd of 59 Liberty Street is Secretary of the committee.

It is understood that Colonel Roosevelt will receive the delegation at Sagamore Hill and make an address.

Among the Colonel's visitors yesterday were Robert Bacon, Lemuel Ely Quigg, Senator Bingham of Oregon, and August Belmont, Jr. Senator Bingham said Oregon wanted Roosevelt and that the Colonel would carry the State easily. The purpose of Mr. Belmont's visit was not made known, but, when it was considered in connection with the fact that his father was a guest at the dinner given by Judge Gary to Colonel Roosevelt not long ago, it was looked upon as significant.

The supporters of the Colonel are enthusiastic over the turn which the campaign to name him at the Republican Convention has taken, and have put aside all talk of compromise on any other candidate. They are preparing for a driving finish and are free in expressing the belief that the Colonel's visit to Kansas City and St. Louis will make it evident that the country wants him as its leader.

This spirit has seized the Colonel, so his friends say, and he is in the fight knee-deep today where he was ankle-deep six weeks ago, and the only chance of heading off a complete submersion, which will mean a battle to the end and a third ticket in sight, would be a satisfactory announcement by Justice Hughes before convention time. There are many Progressives who insist that even such an announcement would not head them off, and that Mr. Hughes has let slip the opportunity when, by coming out in the open, he could have obtained the unqualified support of the Colonel and his third party.

Colonel Roosevelt returned to Oyster Bay last night and will remain there until Sunday, when he starts for Kansas City.

NATIONAL CONVENTION PLANS.

Committee Names Officers—Two Republican State Bodies Formed.

Raymond Robins of Chicago will be temporary Chairman of the Progressive National Convention. The selection was made by unanimous vote of the National Executive Committee here yesterday. The only others considered were Governor Hiram Johnson of California and Public Service Commissioner Oscar S. Straus.

Robins is a picturesque figure and an effective orator of the fiery type. He started life as a coal miner in Illinois, went to the Klondike and got rich and has since studied sociological problems.

O. K. Davis, Secretary of the National Committee, will be temporary Secretary, and F. P. Corrick, Chairman of the Nebraska State Committee, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Executive Committee was in session practically all day, but did not complete its convention labors. It will meet again today.

The leaders are worried because they cannot accommodate all applicants for seats in the Auditorium, where the convention will meet. There are 4,000 seats and 2,000 will be required for the delegates and others who have claims. One thousand seats have been set aside for distinguished guests, 1,000 are to be sold to help pay expenses, and the newspapermen want 250, and 75 have been allotted to members of the National Committee.

Those at the meeting yesterday were: George W. Perkins, Walter Brown of Ohio, Harold F. Ickes of Illinois, E. A. Van Valkenburg of Pennsylvania, William Hamlin Childs, Horace S. Wilkinson, and Henry L. Stoddard of New York, Everett Colby of New Jersey, and Raymond Robins of Illinois.

The Progressive State Executive Committee also met yesterday to take up the unfinished business of the meeting held one week ago when the question of whether the Progressives should put a State ticket in the field came up for discussion. A committee of eleven was appointed to consider the State situation in detail and report with recommendations as to policy and candidates with all convenient speed.

George von L. Meyer, head of the Republican Roosevelt Committee, received word yesterday that Republican Roosevelt organizations were being started in Kentucky and Colorado. Here is the telegram from Colorado:

Denver, Col., May 23, 1916.

George von L. Meyer, New York: Plans perfected for meeting tomorrow night complete State organization. Am satisfied all factions will be united for Colonel Roosevelt. JESSE M. WHEELOCK.

From Kentucky this message was received:

Louisville, Ky., May 23, 1916.

George von L. Meyer, New York:

Just organized Roosevelt Committee forty members, registered Republicans. C. W. White, Chairman; writer, Secretary. This committee will call meeting of 500 for Monday night. Arrangements at that time for all to sign call for mass-meeting in behalf of Roosevelt. Date of mass meeting to be determined Monday night. Great Roosevelt sentiment here.

W. A. HOUSER, Secretary.

McDougall Hawkes, who was Dock Commissioner under Mayor Low, and at one time leader of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District came out for Colonel Roosevelt yesterday, as did Frederick Trevor Hill, lawyer, writer and organizer of the Boy Scout movement in Irvington.

STANLEY PRAISES WILSON.

Kentucky Governor Tells State Convention Party Is Behind President.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 24.—The Democratic State Convention to select delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis was called to order here today by Governor Stanley, who was made temporary chairman, and delivered an address. In it he said:

"Never since the civil war has any man faced such grave responsibilities and attempted the solution of such world embracing problems. United we stand with that great and wise and patient chieftain who is, and in the providence of God for four years more shall be, the President of the United States."

The delegates at large selected were Governor Stanley, United States Senators James and Beckham, ex-Governor McCreary, J. N. Camden, Henry Buschmeyer, Judge Allie W. Young, and Lieut. Gov. James D. Black. These were instructed to vote for the renomination of President Wilson.

The convention adopted a resolution approving the action of the President in appointing to the Supreme Court of the United States America's foremost lawyer and honored son of Kentucky, Louis D. Brandeis of Massachusetts."

OPENS FIGHT ON PENROSE.

Brumbaugh Seeks Chairmanship of Keystone Delegation to Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Word comes to Washington that Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania is canvassing the delegates from that State to the Republican National Convention with the object of beginning a fight to wrest control of the delegation from Senator Penrose. There are seventy-six delegates and of these the Brumbaugh faction has about twenty, led by the Governor, who was elected a delegate at large. James Scarlett has been employed as counsel by Governor Brumbaugh and his followers to contest some of the certificates of election awarded to Penrose delegates as a result of the recent primaries, and it is said that these contests will mark the beginning of the battle to depose the Senator.

The move of the Brumbaugh faction, led, in addition to Governor Brumbaugh, by Congressman Vare of Philadelphia, is taken to be in the interest of the candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt for the Republican nomination for President. All the twenty delegates credited to the Brumbaugh faction are looked upon as Roosevelt men on the second ballot.

The Chairman of the delegation carried with it the titular leadership of the Republican Party in the Keystone State. This is a position in which Senator Penrose is said to have taken pride in previous campaigns. Senator Penrose went to Philadelphia today, supposedly to make a canvass of the delegates, to learn just how many could be counted on to stand by him in his candidacy for Chairman of the delegation. It is apparent that a big factional fight in the Pennsylvania delegation will begin from the moment the delegation arrives in Chicago.

North Dakota for Cummins.

PIERRE, S. D., May 24.—Returns tonight indicated that Senator Albert B. Cummins would have the support of a solid delegation from South Dakota. Colonel Melvin Grigsby, who announced his preference for Roosevelt for President, has apparently been defeated.

DENY THEY WILL WITHDRAW.

Weeks and Cummins Say They Will Stay in Nomination Race.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Two of the "favorite son" candidates for the Republican Presidential nomination are out with denials that they will withdraw from the contest. Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts bases his denial on a demand from The Boston Transcript that he retire in favor of Justice Hughes. Senator Weeks was in New York today, and his denial came to Washington by telephone.

Senator Albert J. Cummins of Iowa, who got back to Washington today from a campaign in Oregon and other Western States in behalf of his candidacy for the nomination, heard reports when he arrived here that he was expected to withdraw and declare in favor of Justice Hughes. He said with emphasis that there was no truth in these reports. There is a good deal of Hughes sentiment among party friends of Senator Cummins, who comes from a section of the country where Justice Hughes is popular among Republicans.

"I shall not withdraw," said Senator Weeks over the telephone. "The suggestion that I should do so is in line with reports that have circulated on four or five occasions that I intended to step aside. I will have more delegates when the voting begins than any other candidate, and I expect them to stay with me."

Granville W. Mooney, manager of the Presidential nomination boom of ex-Senator Burton of Ohio, left Washington today for Chicago to open headquarters there. He said that Ohio would send to Chicago the largest contingent of Republicans that ever attended a national convention from any one State. They would be behind Mr. Burton to a man, he said. Ohio's forty-eight delegates are pledged to Burton.

HEARD TUCKERTON MESSAGE

Ship 9,000 Miles Distant Picks Up the Wireless.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, May 24.—The American steamship Ventura, which has just arrived here from San Francisco, reports that she picked up a wireless message from the station at Tuckerton, N. J., when 9,000 miles distant from that point. This is said to be a world's record.

the soup of the epicure

Franco-American in your summer home

What is it you require of the summer-time larder? *Quality*—nourishing, body-building, delicious Food. *Variety*—that spice of life more than ever demanded by the air-sharpened appetite. *Convenience*—ease of preparation, release from the cares and petty worries of the daily menu.

And this is an accurate description of Franco-American Soups. So dainty, wholesome, and deliciously French are they that those who most prize good food will have no other. The Franco-American list presents a delightful range of selection for every meal—at home or in the open—for the fashionable luncheon or dinner party or the hastily improvised "snack." And they are all ready to serve—on the picnic, on the yacht, on the motor trip, at home.

Order a liberal supply of the Franco-American selections today and you will be grateful for them on many and many a summer's day, be it warm or be it cold.

Merely heat before serving

Thirty-five cents the quart *Twenty cents the pint*

At the better stores

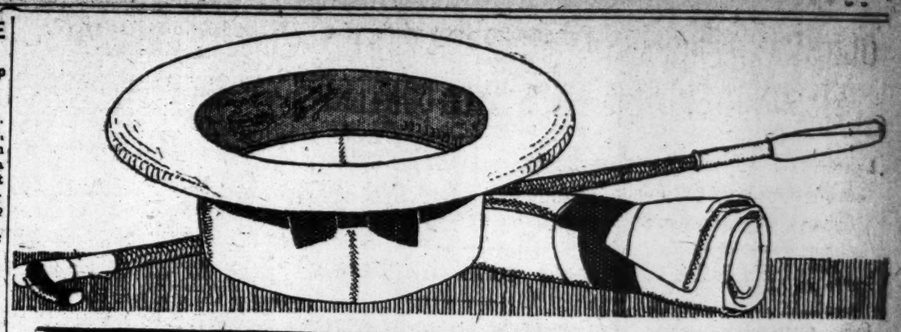
Franco-American Soups

Selections:

Tomato, Mock Turtle, Clear Ox Tail, Ox Tail, thick, Consommé, Bouillon, Julienne, Mutton Broth, Clear Vegetable, Vegetable, thick, Chicken Consommé, Chicken Gumbo, Clam Chowder, Clam Broth, Chicken, Beef, Pea, Mulligatawny, Green Turtle, thick, Clear Green Turtle

"Let us give you a taste of our quality"

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN FOOD CO.



YOUNG'S Straws are presented on the basis that good form is as necessary in a straw as in a silk hat, and as to quality you will find—"Young's Hats are as good as they look."

$2—$3—$4—*all hand made.*

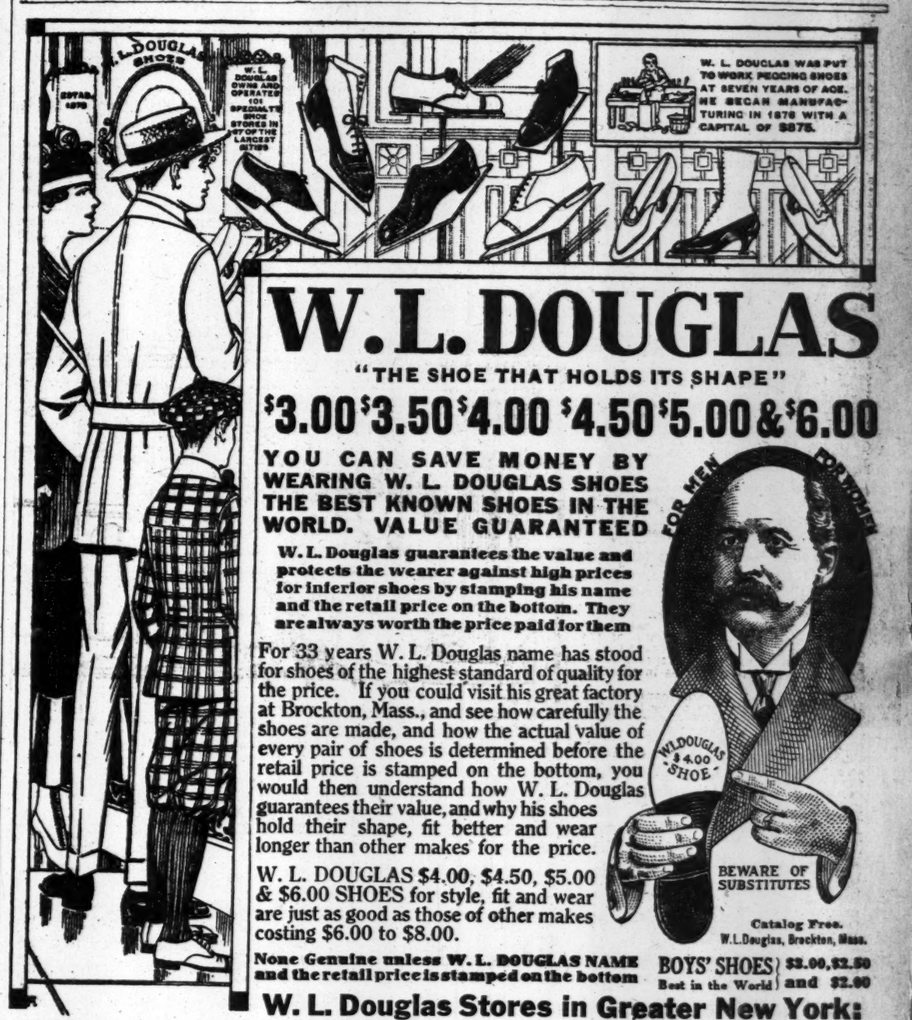
Panamas, Leghorns, Bankoks and Balibuntals, $4.00, $5.00 Up.

Young's Straws

"NONE BETTER MADE"

6 B'way, 169 B'way, 231 B'way, 605 B'way, 849 B'way, 908 B'way, 1197 B'way, 1861 B'way, 37 Nassau St.

Only BROOKLYN Store—371 Fulton St.



W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 & $6.00

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES THE BEST KNOWN SHOES IN THE WORLD. VALUE GUARANTEED

W. L. Douglas guarantees the value and protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes by stamping his name and the retail price on the bottom. They are always worth the price paid for them

For 33 years W. L. Douglas name has stood for shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price. If you could visit his great factory at Brockton, Mass., and see how carefully the shoes are made, and how the actual value of every pair of shoes is determined before the retail price is stamped on the bottom, you would then understand how W. L. Douglas guarantees their value, and why his shoes hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than other makes for the price.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00, $4.50, $5.00 & $6.00 SHOES for style, fit and wear are just as good as those of other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00.

Catalog Free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

None Genuine unless W. L. DOUGLAS NAME and the retail price is stamped on the bottom

BOYS' SHOES Best in the World $3.00, $2.50 and $2.00

W. L. Douglas Stores in Greater New York:

98 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th St.
847 Broadway, near 14th St.
*1352 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Square).
*984 Third Avenue.
*1452 Third Avenue.
*2202 Third Av., cor. 120th Street.
*2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
*PATERSON—192 Market Street.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

*Stores marked with a * carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $4.00 shoes for women.*

Welch's

The National Drink

SHE'S all business—this little miss. She knows what she likes. And at home or at the fountain she sees that she *gets* Welch's.

Of course, mother always keeps Welch's in the refrigerator and serves it at breakfast as a fruit-juice appetizer to *all* the family. Even baby brother gets his portion of Welch's, because mother knows Welch's is nature's most healthful body-building drink.

Besides, Welch's is mighty handy to serve when callers drop in. Welch's, you know, is just the pure, undiluted, unsweetened juice of the finest Concords. It is pressed fresh from the vines, and is the *standard* drink for the home.

Be sure to ask your dealer for Welch's. Buy it by the bottle, 10c and up.

***Write for free booklet,* "Welch's Ways." Ninety-nine ways to serve Welch's.**

Welch's won the *Gold Medal* at the Panama-Pacific Exposition—highest award. How could it have been otherwise!

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N.Y.

Earning Money Great Fun for the Boy

To develop business enterprise, ingenuity and independence among its readers, and to give them really practical ways of making money, The American Boy places before its readers the experiences of hundreds of boys who actually made money last summer. These boys range in age from 8 to 24 and earned sums ranging from 35c to $472.00 each. They lived in all parts of the country, engaged in a variety of businesses for themselves, and found many interesting jobs. There is just the suggestion and inspiration that a boy wants and should have in the pages on "How to Make Money This Summer" in

The June issue of

The American Boy

10c at all news-stands

Out Today, Thursday, May 25th

This is but a single instance of the service which the magazine extends to its readers, and shows why it is such a vital, wholesome influence in the development of so many boys. This June issue also contains:

"A Matter of Ideas."—How a Boy in business fathoms a real sales idea—how he loses his job and gets another. All boys will like this story.

"Victory at the A-Bar-One."—A stirring and timely story of the Mexican border that will win the heart of every able-bodied boy.

"The Last Veteran."—By Clarence B. Kelland. A tale of romance, patriotism and emotion, with a boy as a prominent figure.

"How to Pitch."—Christy Mathewson—hero of a thousand ball games and idol of a million boys—shows how to curve them over the plate.

Two corking short stories—"As the Goose Flies" and "Stringy Streeter's Burglar Bar." Special articles—"How to Make a Model Aeroplane"—"How to Make a Model Motorboat"—"How to Perfect Your Wireless Station." Besides these are regular departments covering the whole range of boyish interests and activities.

Parents will do well to place this clean, wholesome, well-edited magazine in the hands of their boys. It will pay big dividends. 500,000 other boys read it and their parents endorse it.

GET A COPY TODAY—IT IS ONLY 10c.

Yearly subscription, $1.00. Can be ordered from your newsdealer or the publisher.

THE SPRAGUE PUBLISHING CO., 396 American Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

OLD GUARD PREFERS WILSON TO COLONEL

Leader Calls Campaign for Democratic President and Republican Congress Possible.

BUT SEE ROOSEVELT BEATEN

Every Effort Being Used to "Sign Up" Unpledged Delegates for Root—Admit Hughes Is Ahead.

Republican leaders opposed to the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt kept insisting yesterday that the Colonel had been finally eliminated as a possible nominee of the Republican National Convention, and asserted that the fight now was between former United States Senator Elihu Root and Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States Supreme Court.

The Old Guard leaders are putting forth every effort to "sign up" unpledged delegates and delegates who will have discharged their obligations to "favorite sons" after the first or second ballot in favor of Mr. Root, and say they are meeting with considerable success. They still admit, however, that Justice Hughes is in the lead, and some expressed the fear that a united demand for his nomination might be put forward by Republican leaders in States where the lifting power of a popular candidate for President is needed to pull their local candidates through in the Fall election.

The talk of many Hughes men continues to indicate that they are prepared to make Colonel Roosevelt their second choice in case the nomination of Justice Hughes for some reason should be found impossible. This would be with a view to blocking the nomination of a standpatter. The Hughes men pronounce the assertion of the Old Guard leaders that they will be in a position to swing a majority of the delegates after the complimentary votes have been cast to a candidate of their own choosing as preposterous.

In Old Guard circles there has been some apprehension over this threat on the part of the Hughes men and other Republicans who are anxious to pick a "winner," and who believe that next to Justice Hughes Colonel Roosevelt would be the best vote getter. The Old Guard leaders are prepared to threaten retaliation if this program is carried out by Republicans of a progressive bent or of a sufficiently practical turn of mind to desire a Republican victory in the Fall elections above all other things.

"The idea that Roosevelt is a strong vote getter will be dissipated in November, should he be nominated by the national convention," said one of the most influential leaders in the Old Guard camp in discussing the situation with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday. "I regard Colonel Roosevelt's nomination as happily out of the question, but, should he be named, I expect to see a campaign this Fall for a Republican Congress and a Democratic President. Wilson is a better Republican than Roosevelt."

From what was said yesterday by the Old Guard leaders it is clear that, if the choice lies finally between Colonel Roosevelt and Justice Hughes, the more acceptable of the two to the "regulars" would be the Justice. The question of a running mate has not been very fully considered as yet, but it was intimated yesterday that former United States Senator Theodore E. Burton, Ohio's favorite son, or United States Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio would be drafted for the Vice Presidential nomination. Senator Harding has been selected as temporary Chairman of the convention and the leaders are building great hopes on his keynote speech making a hit with the delegates in the convention.

Governor Whitman, who came to this city last night, expects to confer today with State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner and Frank H. Hitchcock, who, as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, ran the first Taft campaign and who now is said to be working for the nomination of Justice Hughes. The conference will be to solidify the unorganized Hughes forces, and it is expected that some of the leaders in this State, such as William L. Ward of Westchester and George W. Aldridge of Monroe, may be called in. The Hughes supporters now assert that they will have at least forty-five out of the eighty-seven delegates from this State.

"Hughes is the ideal man for the nomination," said Governor Whitman at the St. Regis last night. "I have been talking to Republicans up State a great deal recently, and I am more than ever convinced that he will be nominated and will be the popular choice of the American people for President in the Fall."

The Root headquarters in the Hotel Manhattan will close for good this evening. Charles M. Pepper, Director of Publicity, left for Chicago yesterday to open headquarters there in close proximity to the convention. Former Congressman John M. Dwight and his executive staff will follow today.

R. Fulton Cutting and Dr. Henry Smith Pritchett, President of the Carnegie Foundation, yesterday came out for the nomination of Mr. Root.

EVELYN NESBIT THAW WEDS.

Woman Over Whom Husband Killed White Marries Dancing Partner.

A dispatch last night from Ellicott City, Md., a suburb of Baltimore, said that Evelyn Nesbit Thaw and Jack Clifford were married there yesterday afternoon. In private life Jack Clifford is known as James Montani, son of the late General Joseph Montani of the Italian Army. For three seasons he has been the dancing partner of Evelyn Nesbit. It was generally predicted among their acquaintances that the two would be married after the divorce of Evelyn Nesbit by Harry K. Thaw in Pittsburgh a few weeks ago.

Mrs. Thaw and her dancing partner reached Union Station in Baltimore at 2:15 o'clock, it was said, and went in a waiting automobile to the home of the Rev. J. Edward Snyder in Ellicott City, fifteen miles away. Mrs. Thaw gave the name of Florence Nesbit and said she was 31 years old. Clifford gave the same age. He said he was a physical instructor, while the bride said she was on the stage. The witnesses were Edgar Goodman of Baltimore and Van Ness Harwood of New York. The couple took the 5 o'clock train back to New York, saying they expected to go to Clifford's camp in the Adirondacks in a few days.

The wedding took place in Maryland because Mrs. Thaw was unable to obtain a certified copy of the divorce decree from Pittsburgh, she said. She communicated with authorities in seven States, and when it was found that a certified copy was not needed in Maryland she and Clifford went there for the ceremony.

MANHATTAN HOTEL MAY GO.

Property Said to Have Been Sold for Office Building Site.

The sale of the Hotel Manhattan, at Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, was reported yesterday, and it was said that at the expiration of its lease, which has ten years to run, it would be replaced by a lofty office building. Although the name of the buyer has been withheld, it is known that the property was valued at about $4,500,000, and John L. De Saulles, former United States Minister to Uruguay, and now a member of the firm of Heckscher & De Saulles, acted as broker for the buyer.

The owners, the heirs of J. J. Belden, were represented by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company. According to the brokers the buyer paid all cash over and above the existing mortgages.

The Manhattan was one of the first hotels in the Grand Central Terminal section and is a fifteen-story building, and was built in 1895 from plans by J. H. Hardenbergh, for the late J. J. Belden.

FORD TO APPEAR IN SUIT.

Wants Navy League's Officers to Submit to Examination.

DETROIT, May 24.—Henry Ford, the manufacturer, today replied by letter to a telegram from Robert M. Thompson, President of the Navy League at Washington in which Thompson notified him that the league had commenced suit for $100,000 against Ford. The suit is based upon charges which it is claimed Mr. Ford made against the league in his campaign against preparedness.

Mr. Ford in his reply agrees to have his appearance as defendant in the case entered, provided the Navy League will bring all of its records into court and immediately place on the witness stand "for examination, its officers and such of its contributing members as we may designate."

Alfred Lucking, attorney for the automobile builder, will go to Washington at once to join issue in the case if Ford's proposals are accepted, the latter's letter to Thompson declares.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Colonel Robert M. Thompson, President of the Navy League, said tonight that he had received a request from Henry Ford to try in the newspapers instead of in court the case involved in the suit of the Navy League against Mr. Ford for libel on account of the publication of an advertisement in which the league was accused of unworthy and unpatriotic motives. Colonel Thompson said that this seemed to the league officers and counsel "a preposterous proposition."

It was announced by Colonel Thompson that he had sent a telegram to Mr. Ford in which he said that the Navy League would obtain judgment against him for the alleged libel. The text of the telegram, as given out by Colonel Thompson, follows:

Mr. Henry Ford, Detroit, Mich.:

Your telegram of May 24 received. The Navy League will obtain judgment against you for the libel you have committed just as rapidly as the courts permit. The Navy League will take every step possible to expedite the determination of the case by the courts. The Navy League will accord you every right vouchsafed by the law. We will appear at the trial and will produce our books and papers.

The Navy League desires only a judicial settlement of the matter as early as possible and upon consideration of all the facts. It will join with you in seeking to have the case advanced for trial. But it will not accept your preposterous and unheard-of proposition to try the case out of court. You ask why you should come 700 miles to defend this suit. We reply, because you came 700 miles to libel us.

If you believe you told the truth, you will come here and prove it. If you do not, you will evade the service as long as you can and so delay justice. If you do not voluntarily defend the suit here, where your libel was published, and in an impartial court belonging to the Federal judiciary, you will be served with the summons requiring your court appearance the next time you come to Washington. Our attorneys, Messrs. Henry B. F. MacFarland and Henry Breckenridge, have been instructed to press the matter as vigorously and as rapidly as possible. They will so inform your counsel, Mr. Alfred Lucking, when he calls upon them and will furnish him with a copy of this telegram.

ROBERT M. THOMPSON,
President Navy League.

BATTLE CRUISER BUDGET REPORTED

Continued from Page 1.

enemy is operating vessels whose speed enables them to elude a battleship with certainty and which are powerful enough not to fear smaller craft, the only method of defense against the battle cruiser seems to be the battle cruiser."

The majority report begins with a defense of the navy, which, it says, has been "the subject of much inaccurate and unjust criticism from irresponsible sources." The report praises the condition of the Atlantic Fleet and the character and skill of the men constituting the navy personnel, saying that "the enlisted men who man our ships are the best the country can produce." Admiral Fletcher is quoted as saying that there is no fleet better or more constantly drilled and exercised.

"It is believed that the committee, in the interest of preparedness, has recommended all provisions necessary as regards the personnel and the handling of the material of the navy, as it exists today," the report asserts. "The building program will amount to $160,087,357, and the appropriation necessary to carry it into effect for the first year will amount to $59,244,326. The total appropriation for construction, covering vessels heretofore authorized and those authorized in this bill, amounts to $98,859,378."

Among the authorizations and appropriations contained in the bill are:

Miscellaneous Provisions.

Provision that officers of the line of the navy may specialize in engineering and when so assigned shall retain their places with respect to other line officers in the grade they now or may hereafter occupy.

Authorization for the appointment from civil life of officers for a naval flying corps, this flying corps to consist of 150 officers and student fliers and 850 enlisted men.

Increase of the personnel of the navy by 13,500 men and the Marine Corps by 3,079 men.

There is recommended an additional appropriation of $387,000 for the development and training of the naval militia of the United States, to which shall be added the regular appropriation of $200,000. Existing reserve laws are amended and broadened to encourage the building up of a larger reserve.

The Chief of Naval Operations is to have the rank of Admiral and shall have conferred upon him broader powers, under the general supervision of the Secretary of the Navy, concerning fleet movements and war maneuvres. This officer will be at the head of a virtual "strategy board" of fifteen officers.

The sum of $2,000,000 is recommended for aviation, and authorization is made for the purchase of an aviation base near San Diego. The work of the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is praised and an appropriation of $85,000 is made to permit the committee to continue its researches.

The $2,000,000 item for aviation is provided to purchase additional machines and motors and to put machines aboard the armored cruisers.

"This will provide a division of scouts fitted with aircraft for the Atlantic fleet," says the report. "If this plan works successfully aeroplanes will be put aboard all the armored cruisers in the Pacific, and, if posible, aboard battleships."

A total of seventy-five hydro-aeroplanes is provided for.

The Naval Consulting Board.

Commending the creation of the Naval Consulting Board, with Mr. Edison at its head, as a step toward real preparedness and the mobilization of the resources of the country, the committee allows $25,000 for the expenses of the board and an appropriation of $1,000,000 for an experimental laboratory. Mr. Edison appeared before the committee in support of this item. Regarding the board and the plans of Mr. Edison the report says:

"This laboratory would standardize, as far as possible, all parts of all machinery used in war, and would experiment with the practical work of scientific development of the art of war as regards the machinery pertaining thereto. It would have to do with the practical working out of scientific deductions that have not passed the theoretical, experimental stage.

"Mr. Edison, at his own personal cost, submitted plans of buildings in great detail which, if constructed, would be of concrete and like a modern manufacturing building of plain construction. The plans submitted showed in detail whereby the various units of machinery for warfare might be produced and standardized, such as aeroplanes, range-finders, submarine engines, small guns, and everything relating to war machinery. By these means each unit could be perfected, the gauges produced and arrangements made with various shops throughout the country, so that on telegraphic notice the various units could be manufactured. This will interest and tend to mobilize the industrial interests of the United States. Contractors will know that there is no risk in taking the contract, since the laboratory has perfected the unit in question, and in consequence of which competition will result and the Government will be able to obtain war material and machinery at a greatly reduced price."

The committee recommends that a commission named by the President investigate "the navy yard situation" with respect to establishing additional yards or abolishing useless ones.

Construction of a projectile plant at an ultimate cost of $1,411,222 is authorized, and $705,000 is appropriated to begin the work. It is declared that the Government is badly in need of a projectile plant to make its own projectiles, owing to the dissatisfaction with private bids.

Large Ammunition Increase.

The appropriation for ammunition for the navy is increased from $3,000,000 to $13,700,000. Approximately $3,000,000 is provided for major repairs to the ships of the navy to bring them "to the highest state of efficiency." Dry docks at the Philadelphia and Norfolk Navy Yards, to cost $1,500,000 each, are recommended.

One provision gives to Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, (retired,) former commander of the Atlantic Fleet, full pay and allowances as a Rear Admiral while he is performing duty as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the General Board. Although on the retired list, Admiral Badger has been retained in that position by the Secretary of the Navy.

A new appropriation of $480,000 is made for steel torpedo nets to be dropped from booms from the sides of battleships when at anchor.

Commodore Veeder and Captains Potts, Gibbons, Hill, Rust, Ellicott, and Quinby, retired by the plucking board, would be restored to the active list under the bill.

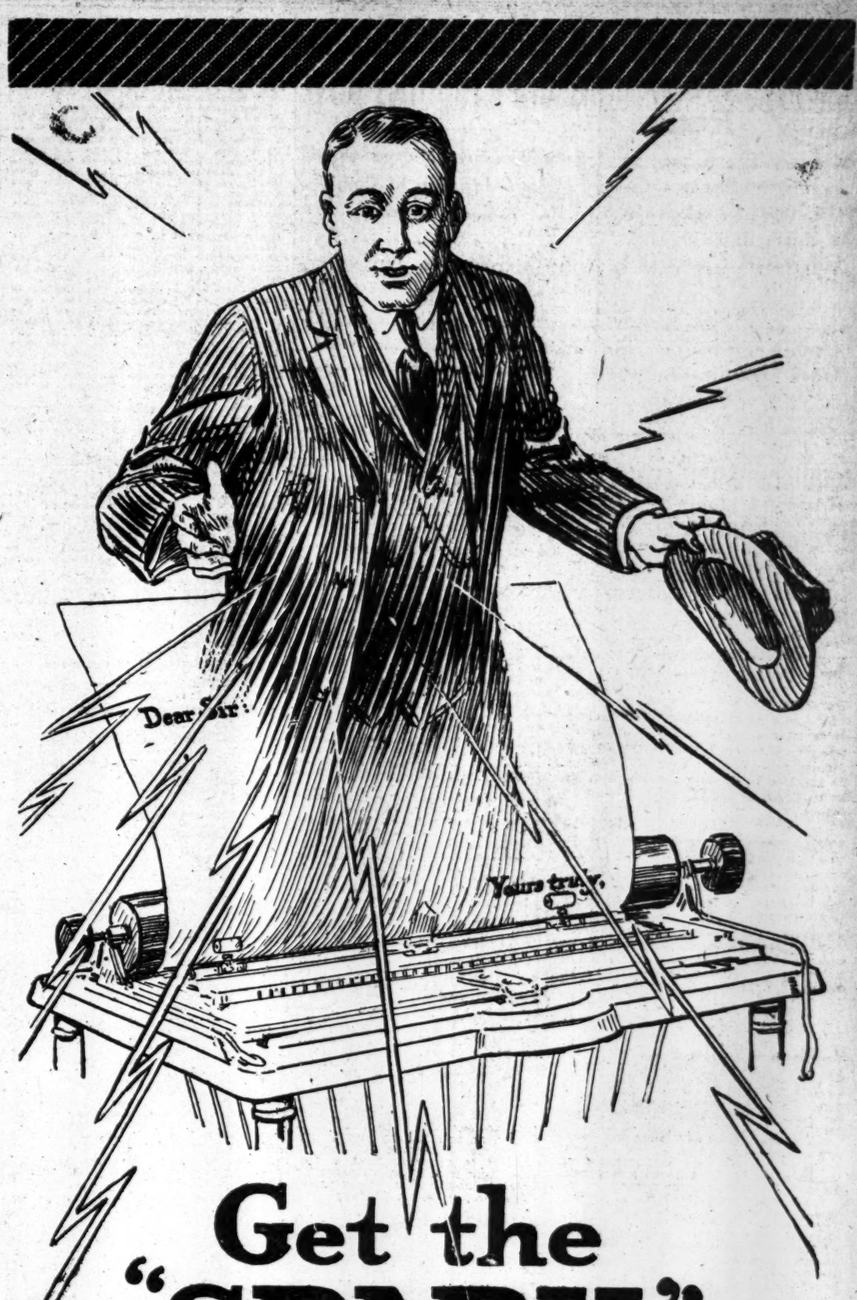
An unusual appropriation of $300,000 is made for the expenses of the proposed "peace conference," which the President is authorized to call after the conclusion of the war in Europe. This extraordinary peace proposal in a bill appropriating many millions for instruments of war was unanimously reported. It was inserted in the bill at the insistence of Representative Hensley of Missouri, regarded as one of the "small navy" men of the committee. The President is authorized to invite all foreign nations to a conference following the war, this conference to undertake the creation of an international court to which all disputes between nations may hereafter be referred. The conference is also to consider the question of disarmament.

The Naval bill is scheduled for consideration in the House under a special rule. Representative Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader, says the bill may be reached Saturday. Night sessions will be held, if necessary, to expedite its passage. It is the plan of the Democrats to put the measure through the House before members begin to leave for the Chicago conventions. Republican members of the House assert that this would mean hurried consideration of a major national defense measure, although it has not been determined to filibuster against quick passage.

Ambassador Sharp Ill in Paris.

PARIS, May 24.—William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, is convalescing from an attack of pneumonia. He is still confined to his room, but his physicians hope that he will be able actively to resume his duties in the course of a fortnight.

RICHARD III
"A horse! My kingdom for a horse," cried the motorist who thought any old gas was good enough.
STANDARD OIL CO. N.Y.
WE SELL
SOCONY
MOTOR GASOLINE
LOOK FOR
THIS SIGN
STANDARD OIL CO. N.Y.



Get the "SPARK" into Your letters

Personality helps *some*, in selling—doesn't it?

Other things being equal, the salesman who is called "Joe" or "Bill" by the trade has it all over "our Mr. Leamington".

"Efficiency" will never down *"Personality"*.

"Personality" is the human spark that leaps from mind to mind.

You can crank and crank with circular letters and *never* get a good fat spark.

The HOOVEN AUTOMATIC TYPEWRITER

enables you to put the personal touch into that great volume of your correspondence which is now perfunctory and stereotyped. It makes your letter a salesman instead of a "Sandwich man".

Put the Punch between "Dear Sir" and "Yours truly"

Do you want to know how?

Do you want to see the typewriter (a standard make) typing *actual letters* as if impelled by a phantom hand?

Do you want to see how superscription, personal chit-chat, mention of people and incidents of *direct interest* can be typed in with only a moment's pause? How a letter can be machine-written and yet as much a part of the recipient's correspondence as a personally dictated letter?

Do you want to see this in your own office—applied to your own correspondence? Then let us install a *Hooven Automatic Typewriter* for ten days and demonstrate it to you—show you how it can pay for itself in four months—do the work of four girls—cut your payroll every year—and bring in more business than you have ever before secured from *direct* letters. Every machine guaranteed by a seventy-year-old concern. Every service and assistance rendered the purchaser.

Fill in and send us the attached coupon, and learn the tremendous possibilities of the HOOVEN AUTOMATIC TYPEWRITER for your business.

The HOOVEN, OWENS, RENTSCHLER CO.
Woolworth Building, New York City, Telephone Barclay 5434.
Branches in Principal Cities.

The Hooven Automatic Typewriter is in Daily Use by the following Corporations

Adamson & Company, N. Y.
Chemstry Trust Co., N. Y. (6 machines)
Board of Foreign Missions of the M. E. Church (3 machines)
Curtis Publishing Co., Phila., Pa.
Dry Goods Economist, N. Y. (3 machines)
E. T. Linde-Sterling Oil Co., N. Y.
New York Edison Co., N. Y.
Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y.
R. C. Williams Co., N. Y.
John Wanamaker, Phila., Pa. (5 machines)
Simmons Hardware Co., Phila., Pa. and St. Louis.
John B. Stetson, Phila., Pa.
Philadelphia Electric Co., Phila., Pa.
Sears, Roebuck Co., Chicago, Ill. (7 machines)
Montgomery Ward, Chicago, Ill.
Cadillac Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.
Chalmers Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.
Burroughs Adding Machine Co., Detroit, Mich.
Detroit Board of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.
Union Central Life Ins. Co., Cincinnati, O
Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y
White Motor Car Co., Cleveland, O (2 machines)
Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C

The Hooven, Owens, Rentschler Co., Woolworth Building, N.Y.C.

Please send your booklet explaining fully what the Hooven Automatic Typewriter will do—how it will do the work of four girls, and put PUNCH into every letter I write

Name.....

Business.....

Address.....

Butterick Shop, 175 Regent Street, London.

Butterick Shop, 27 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris.

Butterick Overseas

FOR forty years Butterick has had an establishment on Regent Street in the heart of London. A special English edition of The Delineator, printed by Butterick in New York, has a larger sale in the British Empire than any comparable magazine.

Scores of titled English women are Butterick customers. Letters in our possession advise that the present Prince of Wales, as a child, was dressed with Butterick as a guide.

Butterick's Moden-Revue, The Delineator in German, is the leading magazine of its kind in Germany. From the Butterick establishment, 102 Leipziger Strasse, Berlin, it is circulated through Austria, Russia and central Europe.

Le Miroir des Modes, The Delineator in French (also published in New York), has a larger sale in Paris and throughout France than any similar periodical.

The Butterick shop, 27 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, does the biggest business of its kind in the world.

The Delineator, translated into Italian, is read all over Italy.

El Espejo de la Moda, The Delineator in Spanish, published in New York, has its unique place in the Spanish-speaking countries.

Each foreign country regards Butterick as its own national institution.

Great as Butterick is abroad, Butterick is far greater in America.

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THE Delineator

THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE

THE DESIGNER

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Leave N. Y., Pier 10, N. R., foot Cedar St., week days, 9:15, 10:20 a. m.; 1:00, 3:45, 4:45, 8:10 p. m. Sundays 10:00 a. m.; 1:30, 8:10 p. m.

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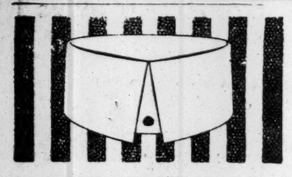
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N. Y. PRESBYTERIANS ESCAPE INQUIRY NOW

Both Sides See Victory in Unanimous Adoption of Committee's Report.

ORDER CARE IN LICENSING

Commissioners from This City Assert They Would Not Again Admit Questionable Candidates.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 24.—The decision of the Committee on Bills and Overtures on the alleged disloyalty of the New York Presbytery was received and unanimously approved this morning by the 128th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in session here, and now the members of the assembly are undecided on the question of who was vindicated and who was censured. The only certain thing seems to be that the New York Presbytery will not be the object of investigation or punishment by the present General Assembly.

The committee held up for another day or two its report on the charges of heresy against Union Seminary, and further difficulty in the matter of the relation of seminaries to the church was presented when it became known this afternoon that Auburn Theological Seminary, in Auburn, N. Y., hitherto an orthodox Presbyterian institution, would tomorrow serve notice on the assembly that it intended to follow in the footsteps of Union and conduct its affairs independently of the control of the church.

Dr. John A. Marquis, the Moderator of the assembly; the Chairman of the committee, and other officials of the convention whose positions are more or less judicial say that no one has been vindicated or censured, but that the "heresy matter" has been quite peacefully and permanently settled.

But members of the New York Presbytery say that they have been vindicated, that the Rev. Dr. John Fox and the Cincinnati Presbytery have been rebuked, and that they feel as free as ever to license any candidate of whose sincere Christian faith they are convinced.

On the other hand, representatives of the Cincinnati Presbytery and others of the same mind are claiming a great victory for the "prosecution" and are saying that the New York Presbytery has been censured for past offenses and allowed to go under a suspended sentence on its promise to be loyal—according to the standards of the "prosecution" in the future.

Dr. Fox, who is a member of the New York Presbytery and has been one of those most active in the prosecution of the Presbytery, seems to be the only one on his side who is dissatisfied with the action of the assembly. While many are saying, "Dr. Fox has been gloriously vindicated," the clergyman himself is showing every sign of disappointment. When asked to comment upon the adopted report, all that he would say was:

"I fired my guns before the report was made, and now they are silenced.

"I hope so," fervently exclaimed a member of the Committee of Bills and Overtures when this remark was quoted to him.

The sum of the situation is that everything depends now upon future developments. If the New York Presbytery next year, or in any year thereafter, again licenses any candidate who "admits difficulties," on the virgin birth—as did the candidates licensed this year—the whole heresy controversy will have to be fought out again. Many members of the Assembly are saying tonight that the New York Presbytery would automatically put itself beyond the pale by licensing such candidates, and many other members are saying that the Presbytery has a perfect right to license such candidates.

The report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures was read to the assembly by the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, Chairman, who impressed upon the Commissioners that the committee had adopted it unanimously. The commissioners seemed to want to get the matter that had been so long a disturbing factor out of the way as soon as possible for there were cries of "Question!" "Question!" from all over the house as soon as the report had been read, and it was unanimously adopted without discussion. The report says:

Commissioners from New York Presbytery, the representative of overturning Presbyteries appeared before the committee and made full and frank statements as to their issues involved. Complaint was made against the members of New York Presbytery for licensing recently and on previous occasions candidates who could not affirm their belief in the essential doctrine of the Word of God and our standards, that our Lord Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary. The members of New York Presbytery felt deeply pained and aggrieved that the overturning Presbyteries should propose drastic action—not on the basis of the Presbytery's record—but on the basis of exaggerated and misleading newspaper reports. The brethren on both sides of the controversy, together with the members of your committee, expressed their strong conviction that this continued agitation was bringing reproach upon the church, was hindering the cause of Christ, and that something must be done effectually to put a stop to it.

It was proposed that these brethren themselves should confer as to the best remedy for the whole trouble. Having done so in a most earnest, prayerful, and forbearing spirit, they presented a paper which to their minds embodied all that the exigencies of the situation demand, and which gave them great hope for the future peace and harmony of the church. Your committee gave this paper due consideration, and were grateful to God for the manifest leading of the Holy Spirit, which had brought the aggrieved parties together, and which we felt led us, your committee, to the unanimous approval of said papers, as the basis of suitable action on the party of the assembly.

We therefore recommend the adoption of this paper in the earnest hope that it will allay all misunderstanding, prevent in the future any hasty or ill-advised judgment in public print of brethren in good and regular standing in the ministry, and serve as a warning to all Presbyteries against receiving and licensing any candidates for the ministry who cannot give their assent to all the fundamental doctrines of the Church.

Whereas, The records of the Presbytery of New York show that on April 10, 1916, that Presbytery licensed three candidates for the ministry, who neither affirmed nor denied the doctrine of the Virgin birth, on the following recommendation, noting that these candidates recognize critical difficulties in connection with the doctrine of the Virgin birth, but at the same time state that their faith in this doctrine is of a growing character, and that they unqualifiedly declare their faith in the preexistence and Diety of our Lord and all the redemptive truth that is embodied in His life, teaching and His sacrificial death; and

Whereas, It is admitted that by the Constitution of the Church, each Presbytery is the judge of qualifications of candidates for the ministry, but such Presbytery in licensing these candidates should strictly observe the declaration of the Confession of Faith in doctrinal matters.

Declaration of 1910 Quoted.

The General Assembly calls the attention of the Presbyteries to the deliverance of the General Assembly of 1910, which is as follows:

1. It is an essential doctrine of the Word of God and our standards that the Holy Spirit did so inspire, guide, and move the writings of Holy Scripture as to keep them from error.

2. It is an essential doctrine of the Word of God and our standards that our Lord Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary.

3. It is an essential doctrine of the Word of God and our standards that Christ offered up "Himself a sacrifice to satisfy divine justice and to reconcile us to God."

4. It is an essential doctrine of the Word of God of our standards concerning our Lord Jesus Christ that on the third day He arose from the dead with the same body with which He suffered, with which also He ascended into heaven, and there sitteth at the right hand of His Father, making intercession.

5. It is an essential doctrine of the Word of God as the supreme standard of our faith that our Lord Jesus showed His power and love by working migoty miracles. This working was not contrary to nature, but superior to it.

Presbyteries are hereby enjoined not to license or ordain any candidate for the ministry whose views are not in accordance with this deliverance of 1910.

This General Assembly renews its positive mandate with full expectation of loyal compliance by all our Presbyteries, and directs that when a candidate appears who is found to be not clear and positive on any one of the fundamentals of our faith, that his licensure be deferred until such time as in the judgment of the Presbytery he has become so.

Dr. F. H. Stevenson Satisfied.

The Rev. Dr. Frank H. Stevenson, pastor of the Church of the Covenant in Cincinnati, Ohio, who, with the Rev. Dr. William McKibbon, President of Lane Theological Seminary, was commissioned by the Cincinnati Presbytery to prosecute the case against the New York Presbytery, after adoption of the report, said:

"The representatives of the Presbytery of Cincinnati are completely satisfied and the signatures of fifteen representatives of the New York Presbytery to the assurance that the licensing of candidates will hereafter be done in strict accordance with the standards of the church means that the church can be satisfied that all of her troubles with the New York Presbytery are now at an end.

"The New York commissioners were asked this question: 'If the three men licensed last April came up next year as candidates and gave the same answers to the same questions that are on the record of last April would you vote to license them?' To this question they replied that they would not. Dr. Fox is vindicated and the representatives of the Presbytery of Cincinnati have been upheld."

In behalf of the New York Presbytery, the Rev. Dr. Robert Watson, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, New York, made the following statement:

"The Commissioners of New York Presbytery are satisfied with the action of the general assembly. They believe that it will result in great good to the work of the whole church. This action does not represent a victory for any party or school of theology. It is a sane and happy settlement that enables Presbyteries to interpret Presbyterian standards in the spirit of Christ."

The Rev. Dr. Edgar W. Work, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church in New York City, also expressed pleasure at the turn affairs had taken.

The Rev. John A. Marquis, the moderator, said after the committee's report had been adopted that he was "highly pleased" with the action of the committee and the assembly.

"I like that report very much," said Dr. Marquis. "It is what we all wanted. It ends any misunderstandings. I would not call it a rebuke to anybody, because it was written to avoid being a rebuke."

The Assembly this evening passed a resolution which authorizes the raising of $1,000,000 for the endowment of Bible professorships in the sixty-three colleges under Presbyterian auspices. These professorships are to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of Martin Luther's reformation.

TO REFORM MISSION WORK.

Methodists Plan to Change Methods in the Home Field.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, May 24.—A reorganization of the Board of Home Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which expends more than $1,000,000 annually, is assured through the action of the General Conference today. The reorganization will carry with it plans for increasing the scope of the Home Mission work in the United States and its possessions, with the exception of the Philippine Islands, which are cared for by the Foreign Mission Department.

The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, as at present constituted, has three corresponding secretaries of co-ordinate jurisdiction. This arrangement, while successful, it is asserted, has not met all the needs of the Church. New problems demanding attention, these delegates allege, have grown up in the cities where there is an ever-increasing foreign population. The work in the rural communities has been equally incomplete, it is said, and sweeping changes were said to be necessary if the church was to live up to its opportunities.

The proposals for reorganizing the Board came before the conference in minority and majority reports submitted by the Committee on Home Missions. The conference refused to accept the minority report, and the majority report will be accepted, probably, with modifications tomorrow.

The majority report provides that the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension shall be placed in the general charge of one secretary, who shall appoint the heads of the following five new departments: The Department of Evangelism, the Department of Church Extension, the Department of City Work, the Department of Rural Work, and the Department of Frontier Work.

The plan further provides that the Board shall consist of thirty-six laymen and thirty-four ministers, one of these to be a bishop. Not more than fifteen members, the plan provides, shall come from any one annual conference. This proposal, if adopted, will take control from the Philadelphia conference.

The General Conference today realized $5,100 by auctioning off a desk and chair made by the Boys' Institute of Venice, Italy, brought to the conference by Rev. Bertram Tipple. The actual purchase price of the desk and chair was $3,200, bid by Frank A. Arter of Cleveland, and the remainder was contributed in $100 and $500 lots. Ex-Representative Richmond Hobson was a visitor at the Conference today, but made no speech.

Ex-President Taft addressed the General Conference tonight on the world problems of the United States. He urged that the Philippines be retained, that the United States build up a navy adequate to its needs, and that the nation join with European nations in a league to enforce peace after the present war is over.

ASSAIL WILSON FOR DROPPING MORGAN

Supplanting of Postmaster Denounced by Civil Service Reformers.

DR. ELIOT SEES PROGRESS

War Has Shown the Need of Efficient Public Employes, Noted Educator Asserts.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, told the members of the Civil Service Reform Association at its annual meeting at the City Club last night that the war in Europe had made sure the extension of the merit system of civil service in the United States because this country would not neglect the lesson taught by the help Germany has received from her industrial and governmental efficiency based upon each man knowing his job.

"In the last two years the cause of civil service reform has received a great impetus," said Dr. Eliot, "because the war has shown the worth of efficiency in industry and government and government supervision of industry. It has shown that a free government must have the same efficiency Germany has.

"We now see that industrial efficiency is necessary to save the life of free government assaulted by autocratic government. The people who never before saw that efficiency was needed in civil and industrial life see it now. The merit system is essential to efficient government and that efficiency is necessary to save free government in the world."

The annual report of the Executive Committee of the association, presented last night by Nelson S. Spense, Chairman, severely arraigned President Wilson's treatment of the Postmastership situation in New York, and declared that it afforded a glaring example of the system of political appointments unhampered by merit restrictions.

"The Democratic Senator from New York claimed the right to name a man to this post," the report said. "The President seemingly did not deny this right and was prepared to nominate Joseph Johnson, who in 1912 violated the principles of decent administration by filling the Fire Prevention Bureau, of which he was then in charge, with temporary inspectors—appointments presumably dictated by Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall. The premature announcement of the nomination of Johnson caused a storm of protest to reach the White House, and the nomination was not sent to the Senate.

"Four months after Mr. Morgan's term expired the President nominated Robert F. Wagner, Democratic leader in the State Senate. This committee regards Mr. Wagner as a valuable legislator, who has sponsored much important and useful legislation, but his legislative experience has not demonstrated his ability or fitness for the office of Postmaster of New York, nor is he familiar with its duties. Mr. Wagner was nominated solely for political considerations to fill an office requiring administrative ability of a high order. He declined the office, and Senator O'Gorman expressed his regret that the President had failed to name Joseph Johnson. No other nomination has yet been made.

"This incident lends a particular emphasis to the proposition that the Post Offices of this country must be taken out of politics and an end put to a condition which makes possible such an unseemly demand upon the President for spoils—a demand, too, which exacts the attention of the President at a time when he should be free to devote his entire attention to matters of State of gravest importance."

The report praised the Whitman State Civil Service Commission, of which Samuel H. Ordway, a member of the association, is President. Of the State Commission, the report said:

"It has enforced as never before the principle of competitive examination as embodied in the Constitution, and is now in a position to lay the foundation for important constructive reforms in the conduct of the public business."

The Municipal Civil Service Commission was praised for its good work, and the report said:

"The storm centre in the civil service of the city has been the Bureau of Standards of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, largely because of the opposition among employes to its salary-reducing program. Its civil service classification, providing for a revision of titles, the grading of service, &c., deserves earnest commendation."

Winifred T. Denison, former Secretary of the Interior in the Philippines, said that the impression that under the present national Administration the civil service in the Philippines was undergoing partial disintegration through spoils influence was not true. He said that a number of employes had quit the service, but that it had been done because the Wilson Administration had seen fit to speak of the American occupation of the Islands as a short-term affair and that the Government employes had accepted more permanent places in the United States.

Mr. Ordway reviewed the work of the State Civil Service Commission for the last year and a half and praised Governor Whitman for his interest in civil service reform. He said New York had never had a Governor who had the civil service so much at heart.

These officers of the association were elected: President, Everett P. Wheeler; Vice Presidents, Charles Collins, David H. Greer, Abraham Jacobi, William G. Low, Levi P. Morton, Elihu Root, Francis Lynde Stetson, Oscar S. Straus, Horace White, George W. Wickersham.

Executive Committee—Nelson S. Spencer, Henry de Forest, Baldwin, George R. Bishop, Roscoe C. E. Brown, Charles C. Burlingham, Edward Cary, George P. Christie, Joseph F. Cotton, Winfred T. Denison, A. Leo Everett, A. S. Frissell, Warren Greene, Henry W. Hardon, S. A. Lewisohn, Russell H. Loines, Alfred Bishop Mason, Alfred B. Meacham, Philip J. McCook, John G. Milburn, Ludwig Nissen, Carl L. Schurz, Isaac N. Seligman, John A. Sleicher, William H. Thomson, Richard Welling.

Chairman of the Executive Committee, Nelson S. Spencer; Secretary, George T. Keyes; Assistant Secretary, Harry W. Marsh; Treasurer, A. S. Frissell.

Playground Association Officers.

Delegate members of the Playground and Recreation Association of America met at the Waldorf yesterday and elected these officers: Joseph Lee, President; Henry P. Davison, First Vice President; William Kent, Second Vice President; Robert Garrett, Third Vice President; Gustavus T. Kirby, Treasurer. Reports for 1915 showed that the association aided in establishing 432 public playgrounds, costing about $5,000,000. More than one thousand cities in the United States now have special recreation equipment, it was said.

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FARWELL'S MUSIC PLEASES

Accompanying a Sumptuous Pageant with Its Chief Success in the Appeal to the Eye.

"Caliban," the community masque written by Percy MacKaye and given by some fifteen hundred players, was presented for the first time last evening in the great stadium at the College of the City of New York. It was the event toward which all the numberless Shakespearean celebrations have looked, the culmination of the tercentennial commemoration.

The 15,000 persons who journeyed from every corner of the city at sundown to the vast open-air theatre on the Heights found prepared for them there an extraordinary pageant, a spectacle of memorable beauty. The staggering undertaking had been carried through with no visible mishaps worth mentioning. The masque is a success. If it were housed within any theatre down on Broadway, that word "success" would be flying on every banner and plastered on every wall this morning and with good reason.

Both as to the number of persons participating and as to the number in the audience, the performance last night was surely the biggest dramatic entertainment ever presented within the limits of this city. It was overlong, a bit too slow of pace. The masque was not over till midnight. It was in performance, more of a pageant and less of anything else than its author appears to have intended. It needed at times that greater smoothness which will doubtless come with further playing through the week. But, even so, "Caliban" remains a notable achievement. It was a fine thing to have done. It is an unforgettable thing to see.

The première of the masque was held under kindly skies. A starlit roof covered the theatre. It came at the end of an imperfect day, one that threatened to bring again at night that same nipping and eager air which had cast a chill over the preparations on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday. The night was bland and the multitudinous audience comfortable.

Wonder-Working Lights.

In the full and ceaseless play of the wonder-working lights from the high southern end of the stadium they could see everything. And, to the surprise of many, they could hear a good deal. They could hear plenty. Except in the sundry interludes Mr. MacKaye makes much use of the spoken word, believing it must have its place even in such large-scale masques as "Caliban," but seeing to it prudently that the masque shall be independently interesting, a thing to intrigue the eye if only the eye is reached.

Arthur Farwell's pleasing and appropriate musical setting, written for an unseen symphony orchestra and for choirs invisible, carried beautifully, and several of the major players made themselves heard distinctly and, apparently, without great effort. Howard Kyle as imposing Prospero seemed at last to have found the very theatre for which his tremendous voice was made, Gareth Hughes as a graceful and spirited Ariel filled the great spaces well, and Lillian Brahan, as Miranda, large in proportion, as the theatre itself, must have been, if not distinct, at least audible as far as the Battery.

Juliet's Lovely Lines Suffer.

Even so, the use of the spoken word in such an undertaking remains a dubious venture. Certainly such lovely lines as fall to Juliet or to Lorenzo either remain quite inaudible or suffer severely from the strain of being yelled, and it is disconcerting to come upon an Antony giving voice to his love in tones usually associated with the vocal efforts of the Bull of Bashan. It is probably as much to this difficulty as to any other consideration of length that Mr. MacKaye suffered so many cuts to be made in the inner scenes.

The lights, which came into play from the moment when, at various points in the stadium, the trumpeters called for the pageant to move on its way, worked half the beauty of the evening. Now the yellow sands were fairly bathed in hot sunlight as the Egyptians trod their ritual measures, now you saw only the cool, white temple of Miranda singled out of the darkness. Now the entire floor was marked with a straight path of light with Isadora Duncan dancing along it; now contrasting lights of amber, of silver, and of blue played on Brutus in his tent, on his spectral visitor, and on the sky beyond. Working with a huge and wingless stage, Professor Urban looked to the lights to set his scenes and paint his landscapes. They did.

Some of the laurels of last evening belong to Joseph Urban, but, after all, it would seem that the chief credit for the quality of the festival must go without stint to Percy MacKaye. If the play's the thing, then the playwright's the person. He has not only written a graceful, eloquent, and worthy tribute to Shakespeare. That much was apparent when his "Caliban" appeared in the bookstalls. You may also regard his contribution as a scenario for the others, and after the first performance of "Caliban" it remains to be recorded that Mr. MacKaye conceived a scheme which has inspired his fellow-workers to extraordinary effort and achievement.

A Dramatic Poem.

"Caliban" is a dramatic poem written in the form of a masque to celebrate the three hundredth birthday of the living Shakespeare, and of such design and scope as to draw on many elements of the community for its performance. It finds its inspiration in Shakespeare's theatre, its immediate suggestion in his "Tempest." Within the shadow of Nobos, Caliban, Ariel, Prospero, and Miranda take hands at last upon the yellow sands and there work out their destinies and ours.

"It was mine art," said Prospero of that power whereby he freed fine Ariel from the cloven pine and from the fetters of the foul witch Sycorax. "It is his art" now says MacKaye of that power of Shakespeare and his peers—that power by aid of which alone can the brute man Caliban find his slow, pathetic, groping, stumbling way out of the imprisoning fetters of ignorance. So it is for Caliban—and for all of us—that Prospero, identified here with Shakespeare himself as he must always be for so many readers of "The Tempest," has that art pass by as in review, a mighty pageant of the theatre from the day before Sophocles to the day before yesterday.

This is not all. The tercentennial falls in the year of a world at war and so the celebrating masque must have its climax of calamity. But this is the darkness before the dawn. The epilogue is an expression of our undying hope. Then the captains and the kings depart and the Spirit of Time, wondrous healer, calls all the artists to the yellow sands, summons to the task of restoration all the workers in the art "that builds the beauty of the world."

Graceful Musical Setting.

For the performance of this masque Arthur Farwell has written a graceful musical setting, many artists have worked night and day, many great folk of the stage—a long list numbering such names as Drew, Mantell, Emanuel and Hedwig Reicher, Thomas Wise, Mary Lawton, Isadora Duncan, and Gladys Hanson—have given of their services and many people have come from the four corners of the city to join in the revels on the green. The whole scheme is too large for any playhouse that we have; it is drawn to the scale of all outdoors. And for its performance the handsome Lewissohn stadium at City College has been augmented to establish for this week some reconstruction of the Attic Theatre of long ago.

So we have an oval orchestra, all but surrounded by tiers on tiers of seats. These look toward a stage set up at one end for Caliban and his fellows to play their part, and beyond them toward an inner stage, within whose frame are set and beautifully illuminated the pictures from Shakespeare. There Brutus meets the ghost of Caesar, there sweet Anne Page trips through Windsor's shades and Lorenzo and Jessica steal happily to the moonlit bank. But the action spreads beyond this stage at times. It flowes out over the whole area for the interludes which set forth the dramatic rites of Egypt Greece, and Rome, of the Romance peoples and the England of Elizabeth. So it is on the spreading golden carpet stretched out across the orchestra to represent the yellow sands that you may see the Roman mimes delighting Caligula, the brave knights trying to do battle for the pleasure of the Kings on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, or the revelers of merrie England crowning a buxom lass as Queen of the May.

Inlaid Pageants Effective.

It was in the nature of the auditorium that the inner scenes should count for less and the wordless interludes for more. These multitudinous inlaid pageants were extremely effective, especially that one touched with the skill of Cecil Sharp. This was the May Day festival on the outskirts of an Elizabethan town, very good-looking and infectiously spirited. Excellent, too, was the Greek interlude with its dramatic climax in the use of the Greek messenger.

It would seem that these interludes, and, indeed the entire masque, are needlessly confined to an appeal to the eye and venture too seldom on an appeal to the emotions. The concluding episode of the Greek interlude is a rare exception; another is that wherein the forces of Roman decadence, led by Lust in the guise of Caligula, are vanquished by the vision of Saint Agnes and the sign of the cross. For the rest, however, the separate episodes of the masque are little more eventful than the separate delegations in a passing parade. But they afford a sumptuous spectacle, the like of which comes not more than once in a generation.

MASQUE'S MUSIC DIGNIFIED.

Orchestra and Chorus Heard with Ease Over Huge Space.

The musical aspects of the masque were especially satisfactory. The setting, by Arthur Farwell, was composed especially for the performance, although during the interludes there were occasionally heard numbers drawn from the music of the period that was represented, like "Summer Is a-Coming In," sung as a part of the Elizabethan episode, which, as a matter of fact, it antedates.

The designer of the stage and auditorium evidently possesses a fine working knowledge of the elusive science of acoustics, for the ease with which the music was heard over the huge space was quite remarkable. While the actors had to use full voice to make themselves heard, the orchestra and the chorus suffered no such handicap. They were able to indulge in soft effects which carried perfectly, and their power of expression was thus considerably heightened.

The matter of outdoor music has always been a problem, and those who are called on to solve it would do well to study Mr. Urban's device, which last night proved so decidedly effective. The results are such as to almost entitle them to the adjective "revolutionary," and the method is equally so, for it consists in putting the orchestra and chorus into a kind of sound box above the top of the stage, instead of below it.

This is all the more interesting because the composer made use of an orchestra instead of a military band, generally considered better where large open-air spaces are concerned. Probably Mr. Farwell did not use his instruments as he would have if he had had the concert hall in mind. At any rate, it sounded differently. What one heard was a basis of the brass instruments, with the sturdier wood-winds like the clarinets often in evidence, and sometimes the violins on the melody in combination with other instruments.

But it was very effective scoring, evidently the result of thought over the peculiar problems involved, and it sounded rich, full, and well balanced, as did the singing of the chorus. This preliminary dwelling on the technical considerations of presentation rather than on the nature of the music itself will be understood by those who know how unusual are the technical problems involved and how much bearing they would have on the nature of the music.

The music itself was of a breadth and dignity fitting to the spirit of the performance. In his own program notes Mr. Farwell explains that he uses characteristic themes for the four chief personages of the drama, though perhaps not every one will be able to follow his added explanation that one "is in harmony with the higher spheres" and another is not.

In general the music provides a subdued background which heightens the significance of the scenes as they proceed. The composer says there are about one hundred musical numbers, large and small, in the drama. They are perhaps not strikingly individual in themselves, but their total is such as to make the musical setting a distinct merit of the whole production.

Louis Koemmenich conducted chorus and orchestra. The performance was to have concluded with the singing of the national anthem, led by Anna Case of the Metropolitan Opera Company; but Miss Case could not be present last night, and the feature was omitted.

A REPRESENTATIVE AUDIENCE.

Every Part of the City Represented in the Stadium.

It was a real—not a typical—New York audience that saw the first performance of the Masque last night. In it were representatives of all the elements that make up the city, from the lower east side to Riverside Drive. In that sense it was more nearly a community affair, perhaps, than any dramatic performance that has ever been held here, and the dream of the organizing Director, Miss Mary Porter Beegle, of a community masque was realized.

People from the shops and factories, many of them, arrived as early as 6:30, bringing their suppers with them. From that time on limousines, taxicabs, trolleys, Fifth Avenue buses and the Subway kept a steady stream of patrons coming. Louis Francis Brown, business manager of the Masque, had arranged traffic problems with Police Captain Gargan. The automobiles were parked near the stadium, but did not come close enough to disturb the performance with their noise.

The stadium was flooded with light from several spotlights placed directly in front of the stage when the audience began to arrive. This blinded them so they were not able to see the stage, which has no curtain, yet they were able to read their programs. Thousands of blue lights under the seats enabled the ushers to pick out the seats.

There were few mixups in the seating arrangements. The masque directors were helped by about 100 Boy Scouts, who acted as messengers, guides, and information clerks. A score of city firemen and an equal number of ex-firemen hired by the masque managers watched to see that no one lighted matches and that there was no smoking. Many persons brought with them pocket flashlights, so that they could see their programs all through the performance.

Those persons who brought steamer rugs and heavy overcoats with the idea that it would be cold in the stadium went to unnecessary trouble. Evening dress and outing costumes, top hats and straw hats were sprinkled all through the big bowl.

The spirit of the Masque was caught quickly, and an outburst of applause followed the prologue. The interludes, with their hundreds of participants in bright costumes, were particularly well liked.

It was 8:40 when the Masque started and nearly 12 o'clock when it ended. Practically all of the spectators remained until the very end.

President Wilson, who had been invited to attend the performance, sent this letter to Percy MacKaye, the author:

The White House.
June 22, 1916.

My dear Mr. MacKaye:

I wish with all my heart that it were possible for me to go up and see the Percy MacKaye Masque, but, alas, pleasures of this sort are denied me during these hurried and troublous times. I am none the less warmly obliged to you.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Mayor Mitchel, whose box was decorated with the coat of arms of the city, also was unable to be present. He was represented by his Secretary, Theodore Rousseau.

Others who had boxes were Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, Mrs. John W. Blodgett, Mrs. Helen Foster Barnett, Jacob Wertheim, Mrs. Francis L. Hine, Adolph Lewisohn, John G. Agar, George A. Holden, Mrs. John C. Breckinridge, Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, John Sanford, Miss Billie Burke, Mrs. B. M. Baruch, John D. Crimmins, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Otto H. Kahn, W. Forbes Morgan, Jr., Colonel George Harvey, Jacob H. Schiff, Isaac Seligman, Ralph Pulitzer, Clarence H. Mackay, Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Frank E. Havemeyer, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Louis Tiffany, Dr. L. R. Morris, Dr. George F. Kunz, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Axel O. Ihlseng, Miss Kate Oglebay, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. J. B. Duke, John Drew, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Francis Roche, Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim and Mrs. Simeon Ford.

PLAN AMERICAN DRAMA YEAR.

Movement Begun to Foster Spirit of Shakespeare Fete.

The New York Chapter of the Drama League of America has begun a movement whereby it hopes to crystallize the community spirit created by the Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival, now drawing to a close. The idea of the organization, perfected at a meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday afternoon, is to make the year 1917 American Drama Year, as 1916 has been Shakespeare Year.

To perfect and carry out the plans for the undertaking a committee whose personnel comprises more than fifty men and women interested in the drama has been appointed. Winthrop Ames, who was Director of The New Theatre during its two years of life, is the Honorary Chairman of the committee, and among its members are representatives of the Players, the Lambs, the Society of American Composers and Dramatists, and other theatrical organizations, actors, actresses, producers, and authorities on dramatic literature. Mrs. Lewis M. Isaacs is Chairman of the committee.

The idea for the Shakespeare Festival originated with the National Board of the Drama League, and while the local chapter is concerned primarily in the new movement for keeping the community spirit alive in New York, it is quite probable that the national organization will take up the work, and that it will become a country-wide movement. The local chapter was responsible in large measure for the success of the Shakespeare Festival, which reached its climax with the presentation of "Caliban" last night.

In New York alone more than 2,000 separate organizations contributed in some way to celebrating the tercentenary, and nearly 10,000 persons took part in the performances given by these organizations. It is to preserve this enthusiasm for the drama that the project of having an American Drama Year has been begun.

Chaplin Appeals from Decision.

An appeal from the decision of Supreme Court Justice Hotchkiss in the suit brought by Charles Chaplin against the V. L. S. E. Film Distribution Company to enjoin that organization from releasing his burlesque of "Carmen" was filed yesterday by Nathan Burkan, counsel for Mr. Chaplin. In carrying the case to the Appellate Division the plaintiff asks $100,000 damages and demands an accounting from the V. L. S. E. of profits accruing from the picture, which he avers injured his reputation as a comedian.

Harris to Stage Play of Negro Life.

William Harris, Jr., has accepted for production a drama of negro life. It is by Laurence Eyre, whose comedy, "The Things that Count," was seen here several seasons ago. The scenes of the play are laid in the South and in New York. It is said that the play deals in genial style and makes no attempt to solve the race problem. The cast assembled to interpret it includes Edna Aug, Marion Abbott, Mrs. Stuart Robson, Edna May Oliver, Lottie Alter, Harry Blakemore and Walter Walker.

Hippodrome Ends Season June 3.

The date for the closing of the Hippodrome has been set for a week from next Saturday. When the spectacle, "Hip Hip Hooray," is withdrawn it will have been presented 466 times. More than 2,000,000 persons have already seen the show. Work on the production for next year will begin immediately upon the closing of the theatre, and the current production will be got ready to send on a tour of the largest cities next season. The new production will be made in August.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Aborn Opera Company will give a special performance of Humperdink's fairy opera, "Haensel and Gretel," at the Bronx Opera House this afternoon for school children. The engagement has been extended two weeks.

A series of morning exhibitions of the Billie Burke serial picture, "Gloria's Romance," at the Globe, has been arranged for the convenience of the visiting clubwomen, who may see the picture as guests of the management.

Alfred Sutro has cabled Alfred E. Henderson permission to present his playlets, "The Correct Thing" and "A Marriage Has Been Arranged," at a benefit for the blind soldiers and sailors to be given Saturday afternoon and evening at the Country Life Permanent Exposition in Grand Central Terminal.

Sada Cowan has come to New York for rehearsals of "Playing the Game," which she wrote in collaboration with Traffarn Whitney and which the Henry B. Harris Estate is arranging to produce. Miss Cowan is at work on another play for the use of a prominent actress.

George Blumenthal, formerly Emma Trentini's manager, has been made manager of the Eta Frederici Company, which will produce Mary Lee Worthelmer's Japanese comic opera, "The Romance of the Eta."

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE

50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 57 Regents counts in 1 os examination by a girl of 15; these are some of the results of the January examinations by students who have taken our 3 months' course in concentration.

The course may be taken by adults individually or in classes.

The Clark School for Concentration
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Summer School in New York City and Asquam Lake, White Mountains, opens July 1st.

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Founded 1906. Thorough preparation for schools, colleges and regents in half the time taken by class schools. Fifteen teachers, each with at least twelve years' experience. Lessons at home or school. Pupils taught how to study.
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Our pronouncing records of Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry teach Spanish, German, French, Italian. You can use your own Talking Machine. Write for Booklet or call for Private Demonstration, 9 to 5.
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Brooklyn Branch, 218-220 Livingston St.
During June, July and August Lessons will be given on the Jersey Coast. Hours may be reserved at any Berlitz School.

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JOIN SPECIAL SUMMER CLASS.
Exceptional opportunity. Write for particulars. WALTER ROBINSON, Carnegie Hall.

PRATT SCHOOL—62 West 45th St.
Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. Summer session.

REGENTS' Preparation in mathematics; ten years' experience preparing pupils for Regents. James E. Laden, A.M., Columbia, 419 W. 115th St.

U. S. Home Study music lessons. Any instrument 15 cents. Music Department. Gimbel Brothers.

EASTMAN-GAINES
Business; Shorthand. 123d St. and Lenox Ave.

REFINED SPANISH.—Young man desires to exchange Spanish lessons for English; best references. R. R., 104 West 79th St.

Free Catalogues of all schools. Amer. Sch. Ass'n, 1,013 Times Bldg. Bryant 6146.

MANIKINS GO ON STRIKE.

Fashion Show Posers Want Stoves Put in the Garden.

Six bathing girls, tired of exposing the latest creations in bathing suits to the public and themselves to the cold air of Madison Square Garden, went on strike last night at the opening of the Fashion Exposition, and forced a thousand persons to dance instead of gaze at beauty as disclosed in modern dress.

Under a searchlight the girls in red bathing suits, striped bathing suits, and others that looked more like evening dress than mermaids' garb, had walked across the sage in promenade to the tune of slow music, while an unusually appreciative audience gave its loud approval.

Then D. I. Nemerov, manager of the exhibit department, who was directing the bathing girls, called for more music and more mermaids. But only expectancy stalked from the white wings of the stage, and when Mr. Nemerov went back to see what was wrong he received this ultimatum: "We'll exhibit ourselves and our suits in this prize contest twice a day, in the afternoon and in the evening. But we won't repeat at any performance, and why don't you put a stove in this old barn? We're not seals or polar bears."

And with that the show was over, for the sports girls and the ballroom girls had already exhibited their costumes. But there was a dance floor to be used by the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund and the onlookers borrowed the slow music and moved over to the tea room.

Besides the usual commercial booths there are several devoted to charity. Mme. Paderewski was there last night selling her Polish dolls. The American Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor has a booth with an exhibition of the toys made by the old men in their toy shop. Several chalk drawings and water colors done by soldiers in the trenches are exhibited by the International Self-Supporting Women's Exchange. Few of these works have war subjects.

The Blind Relief War Fund has a collection of 100 dolls dressed by Doucet of Paris and valued at $50,000. They represent the changes in dress since 1200, and are copies in features and costume of the Laura of Petrarch's sonnets, St. Clothilde, wife of Clovis, King of France, Mary Stuart, Francis I. of France, and many other historic characters.

GOETHALS READY TO SAIL.

Plans to Leave Canal Zone for Home Today.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, May 24.—Colonel Goethals said tonight that he had received no information from Washington regarding his successor as Governor of the Canal Zone.

Colonel Goethals is prepared to sail from here tomorrow unless orders to the contrary are received.

CANDLER THEATRE Tomorrow Aft. AT 1:30 P.M.
ALL STAR IRISH BENEFIT MATINEE
In Aid of Irish Wounded Soldiers.
Under the Patronage of
H. R. H. DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
Presenting
"THE SHADOW OF THE GLEN" | "THE LENNAN SHEE"
OTHER IRISH STAR FEATURES.
New Plays—New Costumes—New Music.
Mrs. Langtry, Kathryn Kidder, Elizabeth Murray, Mary Lawton, Phyllis Partington, Frank Sheridan, John McCloskey, Fuller Mellish, Robt. Piggott, Rupert Harvey, Louis Anspacher, Frank Fogarty & 50 others.
Tickets on sale at the Candler Theatre and at the British War Relief Association, 642 5th Ave. Orch., $3. Balcony, $2 & $1. Boxes, $50.

SHUBERT THEATRE
TOMORROW (FRIDAY) AFT., AT 2:15.
JULIA MARLOWE BENEFIT
For Crippled French Soldiers.
The following artists will appear:
Julia Marlowe | Mrs. Langtry
E. H. Sothern | Anna Fitziu
Sir Herbert Tree | A. de Segurola
Alexandra Carlisle | Maidee Wright
and other artists.
Prices 50c to $2.50.
500 GOOD SEATS 50c, 75c

TONIGHT AT THE STADIUM AT 8:15.
AND EVERY EVG. BALANCE OF WEEK.
Also MONDAY, MAY 29, at 8:15.
CALIBAN By PERCY MACKAYE
SHAKESPEARE COMMUNITY MASQUE
NOTE: Seats originally purchased for Wednesday good for "postponed performance No. 2." NEXT MONDAY.
Seats 25c. to $2. Six seat boxes, $50 and $25. (Special box seats $5 and $3 each.)
REGULAR PRICES at McBRIDE'S, TYSON'S And Principal Hotels and Department Stores.
5th Ave. & Riverside Busses go direct to Stadium during these p'form'ces

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:10. Matinee Saturday at 2.
LAST WEEK
SOTHERN in Justin Huntly McCarthy's "If I Were King."
with ALEXANDRA CARLISLE
Benefit of British Red Cross, excepting Sat. night, for Actors' Fund of America.

81st THEATRE THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL BROADWAY & 81ST ST. PHONE 3960 SCHUYLER
1st Exclusive Uptown Showing TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS
WM. S. HART in "THE PRIMAL LURE" & A New KEYSTONE Comedy.
SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE
NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs.
Mat. Today 10-15c. Eves. 15, 25, 50c

TERRACE GARDEN 58th Street, Bet. 3d & Lex. Avs.
BY REQUEST
PEG O' MY HEART
SELECTED CAST.
Thursday, May 25th, 8 P. M.
Tickets, 50c, $1. Box Seats, $1.50.
Benefit of the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament.

Madison Sq. Garden Tonight 8:30
KATHLEEN BURKE HONORARY ORGANIZING SECRETARY HOSPITAL.
OF THE SCOTTISH WOMAN'S WILL LECTURE ON
THE GLORY OF FRANCE
FOR THE B. F. B. 590 FIFTH AVENUE
BENEFIT Permanent Blind Relief War Fund

Punch & Judy 49th, E. of B'way | 202nd TIME TONIGHT
LAST 5 PERFORMANCES.
TREASURE ISLAND
Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. Circle 1386.
DON'T MISS THE SEASON'S BIGGEST HIT.
Cast includes: Charles Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, Tim Murphy, H. Cooper Cliffe, W. J. Ferguson, David Glassford, Oswald Yorke, Edmund Gurney, Leonard Willey.

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Combined Capacity 5,000. Prices 10c, 15c, 25c.
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Grand Pipe Organ—Symphony Orchestra
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
GLIDING O'MEARAS & Orchestra. ALL SEATS
EVA SHIRLEY, RIGGS & RYAN, RESERVED
"THE RIGHT MAN," OTHERS. 25c, 35c, 50c

THE FALL OF A NATION
CORT W. 48 St. Phone Bry. 46. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed. at 2:20.
A New Operetta
MOLLY O'

STANDARD Broadway & 90th St. | Continuous 1:30 to 11 P. M.
PRICES—MATS. 25c. EVGS. 25c & 50c.
WHERE ARE MY CHILDREN?

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE Gertrude Hoffmann & Co. of 50 in "Sumurun." Willard Mack & Co., Mordaunt & Moore, Marion Weeks
B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c to $1./ton & Moore, Marion Weeks

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TWICE DAILY (INCL. SUNDAY) 2 & 8 SHARP
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WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS 50c-$1
"The Sea-Gull" by Tchekov. Extra Mats. Tues. May 30, and Wed., May 31. Last Time May 31.

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TO-DAY AT 2:30 AND TO-NIGHT AT 8:30 B. F. B.
* * * BIG ALL STAR BENEFIT * * *
PERMANENT BLIND RELIEF WAR FUND
590 FIFTH AVENUE
UNDER PERSONAL DIRECTION OF MR. MAURICE & FRED WARD.
PROGRAM
AFTERNOON: LILLIAN RUSSELL, EDNA MAY, ORPHEE LANGEVIN, MLLE. ALICE VERLET AND MAURICE and FLORENCE WALTON
DANCING DURING AFTERNOON
NIGHT: LILLIAN RUSSELL, EDNA MAY, MAURICE & WALTON, WILL ROGERS, Assisted by Sybil Carmen, KATHLEEN BURKE, EMMY WHELEN, TEMPEST & SUNSHINE, FREDERICK FRADKIN, ARNAUT BROS., MYRTLE STITT, GRACE HOFFMAN, SLAYMAN'S ARABS, THE JARDYS, RUDI BELLONG & CO., TAINEI BROS., COSTER TROUPE, SIX SHIOVANIS
SPECIAL: CUP WILL BE GIVEN BY MAURICE & WALTON FOR THE BEST FOX TROT COUPLE.
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NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42 ST. Evs. at 8:15. First Matinee Saturday at 2:15.
TONIGHT AT 8:15
SIR HERBERT TREE'S Production of Merry Wives of Windsor
For a limited number of performances, with
HENRIETTA CROSMAN | CONSTANCE COLLIER | LYN HARDING
and TREE as Falstaff
Special Matinee Decoration Day, May 30.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT Atop New Amsterdam Theatre MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, Spec'l THURSDAY, JUNE 1st, AT 4 P. M. Auction Sale of Seats for Premiere 10th Anniversary Production
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, Spec'l Nxt Sun. Night Seats Now. FRIARS FROLIC ALL THE STARS

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LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees Sat., Tues. & Wed. 2:15.
LAST 13 TIMES
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
In the Triumphant Musical Comedy SYBIL Extra Matinee Decoration Day

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GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. Tues. & Wed. 2:30
EXTRA MAT. NEXT TUES. (Decoration Day)
Mitzi in "POM-POM"

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Saturday & Tuesday 2:20.
Mrs. Fiske In a delightful humorous comedy about the Pennsylvania Dutch.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed. 2:30.
Margaret Anglin — Holbrook Blinn
A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE
"Never been equalled on our stage."—Eve. Mail.

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Town."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
TOMORROW AFT. at 3:30, ELINOR FOSTER, Ausp. Manhattan Chapt. D.A.R. Benefit Belgian Fd. BARRIE'S "ROSALIND" and UNUSUAL POEMS.—Seats, $1, $1.50 now at Box Office.

CANDLER WEST 42d St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed. 2:20.
JOHN BARRYMORE in JOHN GALSWORTHY'S JUSTICE
MASTERPIECE.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Sat., Tues. & (Dec'tion Day) 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH
THE GREAT LOVER

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Sat. & TUESDAY 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

CIVILIZATION
BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & May 30th. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
The Boomerang
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Mats. Sat. & Next Tuesday at 2:10.
The COHAN REVUE 1916
ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed. at 2:15.
THE LIMIT LAUGH OF THE TOWN. ASK ANYBODY WHO'S SEEN IT.
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HOW BRITAIN PREPARED
PREPARE A Motion Picture lesson to America. How 5,000,000 Civilians were turned into an efficient fighting force in 15 months. Authorized by the English War Cabinet.
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At 8:15. Seats now, 25-50-75c-$1.
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BILLIE BURKE in GLORIA'S ROMANCE
A Motion Picture Novel by Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Hughes.

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HIP-HIP-HOORAY
SOUSA BAND—ICE BALLET
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LEW KELLY in Hello New York

DUO-ART MUSICALE
at Three O'clock This Afternoon
An interesting program will be presented, each number exactly as played by one of the following noted pianists:
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COPELAND - ZADORA
AEOLIAN HALL
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Admission Without Charge

CARNEGIE HALL 8: 30 TOMORROW EVENING
Hungarian Charity Concert
ARTHUR BODANZKY
Of the Metropolitan Opera House, Conductor.
SOLOISTS:
Mme. Melanie Kurt of the Metropolitan Opera House.....Soprano
Mme. Yolanda Meroe.....Piano
Miss Mary Zentay.....Violin
Mr. Carl Braun of the Metropolitan Opera House.....Basso
and Symphonic Orchestra of Sixty-six
Mr. Armand Vecsey - Conductor.
For the benefit of stricken inhabitants of the Carpathian Mountains in Hungary.
Tickets: From $1.50 to 50c. Boxes, $25.00 and $15.00, at Box Office of Carnegie Hall. For Sale Now.

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Mischief Makers | Extra Attraction ALOHA TWINS

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Sketch "69," "G'Schamige," many others. Prices 25c to $1.00. Matinees Sat. & Sunday.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) one year, $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. Bound volume, ten numbers, Cloth, $1.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six issues, Cloth, $2.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1916.

THE BRANDEIS NOMINATION.

The favorable report of the Senate Judiciary Committee upon the nomination of LOUIS D. BRANDEIS to the Supreme Court will naturally be accepted by the people as an expression of the committee's judgment that the charges of improper and unprofessional conduct made against the nominee were not sustained. The vote was 10 to 8, a strict party division. As a finding upon the charges it would have been more satisfactory had the party lines been broken, but the report does incontestably show that the evidence given in the protracted hearing failed to convince a majority of the committee that any of the charges against the professional standing and character of Mr. BRANDEIS was sustained in such manner and degree as to warrant an adverse report. As Senator WORKS said in his minority report of the subcommittee, there was never any evidence of corruption, that was not involved; nor was Senator WORKS convinced that Mr. BRANDEIS had done any of the things charged "with the hope of reward." The charges related mainly to violation of professional ethics. With the favorable report upon the nomination these charges now will have at most but a secondary, if any, place in the deliberations of the Senate. The opponents of confirmation will make their contest upon other grounds.

We remain of the opinion that if Mr. BRANDEIS is to enter public life, the legislative hall, not the Bench of the Supreme Court, is the proper theatre for the exercise of his abilities. Of his ability and of his experience there can be no question. They are attested even by those who have most strenuously opposed confirmation. A former Chief Justice of the court to which Mr. BRANDEIS has been nominated, declared that he was one of the ablest of all the counsel that appeared before that tribunal. But Mr. BRANDEIS is essentially a contender, a striver after changes and reforms that, under our system of Government, can be properly achieved only through legislation, not through the judgments of courts. When President WILSON sent the nomination to the Senate THE TIMES made this comment:

> It has been said that Mr. BRANDEIS would take his seat upon the bench equipped with a variety of pre-conceived and firmly held notions relating only remotely, if at all, to questions of law and the constitutional powers of Government, but rather to questions of a purely political nature concerning social welfare and the social theories upon which legislation might be based. That criticism will be serious, it will have to be met because the voice of the advocate moved to utterance in behalf of theories of social justice should be heard in a legislative hall rather than in the chamber of the court. The Supreme Court sits not to expound or advance theories or doctrines, but to judge of the constitutionality of the enactments which Congress may decree to those or other ends. It need never be said and cannot rightly be said that the court needs among its members some advocate of "social justice." The court needs no advocate, can never put itself in a position of pleading for any cause. Congress may enact such measures of reform and uplift as may commend themselves to the wisdom of the legislators, and if the end be legitimate and the means within the constitutional power of the Government the court will never obstruct its will.

In the months that have elapsed since the nomination and in the progress of the controversy over it nothing has been said which changes that estimate of the nominee or that opinion of the advisability of confirming the appointment. Mr. BRANDEIS's gifts fit him eminently to take part in the work of the political branch of the Government. There he would be in place, there he could rightly and properly serve the interests of those of whom he has made himself the defender. The very qualities that fit him for political service, the theories and opinions, some of them radical, which he has formed and firmly holds, would there be a valuable part of his equipment for duty. The atmosphere of the Supreme Court is different, the service there performed is widely different, the wisdom of the framers of the Government made it different. We reject their work and fly in the face of the sound theories upon which the Government has always been administered when we try to remove the barriers that mark the necessary distinction between the work of making the laws and the work of judging whether they conform to the highest of all our laws.

The Supreme Court, by its very nature, must be a conservative body; it is the conservator of our institutions, it protects the people against the errors of their legislative servants, it is the defender of the Constitution itself. To place upon the Supreme Bench judges who hold a different view of the function of the court, to supplant conservatism by radicalism, would be to undo the work of JOHN MARSHALL and strip the Constitution of its defenses. It would introduce endless confusion where order has reigned, it would tend to give force and effect to any whim or passion of the hour, to crown with success any transitory agitation engaged in by a part of the people, overriding the matured judgment of all the people as expressed in their fundamental law.

THE FAVORITE SON SHOW.

Favorite-Sonning must be an expensive, and seems to the prosaic mind a barren, amusement. Of course it has obvious satisfactions. "To be pointed at by the finger of men," albeit the pointing finger may sometimes take a coarsely comic direction in reference to the nose, is an ancient longing. "Fame is the spur," and the Dark Horse feels it digging in his flanks. Besides, there are consolation prizes. If you miss the nomination for President, which you never expected save as a miracle, and that for Vice President, really a place too small for your abilities, why, you may be an Ambassador some day in recognition of your handy batch of votes. At any rate, nothing can rob you of your niche in Fame's proud temple, alias "Who's Who," the political almanacs, and "The History of Presidential Elections": "In Republican "Convention of 1916 received 12 "votes for President on first ballot." There is a testimonial of glory for a statesman to bequeath as a rich legacy unto his issue.

Favorite Sons do a great deal of good to others, if not much to themselves. Think of the boomers they employ, the itinerant advance and inquiry agents, the strong corps of managers, paid enthusiasts, forecasters, "literature" men, down to the hearty humble "stamper," whose function is to express tumultuous applause with his feet. And what a blessing they are to the brass band industry, let alone the button and flambeau artists and the retailers of red fire!

The Favorite Sons' bands! Chicago will vibrate with their emulous roar. "There will be more bands in Chicago than there are policemen," says an expert on the spot; "every State "that has a Favorite Son will have "a band from every town." Honest contributors of wind to brass, perspiring, apoplectic; glorious drum majors, if any worthy successors of that giant race be still left to gladden the hearts of boys; strong smiters of the bass, and cunning conjurers with the snare, drum, we salute you! Beautiful is your generously subsidized State pride, sonorous your appeal to the tympanum. Boom, boom, boom! This way to the supertranscendental, supersuperb megalodontical brontozoic hypermegatherium conglomerated concatenation of Favorite Sons! Boom, boom, boom!

THE MERIT SYSTEM IN NEW YORK.

The aim of the Civil Service Reform Association is to promote the honest and intelligent observance of the principle laid down in the Constitution with regard to the civil service of the State and of its political subdivisions. This principle is simple and broad. It is that all appointments and promotions shall be made for merit and fitness, to be tested by competitive examinations where practicable. The exceptions, apart from those relating to veterans, are only those in which competitive examinations are declared to be impracticable by the State or city commission, with the approval of the Governor. And these, it will be noted, relate only to the mode of listing merit and fitness, not at all to those qualifications. Appointments for other reasons than the possession of merit and fitness are forbidden by the Constitution. This is the fundamental principle the application of which the Civil Service Reform Association in this State has closely watched since that principle was embodied in the Constitution.

At its annual meeting last evening the Executive Committee, NELSON S. SPENCER Chairman, submitted a report reviewing the history of the past year's work of the State and city commissions. This was preceded by a brief and severe statement of the amazing action of President WILSON with reference to the Postmastership of the city, the most important administrative office of its kind in the country, and one to which the principle of the merit system ought by every consideration of public need and right, of common sense and decency, to be strictly applied. Final action has not yet been taken by Mr. WILSON. It is fervently to be hoped that he may yet see his way to apply the principle of which in times past he has been a convinced and convincing advocate.

Of the State and city commissions the committee speaks only in cordial approval. Both have kept steadily in view two aims: first to make competitive lists as thorough and practical and satisfactory as possible; second, to apply these tests to the greatest possible number of cases. The State commission, for example, has granted only twenty-eight discretionary exemptions, as against nearly 150 in the year 1914, and three special exemptions, as against forty-eight. In 1915 the exempt class was reduced by 187 places. Of the city commission the report says:

> The commission has established eligible lists for such positions as Director of Food Inspection, Department of Health; Superintendent of the New York City Children's Hospital, Randall's Island, and many other important administrative posts. It is now holding examinations for Superintendent of Industries, Department of Correction, and Medical Director, Sea View Hospital and Farm Colony. For these positions a nonassembled examination has been announced, open to candidates of administrative experience. In connection with these examinations the commission has adopted a novel scheme, which gives the candidates an opportunity to examine physically the entire equipment of the institution. The candidates will be in a position to make their recommendations for the proper organization of the institution for which they will be responsible. With their employment experts the commission has established eligible lists of highly qualified persons prepared to render expert and administrative service to the policy-determining branch of the government.

Both the commissions are engaged on a plan for the reclassification and readjustment of the positions in the service for the purpose of promoting efficiency, establishing a sound basis for promotion, and reducing the present extravagant expenditure on the service. Important legislation was perfected last year by the Senate committee, but failed in the Assembly for reasons which, it is hoped, can be eliminated at the next session. Meanwhile it is gratifying to know that the work of the commissions can be so warmly praised by critics so competent and severe as the committee of the Reform Association.

MR. BRYAN'S CHANCE.

Every humane bosom is stirred to sympathy by the report that Mr. BRYAN may receive the Prohibition nomination for President. The report does honor to the unfailing kindness of human nature, and only hopeless cynics will hold that it is too good to be true. Even Mr. BRYAN himself, his old optimism all but lost in his succession of calamities, refuses at first to believe it. He had never heard of it. "He never expected to hear of it, ex-"cept through the newspapers." See how misfortune cankers a temperament once bland as a June morning. He, whom the Curse of Gold could not blight, who survived in good flesh and hope the unparamounting of so many paramount issues, the loss of so many elections, withers uncheered, uncheerable, after less than a year of uninterrupted disaster. "Too quick despairer, wherefore thou wilt go?" Hope on, hope ever. While there is life there is nomination; and, in the great words of Mr. FOX, the next greatest pleasure to winning is losing. Who has had more second-class pleasure than the infallible Hoodoo of Nebraska?

In this merry month of May why must he be glum? Is it nothing to have wakened general pity by his genius for failure? The country is no longer angry with him. Reviewing his career, it sees in him the victim of an instinctive and passionate irresistible craving for defeat. From the silvern glories of 1896 to his and Brother CHARLES's last stand and fall in the Nebraska primaries he has been the most obstinate, persistent loser in the world; and ever the Comic Spirit accompanies and grins at his balked enterprises and designs. Secretary of State, he made even himself uncomfortable; he couldn't shelter himself as often as he liked, often though he sheltered himself in the tents of Chautauqua. He displayed an incomparable and invincible ignorance of the business of the State Department. But he was a memorable absentee; and if he babbled dangerously to the Austrian Ambassador, let one high service of his be remembered. Who but Mr. BRYAN could have turned a Macedonian war eagle into a Dove of Peace? Let us be just to a good man against whom Fortune, other than of the platform, shows her bile.

It will soon be a year since Mr. BRYAN ran away from the department where he had been so unhappy. What was in his mind? Surely that now he was to do an earth-shaking deed. The retirement of DIOCLETIAN or CHARLES V. was to be considered but a trifle compared with the abdication of W. J. B. He went. He waited. He bulletined. He heard. He heard a tempest of anger, followed shortly by a nation-wide guffaw. Child of disaster, can nothing but the gate receipts be prosperous for thee?

The later chapters, too, in the history of the Disconsolate Knight with the Silver Shield, are in every memory. How he brought his mighty influence upon Congress, and Congress wouldn't be influenced; how he gave orders to the long-suffering Democrats of Nebraska to swallow prohibition, elect his candidates for Senator and so on, make Brother CHARLES their nominee for Governor; with what a resounding effective calcitration, as of a million bay steers, the long sufferers kicked at last, beat Mr. BRYAN on everything, and wouldn't even send him as a delegate at large to St. Louis, there to fulfill his steady purpose of making trouble for the Democratic Party.

It is a story for tears. To think of Mr. BRYAN, all-baffled, all-buffeted, is to think of doleful figures, if any be so full of dole; of "Leah the Forsaken," of "The Two Orphans." Now, like unexpected manna, comes this tale, this truth of a Dry nomination for the great Dry, who has been a national prohibitionist for some years, who sees the Democratic Party cold to the gospel of NEAL DOW, and whose health will suffer if he doesn't run for some office or other. The Prohibition Party and he were made for one another. It is small, but he can make it smaller. Its vote is dwindling, but he will make it dwindle fast and furiously. It is an older champion of the impracticable and the futile than even he. They are made for one another. Save as a reporter with temporary employment at national conventions Mr. BRYAN has no part or lot in politics. He can do no more harm in the Democratic Party. The Prohibition Party deserves him and he it. The heavens smile on this fair conjunction.

UTILIZING THE PRIMARY.

The Hon. FRANK V. LINNEY, Chairman of the North Carolina Republican State Committee, applies the immortal spirit of the direct primary comprehensively and with an entire success, which The Raleigh News and Observer records and marvels at:

> LINNEY and the others of the committee indorsed a number of men for candidates, and the Republicans submitted, so these committee selections become the party candidates without entering the primary. And Mr. LINNEY is assuming the same attitude with reference to the Presidential primary, saying that the delegates to the Republican National Convention will not be bound by the results, that the committee will not enter any names of Presidential candidates in the primary.

Exactly. Thus is wisdom justified of her children. The people rule. The right people. The same people that ruled before this costly toy was manufactured. The bosses.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

No Thanks for Him in Sight.

It is a little hard to see—or at least a colorable pretense can be made of difficulty in seeing—why the man selected for "food dictator" of Germany should twice have refused the position and at last have taken with extreme reluctance what is described as "the most thankless job in the Empire."

There is apparently no denial anywhere in Germany that a serious, if not desperate, need exists for the performance by somebody of the work to be imposed on the new official—that of controlling all the food in the country in such a way as to give everybody a fair share of it at a price not prohibitive to anybody. On the other hand, no disposition has yet been manifested in any quarter to question the special and already demonstrated competence of Herr TORTILOWITZ VON BATOCKI for doing what a mere man can be expected to do with a task so colossal. Why, then, in a land with a notably well-disciplined and docile people—a land, too, disposed to make heroes, when it does not make demigods, of those who exercise power with efficiency—should this "job" be "thankless," and why should the wisely selected holder of the place have hesitated to accept it?

The answer is probably to be found in the fact that what everybody in Germany really yearns for is a food dictator who, in one way or another, will give everybody just what, and all, he or she wants to eat. Nothing less than that would be truly contenting to any population, and, in existing conditions, nothing like it is possible. Instead, the measure of the dictator's success will be the extent to which he reduces to the general level of pinchingly short commons the comparatively few Germans who have managed hitherto to get a little more than their fair share, and at the same time sees to it that the already hungry multitude is kept in that condition to an extent endurable, indeed, but far from pleasant.

An academic sort of gratitude he may get from the few who realize that but for him they would be hungrier than they are. The rest of the nation, as would the great majority of any nation, will view him sourly for not doing better than his best for them. It is no wonder, therefore, that Herr VON BATOCKI recoiled from his new honors and would have let them go to another if he could.

Unqualified Criticism Unjustified.

There will be general and sympathetic agreement with one assertion of Judge MAY, uttered while addressing the Kings County Grand Jurors. Exactly as he said, "there is a natural revulsion of feeling against spies and eavesdropping." All decent people feel that revulsion, and so strong is it that though most of them admit justification, in some cases, for activities of the sort indicated by these words—dealing with public enemies or out-and-out criminals, for instance—they are glad that the conditions of their own lives do not require such work from themselves and wonder that anybody—when they do not doubt if anybody—of sensibilities at all delicate can voluntarily enter occupations in which spying and eavesdropping are or may be a regular part of the day's work.

They accord a sort of glory to the successful detective, but they do not envy it, and though they admire his shrewdness in finding and following clues, they would not care to win, only to betray it, the confidence of even a thief or a murderer. Detestation of the "informer," though strongest, of course, among those whom his existence endangers because of their evil deeds, is general and instinctive. Probably the informers despise themselves.

When all that has been admitted, however, the fact that spying is sometimes of a sufficient and kind of use to justify it on the score of practical necessity is one that remains beyond reasonable question, and there is an element of logical inconsistency as well as of unfairness in the revulsion to which Judge MAY referred—that is, when it is unqualified by recognition of the exceptional cases. Perhaps we are even wrong in loathing and shrinking from the hangman as much as we do, since he, in a last analysis, is no worse than the Magistrate who passes sentence of death.

At any rate, no police system ever yet succeeded in doing what we want all police systems to do, and doing it without the employment of spies and eavesdroppers, some of them uniformed and some not. The device is lamentably open to grave abuse, but, while the world remains as it is, resort to that device, under regulation as nearly perfect as may be, seems unavoidable. That being so, condemnation of it in any of its forms should wait the determining of its purpose and its results.

Wasn't It All a Joke?

Perhaps if those correspondents of ours who are so vehemently belaboring the ALLEN PALMER who wrote the letter about working women would give a little earnest thought to him and his letter they would begin to wonder if they were not a little lacking in an excellent and valuable quality which he possesses. To wit, the sense of humor!

Of course, all that they are writing about him and his letter is quite true. They might even go still further in denunciation of him and it without exceeding the limits of truth and justice. They might, that is, if it were certain that he wrote as seriously as they are writing.

But presumably he is not the village idiot, and, if he isn't, of course he wrote, not to express his own sentiments and opinions, but to bring out exactly such sentiments and opinions as his indignant critics are now expressing. In other words, he has trapped them and is laughing at their needless rages.

This is all theory, we admit, but it is such a plausible theory that it deserves consideration. If it isn't true, if PALMER meant what he wrote, he deserves no mercy. Off with his head!

ART NOTES.

Jersey City's First Exhibition Contains Many Fine Paintings.

Jersey City is holding its first art exhibition. Oklahoma is keen about showing its interest in art, and so are La Salle and Youngstown, Kansas City, Spokane, San Antonio, and other remote centres of culture, but Jersey City, although including among its citizens art collectors of judgment and discrimination, has held back from public exhibitions. The collection of paintings now on view has been assembled in the interest of several good charities, Christ Hospital, St. Francis Hospital, German Hospital, Children's Home, Home for Homeless, and Whittier House.

About a hundred and fifty examples of American and foreign artists have been lent by private collectors, by the artists, or by dealers. Among them are a number that have been seen in New York exhibitions, but a considerable group is fresh material for the gallery visitor of not too exigent a memory. "Rapids, Niagara," by William Morris Hunt, is a vigorous, impetuous version of a subject usually coaxed and wheedled into insipidity. It is interesting to see its brusque competency companioned by Bierstadt's elaborate "Niagara." There are several of the older American artists in the catalogue whose work holds its own with that of the later generations. Thomas Moran has a "Grand Canal, Venice," Thomas Phillips the portrait of a ringleted lady in the mood of "The Keepsake" steel engraving. There is a beautiful Adirondack landscape by J. B. Bristol, clear and delicate in definition and pure in color. There are William Hart, Edward Moran, Jasper F. Cropsey among others.

George de Forest Brush is remarkably well represented by a couple of Indian subjects and by a woman's head in his later manner. "Two Pipes" by Alexander T. Harrison shows him in an unfamiliar vein of humorous genre, and there is a J. G. Brown, "The Veteran," in which a youngster blowing wreaths of tobacco smoke for the admiration of an uninitiated comrade plays the star part. It is a good Brown, and belongs to the Palmer Club. Near it hangs one of the finer foreign pictures in the exhibition, the lovely "Coming from the Fields," by Josef Israels, with its scholarly execution and gentle sympathy with humble life. There are other good Dutch pictures, by Kever, and the less known Trom. Among the notable American pictures is the "Kwannon," by John La Farge, and there are examples of Blakelock, Tryon, Lawson, Emil Carlsen, Wiles, Murphy, and many others familiar to the public interested in art.

Jersey City has made an excellent beginning in the popular art of exhibiting art. The catalogue contains many typographical errors, but it was at the gallery before the exhibition opened, and no experienced commentator would look a prompt catalogue in the mouth. The exhibition lasts at the Bergen Lyceum until May 26.

"Justice" In Sing Sing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was glad to see the letter criticising the proposed performance of Galsworthy's "Justice" at Sing Sing. This project seems to reflect little credit on the reformers' judgment. The play is likely to leave the inmates with an impression that there is nothing for them but suicide on liberation.

ANNA R. BREWSTER.

Hartsdale, N. Y., May 21, 1916.

PEACE!

O'er our wide pastures, yet unscarred by war,
The Summer reigns, and, sweet from near and far,
Come sound of pleasant waters, songs of birds
And the dumb pathos of the lowing herds.

The grain is ripening and the waters flow,
On the broad Hudson ships go to and fro;
Rimming the confines of the peaceful land,
The oceans sleep—the misty mountains stand.

Verdant and boundless, sunk in ease we lie
While golden suns drive through an azure sky—
A blinded Samson, sprawling, helpless, shorn,
As nations whom the wolves of war have torn.

Dreaming, we hear vast armies march and wheel,
Or like two endless pythons clad in steel,
Writhing and roaring with the maddening pain,
League after league lie deadlocked on the plain.

Great God Efficiency! Fire and Blood and Steel!
You make the women weep—the planets reel.
Europe, a factory whose output is ghosts,
Or human seconds—armless, legless hosts.

Blind, maimed or crutched, they grope or limp or crawl
Back to the roofless hut or ruined hall.
The roof tree of all Europe's fair domain
Writhes like a sapling in a gusty rain.

Great God Efficiency, we are mad to dream
That you are frightened by an eagle's scream—
That walls of flesh or hearts of steel can save
A Belgium or a China from the grave.

Peace! Peace! Peace! Peace! Peace! "Peace," do I hear you cry?
Peace with dishonor! Better far to die!
Pour out your treasure! Arm your valiant sons,
Nor leave them naked to the Great God's guns.

B. H. NADAL.

MR. HUGHES IN 1912.

Silent to the Very Last, He Spoke Then Only Through a Friend.

New York City, May 22, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can it be that the supporters of Justice Hughes for the Presidency are making a prodigious mistake about the convictions or the character of their own hero?

Are they not aware that in 1912, while the Republican Convention was sitting in Chicago, Mr. Hughes made a statement of his nonreceptive position on grounds so broad and permanent as to preclude completely his acceptance now?

In THE TIMES for June 21, 1912, appeared a statement by Rabbi Wise reporting an interview he had just had with Mr. Hughes at Lake Placid, and presenting at the close some words of Mr. Hughes's own. Rabbi Wise said:

"I have just come from a visit to Justice Hughes at Camp Abenaki, Lake Placid, and deem it of importance to set forth the reasons, as I understand them, which have led him to refuse to permit his name to be considered in connection with the nomination for President at the convention of the Republican Party in Chicago. * * *

"A Judge of the Supreme Court should not be available though he may be nominally eligible for elective office. The moment he assumes the judicial office he ceases to be a partisan and knows, or should know, no partisan obligation. The moment he accepts a party nomination one or more things happen, and happen explicably.

"First, a political party may undertake to capitalize judicial decisions and its candidate, than which nothing could be more violative of the spirit of the judicial institution. His decisions would, moreover, become subject to the partisan and passionate review of partisan strife. Worst of all, it is not inconceivable that, if men are to step from the bench to elective office, decisions may ultimately be rendered with a view to the contingency of such public and necessarily partisan review. * * *

"More important than the present political contest, however large it looms at present, is the perpetuating of the organic institutions of the Republic. * * *

"In all of this I have studiously refrained from exact quotation of Justice Hughes's words, though perhaps it has been possible to reproduce his thought with measurable accuracy. As we parted I turned to him and asked the final question:

"'Do you not conceive that an extraordinary crisis might make it your duty to accept the nomination for President, in order to render a great public service?'

"Unhesitating and unequivocal was the answer: 'I hope that, as a Justice of the Supreme Court, I am rendering public service and may continue to do so for some years, but the Supreme Court must not be dragged into politics, and no man is as essential to his country's well-being as is the unstained integrity of the courts.'"

In view of this attitude, taken so unalterably in 1912, why, it may be asked, has Mr. Hughes remained silent this Spring? No one may pretend to explain for him with certainty, but the possible answers are clear. He did not decline even then until the convention was sitting. When he did decline he did not speak in his own person, but permitted his friend to speak for him. He seems to regard it as incompatible with the judicial obligations and responsible dignity of the Supreme Court even to entertain or discuss proposals that would draw him into politics. He means that a Justice of the Supreme Court not only must refuse, but is not within call. If speak he must, directly or indirectly, he may be expected to wait until the danger has arrived of a nomination which he would be under the embarrassing necessity of declining when made; until the movement to put him forward has gathered such force and formality that he can meet it, and vindicate the position of his court, in the most signal and final manner.

Either the more expert among those who profess to be his supporters know this and have other designs behind their professions, or they are destined, in all likelihood, to a sudden awakening from their dreams. Meanwhile it is something that the country possesses a Justice of such unwavering conscience, dignity, and clear view.

DICKINSON S. MILLER.

Mr. Bigelow's Reason.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Roger Casement has himself claimed distinction as a traitor to his country in her hour of need. He has helped the Hun to enter at our gates; for every sane American knows that Prussian rule in Ireland would be followed by a Prussian raid across the Atlantic.

Only a madman could have conceived what Roger Casement attempted to carry out under German auspices. His letters to me prove him a paranoiac who should be confined in a safe place. When I kill a man I expect to be punished according to the law. Why should murderers be exempt whenever they claim to be murdering in the name of Ireland? Casement asks no favors, which shows that in this matter he is not a normal Irishman. And I have permitted these letters to be published because by this means the world may be convinced that his is the act of a deranged mind, and that the best thing for him and for the British Government would be to exile him to Berlin or Potsdam until pronounced cured of his Prussianism.

It would not be a long exile.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Malden-on-Hudson, May 24, 1916.

Hudson Maxim's Denial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Various statements have been going the rounds of the newspapers that Hudson Maxim, head of the Maxim Munitions Corporation, after having carefully examined the Enricht method of making a substitute for gasoline, had pronounced it a success and purchased it for a million dollars.

Please allow me to correct any erroneous impression regarding this matter. I am not the head of the Maxim Munitions Corporation, and the corporation has not yet purchased the Enricht method, but has secured an option for its purchase, provided Enricht shall be able to make good his claims. As consulting engineer of the corporation and as an inventor, I have done, and am doing, and shall continue to do, with both my services and inventions, everything in my power, in such capacity, for the benefit and prosperity of the corporation, and if I am asked to do so I shall very gladly examine into the Enricht method. But up to the present time I have not examined the method and am unable to make the pronouncements regarding it that have been attributed to me.

HUDSON MAXIM.

Maxim Park, N. J., May 23, 1916.

Identification.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the Stockholm dispatch about two German vessels torpedoed in the Baltic and your notice that "available shipping records do not contain the names of the Hebe and Pera," I might mention with reference to the Pera that a German steamer of that name did exist and belonged to the Deutsche Levante-Linie, plying before the war between Hamburg and the Levant ports. The ship, about 4,000 tons, was given the name of Pera in honor of the main street of Constantinople, Grand Rue de Pera.

FREDERICK S. ANTOINE.

New York, May 22, 1916.

AMERICAN CONCEIT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Evolution of the Sentimental Idea That We Must Save the Unassimilable Filipino From Japanese Culture and Give Him Ours.

By PROFESSOR DAVID Y. THOMAS.

University of Arkansas.
Fayetteville, Ark., May 18, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Jones bill, promising independence to the Philippines, has been roundly denounced and, though it does not promise independence in four years, no doubt it will continue to be denounced by the imperialists. They say that the islands were placed in our hands in trusteeship; that it is our duty to protect them against Oriental aggression, against Oriental civilization; to train them up in our political institutions and give them Western civilization. If we fail to do this we prove recreant to the trust. To withdraw now is a cowardly backdown, an act of treason, and the advocates of this policy are called "poltroons" and "mollycoddles," and other endearing epithets.

In reply, some of the advocates of withdrawal, employing the retort courteous, cry out "hypocrites" and "bullies." Such talk, they say, is nothing but canting hypocrisy. Possibly a few zealots did sincerely believe that the islands were given us by Providence eighteen years ago, but the people most active in taking them never did believe anything of the kind. The islands came to us a prize of war. Once in our hands we decided to keep them because they looked like a rich possession and made us look and feel like a world power.

Such passages at arms get us nowhere. On the contrary, they stir up animosities not easily forgotten. Then let us lay aside "poltroon" and "coward," along with "hypocrite" and "bully," and let us reason together.

"Natural boundaries" and "nationality" are terms of common use for the last few centuries to justify national expansion or aggression. Looked at from the point of view of geography, no justification whatever can be found for our retention of the Philippines. They are completely out of our reach, separated from us by a wide expanse of water, but they are close to other lands of large dimensions.

Ethnically, the people are utter aliens. For us to assimilate them is out of the question. We will not even grant them citizenship, as we did the negro. No one dreams of admitting them to Statehood. While they differ from their more advanced neighbors, the Chinese and Japanese, the difference is not so great as it is between them and us. Amalgamation with these is possible and has already produced a considerable number of mestizos. The possession of the islands by China or Japan, either one, would not be as great a violation of nationality, either geographic or ethnical, as is their possession by us.

Looked at from the point of view of need, our treatment of Japan is unjust. Japan is crowded; we are not. We have millions of unused acres; Japan has none. She has only 110,214 square miles for her 49,588,804 population, or 450 for every square mile. There the pressure is real; she needs an outlet. That outlet could be found in the Philippines, where there are 115,026 square miles for a population of only 8,650,937, or seventy-five to the square mile. But we have stepped in her way and closed the door of expansion to her where it could have been accomplished with the least friction and injustice. We have also closed the door to her people as individuals in America, a very proper step. Is it any wonder, then, that she is turning to China?

It has been suggested that we should protect the Filipinos against the Japanese for fear that they will be driven out or exploited. It has already been shown that the Japanese could assimilate them. Even if they should not, is it probable that they would treat them any worse than we treated the Indians?

Our presence in the Philippines is not only an injustice to Japan; the excuse given for it, to protect them against Japan and Japanese civilization and impose our civilization upon them, is a standing insult to the Japanese. Such a policy is of a piece with that sublime conceit about Kultur which has brought down upon Germany the contempt of the world. It is all right to think that one's own brand of civilization is the best going. One may even proudly boast of it without arousing resentment. The other nations have respectfully tolerated our assumptions of superiority in political institutions and have left us to take care of all America. But for us to go to the remote corners of the earth and there flaunt our civilization in the face of others, telling them that they are too contemptible for toleration in an Asiatic Monroe Doctrine, that is to invite disaster.

Eleven years ago we took over the financial affairs of Santo Domingo, mainly to uphold the Monroe Doctrine and prevent interference by European powers. Recently the Senate ratified a treaty making a dependency of Haiti for the same reason. France is a nation whose civilization we respect. The natives of Haiti attempt to speak the French language. Yet, if France had attempted to take over this job of setting Haiti on her feet we would not have tolerated it for a moment.

Mexico is torn by dissensions and wrecked by revolutions. A German administration there undoubtedly would bring about a vast improvement in conditions. Yet, unprepared as we are for such a contest, the nation would rise up in arms and demand to be led against the first company of Germans to land there.

Now, if this is a good policy for us in America, why is it not equally good for the leading nation of the Far East? Is it surprising to find Japanese expressing the fear that our military preparation is born of an ambition to play a leading rôle in Oriental affairs and to denounce it as inconsistent with the Monroe Doctrine? Our denial of any such intentions does not relieve the uneasiness of Japan, and the Japan Magazine is sounding the warning of an apprehended conflict. More than one nation has been driven to still further expansion in order to protect its extended lines.

That we may be ready to defend our extended lines and protect our rights is the basis for the demand for a larger army and navy. This program is advocated as an assurance of peace. With no atonement for existing wrongs it is about as reliable an assurance of peace as a cloudy morning is that there will be no rain during the day. If we do not respect the policies of others, how can we expect them to respect ours? So far as the East is concerned, our best assurance of peace is to let Japan work out her destiny there with as much freedom as we claim for ourselves in the New World. That this would result in any more disorder than is chronic in our sphere of influence remains to be seen.

This is the suggestion for the immediate present. The ultimate solution of such problems is to be found in substituting internationalism for nationalism. There are two ways of doing this, one by force, the Roman method, the other by common agreement. Few Americans would advocate the former; we are moving toward the latter, but moving slowly. In the mean time it is better to give due respect to nationality.

DAVID Y. THOMAS.

WE HAVE WOUNDED, TOO.

Gifts That Would Find a Welcome in the Hospital at Fort Bliss.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The splendid result you have obtained by giving publicity to the needs of soldiers and others as a result of the great war leads me to write you concerning the men of our own army who are rendering such heroic service in Mexico and on the border. The following editorial from the Army and Navy Journal of May 13 states the case very nicely:

> That our American soldiers in Mexico are in need of some of the luxuries, if not the necessities, such as we have been sending to the men in the trenches of Europe's battlefields is the suggestion coming from Washington through the newspaper correspondents. Good, substantial socks are desirable gifts, and automobile goggles as protection against Mexican sand storms would be welcomed by the enlisted men. In view of the experience of an officer of the Allies, whose tour of duty while wearing a pair of gift socks was made particularly uncomfortable owing to the unsuspected presence of a visiting card crumpled up in one of the socks, it is suggested that donors of such gifts put them outside the socks rather than within them. Chewing gum, tobacco and cigarettes may be added to the list, but candy is not among the things wanted at present, owing to the deluge of gifts of sweets that resulted from an appeal of a few weeks ago.

In the base hospital at Fort Bliss there are nearly four hundred sick and wounded soldiers who would appreciate some of the comforts that have been suggested. On "Mothers' Day" we were able, through the kindness of a friend of my father who is an Army Chaplain, to provide strawberries, ice cream, cakes, and to give a white carnation to every sick man here.

There must be a great many people who would like to help brighten the lives of our own sick soldiers if they but knew how to reach them. I would be happy to act as almoner for such, acknowledging receipt of gifts and reporting results of distribution.

Miss ANNA L. AXTON.

Twentieth Infantry Camp, Fort Bliss, Texas.
May 20, 1916.

The Times in a Cane.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am addressing you on a matter which I am in hope will interest you and meet with your approval. I am sending you, via express, a "cane" made from old copies of THE TIMES. It is made with the assistance of a die which cuts the paper in disks the size of 25 cents, with a hole in the centre. These are placed on a steel rod threaded at each end, with a nut on one end, and as they are placed on the rod the nut is turned which compresses them together and makes them as hard as wood. Then, after it is filled with almost 9,000 pieces of paper, the cane is stained, sandpapered, and polished, and ornamented with a German silver knob. This cane is made at odd moments after regular work has been finished, and I take this means to raise a fund to obtain a pardon. I have been an inmate of this institution since September, 1912, when I was sentenced here for life. I have placed no valuation on this cane and unique article, leaving that to any one wishing to accept same. Thanking you in advance for any courtesies extended, and apologizing for having taken up your valuable time, I beg to remain,

JOHN F. MALVEY,

State Prison, Charlestown, Mass., May 12, 1916.

RIFLES FOR WAR AND SPORT.

Advantages to be Gained by Making All Cartridges Uniform.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If our country were suddenly required to place a large army in the field there would be no lack of volunteers who could be drilled into as formidable an army as any nation could produce; but if it required a year to drill and harden these recruits, with what would they be armed? It requires time and a large force of skilled mechanics to produce military rifles whose parts are interchangeable. There are hundreds of thousands of the so-called high-power and semi-high-power sporting rifles in our land that shoot accurately and could be used in an emergency were it not for the great variety of ammunition used.

PRESIDENT SEES DR. GRAYSON WED

Mrs. Wilson Attends the Bride, Miss Alice G. Gordon, in Chapel of St. George's.

CABINET OFFICERS GUESTS

Less Than 100 at Nuptials of White House Physician — President Throws Rice at Bridal Pair.

President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson came from Washington yesterday afternoon to attend the wedding of Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the White House physician, and Miss Alice Gertrude Gordon, and immediately after the wedding reception returned to the capital. Mr. Wilson and his party, who arrived on the 1:06 train, were met at the Pennsylvania Station by Colonel E. M. House, his confidential adviser. President Wilson accompanied Colonel House to his home, where he spent an hour in private conference before going to the wedding ceremony. His arrival at St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant Square, was a quiet one.

The police were stationed at each corner of the block on Stuyvesant Square, where St. George's stands, and permitted none but those showing proper credentials to pass, so that the entrances to the church and chapel were kept clear, and around the doors were plainclothes men. Two or three hundred, chiefly women and children, gathered in the park opposite the church, but there was no confusion and very little noise; a little applause greeted President Wilson's arrival, and that was all.

The wedding took place at 4 o'clock. Mrs. Wilson, wife of the President, standing by. Miss Gordon's side and holding her bouquet during the ceremony.

The chapel was a bower of Spring flowers. White roses and dogwood screened the chancel and altar and tall standards of white peonies marked the pews and southern smilax draped the chancel chapel sides. The President and Mrs. Wilson arrived soon before 4 o'clock, and Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McAdoo arriving later alighted at the corner of the block and walked to the chapel entrance.

Bride Arrives With Aunt.

The bride, who arrived with her aunt, Mrs. Wood Flournoy, was met by her cousin, Patrick W. Flournoy of Charleston, W. Va., who walked to the altar with her and gave her in marriage. She wore a white tulle gown very full, but not very short, with a pointed tunic of white satin, high waisted and wide fold of satin formed the high girdle. The satin of the corsage was cut out low and the sleeves were merely wide bands. A guimpe or modesty of tulle shirred to outline an oval opening filled in the corsage and the ruched, close-fitting tulle sleeves extended to the hands.

The long court train, with its square end, was of white satin finished with tulle puffings, broken every few inches by a tiny bow of white bébé ribbon. The tulle veil was fitted like a cap and held with orange blossoms. She carried orchids and lilies of the valley and wore Dr. Grayson's gift, a jeweled brooch, on her corsage.

Mrs. Wilson, who stood with the bride, wore a gray chiffon frock, with an overdress and corsage of soft pale gray satin. Her wide-brimmed hat of shirred gray tulle had the tulle brim edged with gray crinoline and the crown was a mass of gray ostrich feathers. A large cluster of mauve orchids were pinned to her bodice.

Dr. Grayson's best man was Dr. A. M. Fauntleroy, U. S. N., and the ushers were Colonel E. W. Marsh, U. S. A., military aide to the President, and Captain Robert L. Berry, U. S. N., naval aide of the President, and all three walked with Dr. Grayson to the chancel. As Dr. Grayson reached the chancel the President reached out and shook hands with him.

The Wedding Reception.

The Rev. William J. Cox of Philadelphia performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by less than a hundred guests. After the wedding, the relatives and a few intimate friends went to Miss Gordon's apartment at 12 West Tenth Street, where the wedding reception was held and refreshments were served, the wedding cake, sent from Washington, being the gift of Mrs. Wilson. The hall of the apartment was gay with American Beauty roses and pink and white peonies decorated the rooms.

A number of persons gathered in the street to watch the arrival and departure of the guests, and were interested in watching President Wilson as he threw rice after the departing bride and bridegroom. Dr. Grayson and his bride have gone South on their honeymoon and, after three weeks' absence, will return to Washington to make their home there.

Gifts were received by Dr. Grayson and his bride from the President and Mrs. Wilson, members of the Cabinet, Senators, Representatives, many Government officials and employes at the White House.

Among the guests at the wedding besides the President and Mrs. Wilson were Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, a cousin of the President, in tan-colored cloth and silk; Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McAdoo, the latter in warm pink cloth, topped by a hat trimmed with brilliant blue flowers and touches of pink roses; Miss Margaret Wilson, in palest pink and a pastel colored hat with small blue flowers. Colonel E. M. House and Mrs. House, the latter in a dark blue taffeta gown with flounces and small blue hat; Mrs. Gordon Auchincloss, Colonel House's daughter; Mrs. Henry Wood Flournoy, Miss Gordon's aunt, in black Georgette crepe embroidered in silver; Mrs. H. C. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, Dr. Charles Grayson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Crane of Chicago, John Randolph Bolling, the brother of Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, in widow's mourning slightly lightened by touches of white, and Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Mosby of Richmond, a cousin of the bride; Senator Claude A. Swanson and Mrs. Swanson of Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Converse, and Mr. Cardozo.

The engagement of Dr. Grayson and Miss Gordon was announced in the newspapers on March 31. Dr. Grayson, who is 37 years of age, comes of an old Virginia family and is a Passed Assistant Surgeon in the Navy. He became the White House physician on Mr. Wilson's accession to the Presidency. Dr. Grayson met his bride some time ago, and it is said that it was he who introduced her and the then Mrs. Galt to the President's family. Mrs. Grayson, who is 24, was chaperoned by Mrs. Galt when she came out and also took a European trip with Mrs. Galt, and the Summer before Mrs. Galt's marriage to Mr. Wilson she was with her a guest at the President's Summer home at Cornish. Grayson spent much of her time in Washington, but also had an apartment in this city, where she spent most of last Winter. Her father, the late J. J. Gordon, a Scotchman, left her a large fortune when he died a few years ago.

President Closely Guarded.

On the President's arrival at 1:06 P. M., accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McAdoo, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, he was met by Colonel E. M. House, his confidential adviser, and Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone. Only a small crowd saw Mr. Wilson on his arrival and there was no demonstration. During his stay he was closely guarded by the Secret Service men and a detachment of New York detectives in automobiles, which preceded and followed his motor car on its way to the church, the bride's New York home, and the railroad station.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson left at 6:02 P. M. on their return to Washington.

MISS FREEDMAN'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Edwin D. Hays on June 1.

The marriage of Miss Ruth Freedman of New Haven, Conn., and Edwin Daniel Hays of New York, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Peixotto Hays, will take place on June 1 at the bride's home in New Haven.

Mr. Hays, who is a lawyer, will have Samuel G. Freeman of Philadelphia as his best man, and the ushers selected are Harold S. Deming, Frank A. Spencer, Jr., Ralph Wolf, Albert M. Kahn, James M. Holzman, Morton H. M. and Irving Lachenbruch, and Leo Sulzberger. Miss Myra Arnstein is to be the maid of honor, and the Misses Mabel R. and Bessie R. Hays will be the bridesmaids.

Mr. Hays was graduated from Harvard and is a member of the Delta Upsilon and the Harvard Club and a member of the Sons of the Revolution, his great great - grandfather, David Hays, having been a prominent Whig and served in the Continental Army under Washington.

WED BY BISHOP McDONNELL.

Miss Anna L. Murray the Bride of James F. McDonnell.

The marriage of James Francis McDonnell of New York, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Peter McDonnell, and Miss Anna Loretta Murray, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Murray of 783 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, was celebrated at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the Church of Our Lady of Victory, Brooklyn, by Bishop McDonnell. In addition to the Bishop more than forty priests were in the chancel during the performance of the ceremony.

Miss Murray is a daughter of the Vice President of the New York Edison Company. Her brother, Joseph Bradley Murray, is to marry Miss Mary T. Farrell on June 14. Miss Murray was attended by two bridesmaids, Miss Regina Mulgrew of New York and Miss Julia Bradley Murray; a maid of honor, Miss Katherine Bradley Murray, and little Miss Marie Murray was the flower girl. Master Francis McDonnell was a page.

The ushers included Alexander McDonnell and Peter McDonnell, Thomas E. Murray, Jr., and Robert McDonnell. Charles Lyons of New York was the best man.

The bride wore a white tulle frock bordered with pearls and a tulle court train bordered with satin. Her point lace veil was held by a lace crown, and she wore the bridegroom's gift, a string of pearls, and carried a white prayer-book. On their return from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. McDonnell will live in an apartment they have taken on Park Avenue, this city.

The wedding guests included Mr. and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Mulqueen, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Gawtry, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Cortelyou, Mr. and Mrs. James Cox Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Brady, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Catherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ellas, and the Misses Estelle and Maud O'Brien and Estelle Mulqueen.

C. D. TRUBENBACH MARRIES.

Athlete Weds Miss Irma L. Ams—Reception at the Astor.

The wedding of Conrad D. Trubenbach, a famous all-round athlete and one of the American Swimming Team that went to the Olympic Games in 1912, and Miss Irma Louise Ams, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Max Ams of 32 Hamilton Terrace, took place last evening in the St. James Lutheran Church at Seventy-third Street and Madison Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Junius Remensnyder officiating.

The bride was gowned in white faille silk with a Georgette crepe train embroidered in pearls, and carried a shower bouquet of white pansies and lilies of the valley. Miss Louise Ams Smith of Boston was the maid of honor and wore a turquoise blue taffeta gown draped with mauve tulle, and the other attendants, who were the Misses Louise Orth, Hilda Meihl, Adelaide Liss, Florence O'Brien, Louise Gehring, and Mrs. Paul J. Clark wore orchid-colored taffeta draped with turquois tulle and carried clusters of sunrise roses with purple and mauve pansies.

Edward B. Trubenbach was the best man and the ushers were Harry A. Fisher, Milton L. Cornell, Augustus Rogers, Edwin W. Hiscox, Carl J. Stein and Max Ams.

The ceremony was followed by a reception and supper for about 200 guests at The Astor. Mr. and Mrs. Trubenbach will spend their honeymoon at the White Sulphur Springs and on their return will go to Bridgeport, Conn., to live, where Mr. Trubenbach is a civil engineer in his father-in-law's manufacturing plant.

Mr. Trubenbach was graduated from Columbia in 1905, and is a member of the Columbia University, New York Athletic and Engineers' Clubs, and the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity.

MISS MACHAIN A BRIDE.

Wedded to James Slevin in Paris—No Interference by Loppe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 24.—James Slevin of New York, President of the Christian and Holy Film Company, and Sophia Machain were married this morning, first at the Mairie of the Eighth Arrondissement at 11 o'clock, and subsequently in Chapel de la Saint Vierge attached to the Church of St. Pierre de Chaillou.

The witnesses for the bride were Francis Chanot, Director of the Municipal Police, and Professor Albert Robin. Mr. Slevin's witnesses were Will Irwin and Arthur Callender, an American painter, resident in France. Mrs. Loppe was able to attend both ceremonies, though it was the first time she had left her house since the alleged assault upon her and her daughter by George Washington Loppe of the American Ambulance Committee. Contrary to what had been feared Loppe made no attempt to interfere.

Owing to the circumstances the wedding was a quiet one, only fifty friends being present. After the ceremony the guests attended the wedding breakfast at the home of Evaristo Machain.

MRS. STEWART WEDS AGAIN.

Divorcee Marries Dr. Robert G. Le Conte and Surprises Society.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Mrs. Antonio Yznaga Stewart, who obtained a divorce from her husband on Monday of this week, was married today to Dr. Robert G. Le Conte, the noted surgeon. The ceremony, which took place at the bride's home, was performed by Dr. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University, who is a cousin of Dr. Le Conte.

The announcement of the wedding was a surprise to fashionable society, no published notice of the marriage license having been printed in the newspapers.

Dr. Le Conte was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, of which he is a trustee. The couple were childhood friends.

Passengers from Rotterdam.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Rotterdam via Falmouth on the Nieuw Amsterdam were:

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bartholomew, G. C. Bauer, Miss Margaret Berrick, S. W. Black, A. E. Buck, S. Bylander, Albert K. Dawson, Mrs. Huntington Denton, Mrs. J. P. Deringer, A. A. Dayton, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Duys, Stanley H. Ford, A. H. Grier, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Acheson, J. Alberts, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Barrows, E. N. Beale, F. W. Broad, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Burstall, Mrs. A. B. Fry, Dr. Richard H. Harte, Clarence Hilborn, W. Lamp, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Lamont, Marshall Langhorne, Secretary United States Legation at The Hague; Miss G. H. Lisioe, Miss Mary Mayer, Mrs. W. K. Montagne, N. E. Newman, Miss Ruth L. Patterson, C. C. Pinckney, Miss E. A. Plumridge, Mrs. F. A. Rovers, Mrs. A. C. Sandston, Miss D. H. Sandston, Mrs. L. P. Sheldon, Miss Helen Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Simons, Mrs. M. J. Stark, Mrs. E. B. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Caspar Whitney, Miss Faith Whitney, J. J. Hill, Isidore Hershfield, E. A. Johnson, T. E. Oliver, Dr. F. F. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Rothermel, F. Roy, M. M. Rackliffe, W. B. Kennedy, Mrs. G. E. Graveling, and Miss E. G. Graveling.

DIAMONDS
The Finer Grades Only
Solitaire Diamond Rings
Fifty Dollars to Eighteen Hundred
Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELERS
321 Fifth Avenue at 32d Street

MRS. ANDERSON GIVES $100,000 FOR NURSING

Daughter of the Late Jeremiah Milbank Endows the Henry Street Settlement.

AIDS WORK AMONG THE POOR

With Her Brother She Has Given More Than $3,000,000 to Barnard College.

Mrs. Elisabeth Milbank Anderson, who inherited $10,000,000 upon the death of her father, Jeremiah Milbank, a banker, in 1884, yesterday made a gift of $100,000 to promote the work of the visiting nurse service administered by the Henry Street Settlement. It was said that the donation was the largest single gift ever made for the support of bedside nursing in the homes of the poor.

Mrs. Anderson, who is the wife of Abram A. Anderson, an artist, has a town house at 6 East Thirty-eighth Street and a country home, called Milbank, at Geenwich, Conn. She is known as the largest benefactor of Barnard College, and her gifts to that institution, together with those of her brother, Joseph Milbank, exceed $3,000,000. Mrs. Anderson's known benefactions are:

Gifts to Barnard and Teachers Colleges, prior to 1903	$1,500,000
Gift to Barnard College, 1903	1,000,000
Social Welfare Bureau, 1913	350,000
Children's Aid Society, 1909	500,000
People's Palace, Jersey City, 1905	200,000
Milbank Baths, New York City, 1901	150,000
Other gifts	250,000
Henry Street Settlement, 1916	100,000
Total	$4,350,000

Among the buildings at Barnard erected with money given by Mrs. Anderson was Milbank Hall, named for her father.

Jeremiah Milbank began his business career as a grocer in Front Street. Twenty years before his death he opened a banking and brokerage house at 90 Broadway. He was one of the founders of the Borden Condensed Milk Company, in which he was a heavy stockholder. He was also a member of the Executive Committee of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

In announcing the gift, Miss Lillian Wald, founder of the settlement, said:

"This gift marks an era in the recognition of the community importance of the care of the sick. Ninety per cent. of the sick of New York are at home; only 10 per cent. are in the hospitals. Of those who are ill at home only a small proportion can afford the continuous care of a trained nurse. We have at the present time about 110 nurses at work in all parts of the city. All of the nurses have had remarkable success in the home care of New York's most prevalent disease—pneumonia—and last year more than 4,000 cases of this one illness were attended by our nurses."

During 1915 the nurses took care of 26,575 patients and made 227,028 visits, which, according to Miss Wald, demonstrated the need for the nursing service. More than $8,000 was paid by the patients in 5 and 10 cent fees for each visit of a nurse. "Every patient who was able to pay for the service did so. In some cases the patients were too poor to pay, and in these instances the nurses attended free.

GIVES $100,000 TO HOSPITAL.

Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt's Donation for New Post-Graduate Building.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt has given $100,000 to the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, at the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Twentieth Street, toward the erection and equipment of a babies' ward.

The new structure, which will be an addition to the present large hospital building, will cover the twenty-foot plot at 354 Second Avenue, in the middle of the block, adjoining the hospital on one side and on the other the Hebrew Charity Building, which covers the remainder of the block at the Twenty-first Street corner.

G. Richard Davis is preparing the architect's plans for the proposed building, which will be at least five stories high. The main hospital building on Second Avenue is five stories in height, and adjoining it civil engineers will erect the newer eleven-story extension, giving the medical school a frontage of 200 feet on the street.

Art Collector Leaves $93,025.

The estate of Maurice Moses, the art collector, who died on March 27, 1915, amounts to $93,025, according to an appraisal filed yesterday in the office of the State Controller. Mr. Moses, who was head of the Holland Art Galleries, at 500 Fifth Avenue, divided his estate between his widow and M. F. Moses, a son. The most valuable of the paintings in the decedent's stock were "Landscape" by W. Metcalf, $1,000; "Old Home" by G. P. Pasmini, and "Landscape" by A. H. Wyant, $2,000.

No Tax on Artist's Estate.

Surrogate Fowler signed an order yesterday declaring the property in New York State which belonged to Andre C. Champollion, the artist, to be exempt from a transfer tax on the ground that he was a nonresident. Mr. Champollion, who lived at Newport, N. H., left his estate, valued at $70,000, to his wife. The artist went to France, his native country, soon after making his will and was killed in battle on March 23, 1915. He was a member of the New York Zoological Society and the Museum of Natural History.

George A. Holden Left $716,000.

Mrs. May A. Holden of 186 Riverside Drive filed an application yesterday in the Surrogate's Court for letters of administration on the estate of her husband, George A. Holden, who died on May 18. The personal estate of the decedent, consisting largely of stocks and bonds, is estimated at $716,000. Mr. Holden is also survived by a son, George W. Holden of 445 East Forty-ninth Street, and two daughters, Miss Dorothy Holden, who resides with her mother, and Mrs. Marjorie H. Cockey of Springfield.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Miss Lentilhon Gilford has invitations out for a tea dance on Monday at 473 Lexington Avenue, to meet Miss Eloise Pirrson Bloodgood and her fiancé, Lieutenant Delavan Bloodgood Downer, U. S. N., whose wedding is set for June 1.

The marriage of Miss Mary Finan, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Finan of Goshen, N. Y., and Charles C. Riley, will take place at Goshen on June 3. Miss Anne Finan is to be the maid of honor and Lester E. Riley the best man. Relatives only have been invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hall Jennings may be congratulated upon the birth of a son at 39 East Thirty-ninth Street. It is their fourth child. Mrs. Jennings was Miss Elizabeth Auchincloss.

The marriage of Miss Grovene Vail Converse and Georges Tibor Aranyi will take place on June 12 at 23 East Seventy-eighth Street. The wedding plans have not yet been completed.

Miss Anne K. Eastman gave a dinner last evening followed by dancing for her attendants, her fiancé, Reginald E. Wigham, and his attendants, at her home, 4 East Seventieth Street.

The wedding of Miss Mary Theresa Farrell, a daughter of James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, to Joseph Bradley Murray, a son of Thomas E. Murray, Vice President of the New York Edison Company, will take place at South Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, June 14. The ceremony will be held in St. Joseph's Church.

ARMY RELIEF GARDEN PARTY

Aeroplane Flights in Program for Governors Island Tomorrow.

The annual garden party of the Army Relief Society, which devotes its work to the relief of the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers of the United States Army, will be held on Governors Island tomorrow afternoon and evening. President and Mrs. Wilson head the list of patrons and patronesses. Tickets to the party are $1 each, and may be at the Manhattan slip of the Governors Island Ferry, in the Barge Office, South Ferry.

The objects of the Army Relief Society are threefold, to collect funds and provide relief in case of emergency for dependent widows and orphans of officers and enlisted men of the regular army; to aid in obtaining employment for these beneficiaries, and to solicit and create scholarships and supervise educational opportunities for army orphans.

The trustees of the fund are Levi P. Morton, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Cornelius N. Bliss. Cornelius R. Agnew is the Treasurer.

The program tomorrow will include concerts by the military bands of Governors Island, Fort Totten, and other army posts in and near New York, a company drill by the Governors Island disciplinary company, exhibition aeroplane flights, and an evening parade by the provisional regiment of Coast Artillery stationed in the New York district. Miss Anna Fitzu of the Metropolitan Opera Company will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the Yale Orchestra will play in the Officers Club. There will also be dancing at the club.

The beautiful Governors Island parade ground will be decorated, and all about will be tents and booths where good things to eat and interesting souvenirs to keep may be had. The party will last from 3 to 11 P. M., and the Government ferryboat will operate on a fifteen-minute schedule during those hours.

The patrons and patronesses of the party, in addition to President and Mrs. Wilson, include Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker, Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing, Governor and Mrs. Whitman, Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel, Major General and Mrs. Leonard Wood, Colonel and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, the best known officials, national, State, and municipal, here and in Washington, with their wives, and most of the men and women prominent in New York and Washington society.

TELLS WHAT KEHILLAH IS.

Dr. Magnes Explains Its Purposes at Temple Emanu-El.

With the purpose of interesting young men and women of the Jewish faith in the work of the Kehillah, a meeting was held last night in the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. It was attended by over 500 young men and women. Among other speakers Dr. J. L. Magnes, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kehillah, addressed the meeting.

"The Kehillah has just one little thing, and that is an idea," said Dr. Magnes. "The rest is detail, which depends upon individual ability, upon bequests of money, upon the approval of the high and mighty, and upon the cooperation of the lowly and democratic.

"The idea of the community—the idea that there is a Jewish community—that no matter what we are, we are all members of the community whether we want to be or not, often because we are forced to be by our neighbors—that is the great idea which the Kehillah has. The Kehillah is the symbol of the community, and whatever we do or stand for flows from that. By this I by no means intend to state that the Kehillah is the Jewish community, but an organization which stands as the symbol of the community idea.

"There are about 1,500,000 Jews in this city, and we have about 3,500 Jewish organizations of all kinds, religious, educational, social, philanthropic, industrial, and mutual aid. The questions that the Kehillah asks are: What of the future of this community? Is there a prospect of normal development? What are to be our relations with one another and with the other members of the city? If you have put those questions to yourself you have already made yourself a member of the Kehillah."

MISSIONARIES LEFT BEHIND.

Consular Agent Refused Passports as Ship Had No Wireless.

Captain T. H. Beard of the Elder-Dempster steamship Tamale, which arrived yesterday from West African ports, said that he had left ten American missionaries and their families behind at Dakar because C. Eggleston, the United States Consular Agent, would not sign their passports. The reason given by Mr. Eggleston, Captain Beard asserted, was that the Tamale had no wireless apparatus on board and therefore could not carry American passengers.

Dr. Senska, one of the missionaries, who had his wife and two children with him, cabled to Secretary of State Lansing from Dakar on April 30 asking that the Consular Agent be instructed to allow the party to leave on the Tamale, as they had been three and a half years at Duala in the Kameruns and wanted to get home. Captain Beard held his ship for them until May 2 for an answer, but could not wait any longer, as the ship's charter was $1,000 a day.

Miss C. A. Pixley, a missionary from Sierra Leone, arrived on the Tamale, after being away for three years. The names of the other American missionaries on the manifest besides Dr. Senska and who were left behind at Dakar were Mrs. Senska and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Dager, Miss H. Laible, Mr. and Mrs. Reis and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Krueg and two children, and M. Oetzer.

Colonel Appleton D. Palmer.

Colonel Appleton D. Palmer, formerly of the United States Army, and a retired lawyer of this city, died yesterday at his home in East Orange, N. J. He was born in Zanesville, O., and was graduated from the Military Academy in 1865, being then assigned to the Thirteenth Infantry. After serving on the plains for several years he was promoted to the grade of Captain and appointed Indian Agent for the Moqui Indians in New Mexico. Later he became commander of the Fourth Artillery at Fort Beaufort, N. C., following which he resigned from the Army in 1873. Colonel Palmer then attended the Columbia University Law School, and was admitted to the bar after graduation. During his law course he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y. He practiced law here until illness caused him to retire. Colonel Palmer was a member of the Lawyers' Club.

William J. A. Lieder.

William J. A. Lieder, 58 years old, a member of an old Williamsburg family and active in the work of the Harrison Avenue German Evangelical Church of which he was formerly a Trustee and the superintendent of the Sunday school, died in the Swedish Hospital on Tuesday after an operation. Mr. Lieder lived at 266 Kosciusko Street and was formerly in the toy and novelty business in Park Row from which he retired several years ago. He is survived by three daughters, Clara M., Helen L., and Lydia A. Lieder, and three sons, Dr. Frederick W. C. Lieder, instructor of German at Harvard University; Paul R., instructor of English at Smith College, and Eugene J. Lieder, a business man of Ensenada, Porto Rico.

Antonio Bellucci.

Antonio Bellucci, for more than thirty years first clarinet of the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra, died Tuesday evening after a year's illness at his home, 229 West Thirty-fifth Street. Mr. Bellucci was a native of Pisa, Italy, and came to this country in 1883. He was 59 years old. He played on the opening night of the Opera House when Mme. Patti was the star. A widow, sister, niece, and nephew survive him. The last, Giovanni Bellucci, is an employe of the opera company. The funeral services will be held tomorrow at 10:30 A. M. at the Holy Innocent Church, Thirty-seventh Street, near Broadway.

Sherman Hoyt Le Roy.

Sherman Hoyt Le Roy, a former superintendent of the Woman's and Ruptured and Crippled Hospitals here, died on May 17, in Fordham Hospital, in his seventieth year. He was born in Rhinebeck, N. Y., and at the time of his death lived at 895 Fairmount Place. Mr. Le Roy was proprietor of S. H. Le Roy & Co., booksellers of Poughkeepsie, many years ago, after which he came to this city and joined the staff of the Woman's Hospital, where he was superintendent for seventeen years. Following this he went to the Ruptured and Crippled Hospital, from which he retired seven years ago. He leaves one daughter, Miss Mildred Blanche Le Roy.

AUGUST BELMONTS HOSTS.

They Entertain at a Dinner and Dance in Belmont Park.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont entertained last evening with a large dinner at The Jockey Club, Belmont Park, and afterward took their guests to the Turf and Field Clubhouse, where they further entertained with a large dance, for which many additional guests came in, and Argentina appeared in dances.

Among the several hundred guests accepting were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Auerbach, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Courtland D. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Griswold Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Angier B. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Philip Boyer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. Phoenix Ingraham, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hollins, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Howland Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. George Whitney, the Misses Claire Bird, Harriet Jametta, and Mary Alexander, Pauline Bacon, Ella and Maud Borland, Sarah Schuyler Butler, Mary Cass Canfield, Vera Cravath, Juliana Cutting, Mercedes de Acosta, Jeannie and Marie L. Emmet, Mabel and Angelica Gerry, Frances Goodwin, Maud Kahn, Marion Kennedy, Katherine B. Lawrence, Audrey Osborn, Mary Pyne, Harriette Post, Marion Tiffany, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Archibald A. Alexander, Mrs. William Laimbeer, the Misses Anna Sands and Maria de Barril, and Lady Colebrook.

Miss White to Wed F. C. Wells, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord Starin White of Union Settlement, 237 East 104th Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sophie Douglass White, to Franklin Chamberlain Wells, Jr., son of Dr. Franklin C. Wells and Mrs. Wells of Bloomfield, N. J. Miss White was graduated from Vassar College in 1915. Mr. Wells was graduated from Princeton in 1911 and since then has been engaged in the Princeton Work in Peking, China, and also in social work in this city.

Mrs. Mackay Blake Again a Mother.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 24.—A second daughter was born this afternoon to Dr. Joseph Blake and Katherine Mackay Blake at the Chateau de Grandebourg, near Fontainebleau.

Ex-Police Captain Thomas Cullen.

Ex-Police Captain Thomas Cullen, who had been a member of the Police Department for thirty-nine years on May 12, when he resigned, died last night in the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, after an operation for intestinal disease. Captain Cullen was 63 years old. His last service was in charge of the Prospect Park Station. He is survived by two daughters and two sons, who live at 193 Harrison Street, Brooklyn.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARTHA A. JEWELL, wife of Ray L. Jewell, of Irvington, N. J., died on Tuesday at her home there, leaving in addition to her husband two brothers, a sister and her parents.

SEDGWICK RUSSELL MACK, a manufacturer of Hackettstown, N. J., died on Tuesday at his home there, in his eighty-first year, leaving his wife, son and two daughters.

Mrs. HANNAH McDONALD, widow of Alexander McDonald, and a resident of Pittsburgh, Penn., died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James J. Clark, in Bloomfield, N. J., in her sixty-fifth year.

JAMES GREENWOOD, a former resident of Newark, N. J., died on Tuesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ellen Brierley, in Bloomfield, N. J., in his seventy-seventh year. He was a member of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

ALONZO D. JONES, a son of the late William Jones of North Adams, Mass., and North Dakota, died on Tuesday night at his home in Whitehouse, N. J., after taking a dose of poison by mistake for toothache medicine. His wife, a daughter, and two stepdaughters survive him.

CHARLES M. EVELETH, an electrical engineer for many years employed by the New York Telephone Company, died yesterday at his home in Bayside, L. I., in his forty-fifth year, leaving a widow and daughter.

AUGUST WEINGART, a retired merchant of 777 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, died suddenly last night in the Elks Club House at 150 South Oxford Street, in that borough, after he had collapsed on the May dance being given there. With him at the time was his daughter.

Prof. WEBSTER WELLS, who retired in 1911 after being instructor and professor of mathematics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for many years, died on Tuesday at his home in Boston, in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in Boston, Prof. Wells was graduated from the institute in 1873 and immediately became a member of its faculty.

SYLVESTER G. REYBERT, formerly a member of the firm of Meyers & Reybert, shipsmiths, is dead at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Robert J. Harris, in Ridgewood, N. J., in his ninetieth year.

Dr. WILLIAM FALKINER, proprietor of a drug store at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, for thirty years, died on Monday at his home, 312 West Fifty-first Street, in his fifty-ninth year. He was graduated as a Medical Director from Dublin University and formerly served for several years on the staff of the Dublin Hospital. His wife, son and a daughter survive him.

Mrs. ELLEN S. CONNELL, widow of Hugh G. Connell, formerly paying teller of the Emigrant Savings Bank, died on Monday at her home, 587 Riverside Drive.

D. A. MOULTON, of Erie, Penn., New York manager for the Sims Company, died suddenly yesterday from apoplexy on the Empire State Express, near Croton, N. Y. He was 45 years old.

Mrs. HATTIE C. CRAIG, who died at her home, 187 Washington Park, Brooklyn, on Monday, was the daughter of Robert Danby, an office of the United States Navy, and the wife of Dr. Thomas C. Craig, a retired surgeon of the United States Navy. She was born in Norfolk, Va.

HERMAN F. LUDERMAN, a retired grocer of Brooklyn and a member of Allemania Lodge, F. and A. M., died at his home, 156 South Chestnut Street, Richmond Hill, on Monday. He was 60 years old and was born in Germany.

ALBERT DAVID HOMAN, 82 years old, a well-known resident of Patchogue, L. I., died at his home there on Tuesday, leaving a son and a daughter.

Mrs. LORETTA EVANS CABBLE, wife of Joseph C. Cabble, Jr., Secretary of the William Cabble Excelsior Wire Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn, died at her home, 155 Ainslee Street, Brooklyn, yesterday.

Mrs. CARRIE CROSBY WARNER, wife of Dr. Horace S. Warner, died at her home, 319 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. She was born in Danbury, Conn., and was formerly a prominent member of the women's societies in the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church. Besides her husband she left a son, John B. Warner, a lawyer in this city.

FRANK LOUGHRAN, Jr., 38 years old, in the produce business in Brooklyn, died on Monday at the home of his sister, 280 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, leaving a widow and a son.

HERMAN REINERS, the founder and for many years President of the firm of H. & H. Reiners, distillers in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 680 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fourth year. He left a widow and two sons.

ALBERT D. HOMAN, formerly in the paint and wall paper business in Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home in Patchogue, L. I., in his eighty-second year, leaving one daughter.

ARCHIBALD D. PINE, for many years a school principal in Southern New York, died on Monday in St. Francis's Hospital in Port Jervis, N. Y., in his sixty-eighth year. He was the Clerk of Monticello Village.

HENRY H. HOPE, a station agent of the Erie Railroad for fifty years, died on Tuesday at his home in Nyack, N. J., from the effects of a blow received when he was held up fifteen years ago.

ALLEN W. DUNN, a Mayflower descendant and the sixth generation to be born in the Dunn homestead in Elizabeth, N. J., died on Tuesday at his home there, in his seventy-fifth year, leaving his widow, two sons and two daughters.

HENRY ICKE, formerly Chief of the Union Hill, N. J., Fire Department, died on Tuesday in the North Hudson Hospital in that place. He was sixty-nine years old.

Miss M. M. MORTON, a writer of prose and poetry, and a resident of Manila and Connecticut, died recently in Tokio, Japan, where she had gone to collect material for a new book. Her funeral was held in Christ Church in Yokohama.

A. N. DALRYMPLE BURIED.

Prominent Politicians at Funeral of Republican Leader in Newark.

Men prominent in politics from all parts of New Jersey attended yesterday the funeral of Alfred N. Dalrymple, County Counsel of Essex County, and a well-known Republican leader, who died Sunday from injuries he received in an automobile accident at Dover, N. J.

The services were held at the Dalrymple residence, 58 Park Place, Newark. The Rev. Mercer Green Johnston, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, officiated, and the Masonic funeral rites were held at the grave in Fairmount Cemet

GIANTS WIN AGAIN, CLOSING WESTERN TRIP WITH A CLEAN SLATE

GIANTS CLOSE TRIP IN WEST UNBEATEN

Crush Defense of Reds and Leave for East With Record of Thirteen Straight.

SALVO OF HITS ENDS GAME

McGraw's Men Celebrate Achievement by Batting Orgy in Ninth and Win by Score of 6 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—Batting Heine Schulz hard in two innings, stealing bases at will and taking advantage of every loophole in the enemy's defense, John J. McGraw's climbing Giants brought their sensational dash through the western half of the National League circuit to a brilliant close here today by defeating the Reds 6 to 1, and incidentally making it thirteen straight victories for the athletes from the Great White Way.

McGraw started at Pittsburgh May 9 with his team in the cellar. He tore through Callahan's crowd for four straight. Then he took Joe Tinker and his Bruins into camp at Chicago for two straight, two of the four scheduled contests being postponed. In St. Louis he lingered long enough for his crew to clean up on Miller Huggins's Cardinals in a four-game series. Then on to Cincinnati came McGraw and his tribe and by winning the first contest climbed into the first division. Then, forced to lie idle because of rain, they came back on the next two days, cleaned up the remainder of the card and hied themselves to Boston, where they will battle with Stallings's pets on Friday.

Pol Perritt was the man on the mound today for McGraw's aggregation. He allowed the Reds eleven hits, but he was effective with men on the bases and the locals counted only one run. This came in the eighth, after the Giants had already laid the game away for themselves. A pass to Neale and singles by Chase and Bob Fisher brought home the lone score. Three hits, aided by three stolen bases and an error, in the fourth inning, gave the Giants two runs, which eventually proved enough to win.

Doyle started the fourth frame with a single to centre. Kauff popped out to Fisher. Mitchell took Fletcher's long fly. Doyle stole second and came all the way home on Wingo's wild throw. Merkle doubled to right. McKechnie kept up the Giant attack by pasting a single to left, Merkle taking third. Merkle and McKechnie worked a double steal, the Giant first sacker scoring. Rariden ended the session with a fly to Neale.

From then until the ninth, Schulz held the New Yorkers safe, but in the final session McGraw's delegation again got busy with the stick. They pounced upon Heinie Schulz and gave that hurler a trouncing like many administered to hostile stabmen during their sensational invasion of the West.

Doyle opened the round with a single, Kauff followed with another, and Fletcher walked. With the bases full, Merkle singled and Doyle and Kauff scored. Fletcher went to third when Schmidt fumbled and Merkle took second. McKechnie came through with a single and Fletcher and Merkle scored the last tallies of the trip.

Herzog aroused some criticism when, after going to left in place of Killifer, who had gone lame, he withdrew from the game after Merkle's two-base drive against the left field wall in the second inning. He sent word to the press box that the minute he saw that ball come he knew he was no left fielder. The score:

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CINCINNATI.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	5	0	1	3	0	Groh,3b	5	0	2	0	2
Robertson,rf	4	0	0	4	0	Neale,cf	4	1	0	5	0
Doyle,2b	3	1	2	3	4	Chase,1b	5	0	2	11	0
Kauff,cf	4	1	1	2	0	Griffith,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Fletcher,ss	3	1	0	0	5	Fisher,ss	4	0	3	3	2
Merkle,1b	4	2	3	9	0	Herzog,lf	0	0	0	0	0
McK'chnie,3b	4	0	1	0	2	Killifer,lf	0	0	2	1	0
Rariden,c	3	0	1	6	0	Emmer,lf	0	0	0	1	0
Perritt,p	4	0	0	0	9	Wingo,c	4	0	0	1	4
						Louden,2b	4	0	0	4	3
Totals	36	5	10	27	8	Schulz,p	3	0	0	0	3
						aClarke	0	0	0	0	0
						bMollwitz	1	0	1	0	0
						Totals	37	1	11	27	13

aBatted for Mitchell in eighth inning.
bBatted for Schulz in ninth inning.
Errors—Fisher, Emmer, Wingo (2.)

New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	—6	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	

Two-base hits—Merkle (2,) Fisher. Stolen bases—Doyle, Merkle, McKechnie. Double play—Doyle, Fletcher, Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 4; Cincinnati, 11. First base on error—New York. First base on balls—Off Perritt, 2; off Schulz, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Perritt, 11 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; off Schulz, 10 hits, 5 runs in 9 innings. Struck out—By Perritt, 4; by Schulz, 2. Wild pitch—Schulz. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

BRAVES YIELD TO ST. LOUIS.

Cardinals' Batting Bee in Ninth Turns the Trick.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—With the score 4 to 3 against the locals and two out in the ninth, Wilson singled, Hornsby tripled, Miller walked, and Snyder singled, enabling St. Louis to defeat Boston 5 to 4. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
J. Smith,cf	4	0	0	1	0	Mar'ville,ss	4	0	0	1	7
Cerhan,ss	4	0	0	0	2	Evers,2b	4	1	0	1	6
Beecher,lf	4	0	1	1	0	Collins,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Betzel,2b	4	1	1	7	6	Wilholt,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Wilson,rf	4	0	1	0	0	Konetchy,1b	4	1	1	8	0
Huggins	0	1	0	0	0	J.C.Smith,3b	1	0	0	0	2
Hornsby,3b	4	2	3	2	5	Compton,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Miller,1b	3	1	2	13	1	Gowdy,c	4	0	0	4	1
Snyder,c	4	0	1	3	1	Rudolph,p	2	0	1	0	1
Jasper,p	2	0	0	0	1						
aButler	1	0	0	0	0	Total	31	4	5	a26	17
Meadows,p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	34	5	9	27	19						

a-Two out when winning run was scored.
b-Ran for Wilson in ninth inning.
c-Batted for Jasper in eighth inning.
Errors—Beecher, Wilson, Hornsby, Collins, Konetchy, J. C. Smith.

St. Louis	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—5	
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	—4	

Two-base hit—Konetchy. Three-base hits—Rudolph, Betzel, Miller, Beecher, Hornsby. Stolen base—Compton. Double plays—Corhan, Betzel, and Miller; Hornsby and Miller; Marsaville, Evers, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 2; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Jasper, 4; off Meadows, 2; off Rudolph, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Jasper, 4 hits, 3 runs, in eight innings; off Rudolph, 9 hits, 4 runs, in eight and two-thirds innings; off Meadows, 1 hit, 0 runs, in one inning. Balk—Rudolph. Struck out—By Jasper, 2; by Rudolph, 3. Time of game—Two hours and six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

Eastern League.

Springfield, 7; Bridgeport, 4.
Lowell, 5; Portland, 1.
Lawrence, 2; Lynn, 1.
Worcester, 10; New Haven, 8.
New London, 2; Hartford, 1.

American Association.

Toledo, 7; Louisville, 2.
Minneapolis, 6; Milwaukee, 5.
Kansas City, 5; St. Paul, 0.
Indianapolis, 6; Columbus, 4.

New York State League.

Binghamton, 5; Syracuse, 4.
Wilkes-Barre, 4; Albany, 3.
Troy, 2; Scranton, 0.
Elmira, 8; Utica, 4.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 6; Nashville, 0. ((first game.); Nashville, 1; Atlanta, 0. (second g.....)
Birmingham, 5; Chattanooga, 3.
New Orleans, 6; Memphis, 2.
Mobile, 3; Little Rock, 2.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 10; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 4; Washington, 1.
Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
Boston, 4; Detroit, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Cincinnati, 1.
Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburgh, 2. (Ten innings).
Philadelphia, 6; Chicago, 5.
St. Louis, 5; Boston, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	22	12	.647
Washington	21	12	.636
New York	16	13	.536
Boston	16	15	.516
Chicago	14	19	.424
Philadelphia	13	18	.419
Detroit	13	19	.406
St. Louis	12	18	.400

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	17	9	.654
Philadelphia	18	12	.600
New York	15	13	.536
Boston	15	13	.536
Chicago	16	18	.471
St. Louis	16	19	.457
Cincinnati	15	20	.429
Pittsburgh	12	20	.375

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

NIEHOFF'S BAT BEATS CUBS.

Double in Ninth, with Bases Full, Wins for Phillies.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Niehoff doubled with the bases full in the ninth inning of today's game here and thereby won a 6 to 5 victory for Philadelphia against Chicago. Zimmerman's batting figured in most of the Chicago runs. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Byrne,3b	3	1	1	1	0	Schulte,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Niehoff,2b	4	0	1	1	4	Mann,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Stock,ss	5	1	2	0	3	Flack,rf	1	1	1	0	0
Cravath,rf	4	1	1	0	0	Williams,cf	4	1	1	3	0
W'ted,lf,1b	3	0	0	10	0	Z'man,3b	4	2	3	2	3
Cooper,cf	4	0	1	3	0	Saier,1b	2	0	0	11	0
Luderus,1b	1	0	0	2	0	McCarthy,2b	3	0	1	2	2
Good,lf	3	1	1	0	0	Fischer,c	4	0	1	4	0
Killifer,c	4	1	1	7	1	Mulligan,ss	3	0	0	1	6
Rixey,p	2	0	1	0	3	Seaton,p	3	1	1	1	1
Demaree,p	0	0	0	0	0	bZwilling	1	0	1	0	0
Bender,p	0	0	0	1	0	bDoolan	0	0	0	0	0
aPaskert	1	1	1	0	0						
Total	34	6	10	27	11	Total	32	5	8	27	13

a-Batted for Demaree in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Mulligan in ninth inning.
c-Batted for Seaton in ninth inning.
Errors—Killifer, Zimmerman, Fischer.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	—6	
Chicago	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	—5	

Two-base hits—Niehoff, Zimmerman, Williams. Three-base hits—Seaton. McCarthy. Stolen bases—Good, Flack. Sacrifice hits—Whitted, Byrne, McCarthy. Sacrifice fly—Schulte. Left on bases—Philadelphia 6; Chicago, 4. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Rixey, 1; off Bender, 2; off Seaton, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Rixey, 4 hits, 3 runs in six innings; off Demaree, 2 hits, 1 run in two innings; off Bender, 1 hit, no runs in one inning; off Seaton, 10 hits, 6 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Rixey, 3; by Demaree, 2; by Seaton, 2. Wild pitch—Rixey. Passed ball—Fischer. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

SENATORS LOSE THE LEAD.

Are Defeated by White Sox and Passed by Indians.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Washington lost to Chicago today, 4 to 1, and slipped back into second place in the team standing, Cleveland taking the lead by defeating Philadelphia. Faber outpitched a trio of the home team's pitchers. The score:

CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	WASHINGTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Murphy,rf	4	0	0	1	0	Morgan,2b	4	0	2	0	4
Weaver,ss	4	0	1	1	2	Foster,3b	3	0	0	1	3
E.Collins,2b	2	0	1	5	3	Milan,cf	4	0	1	0	1
Fournier,1b	4	1	1	7	0	Rondeau,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Jackson,lf	3	1	0	0	0	Judge,1b	4	0	1	11	2
Felsch,cf	4	0	0	3	0	Shanks,lf	3	0	0	4	2
Schalk,c	3	1	1	8	1	Henry,c	3	0	1	4	2
McMullin,3b	3	0	1	0	0	McBride,ss	4	0	1	4	4
Faber,p	4	0	1	0	2	Gallia,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Ayres,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	4	6	27	13	Boehling,p	0	0	0	0	1
						aMoeller	0	0	0	0	0
						bJamieson	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	31	1	6	27	17

a-Batted for Gallia in fifth inning.
b-Batted for Ayres in seventh inning.
Errors—Morgan, Ayres.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	—4	
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	

Two-base hit—Milan. Stolen bases—Fournier, Jackson, E. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Shanks, E. Collins, (2.) Moeller. Double play—Gallia, Judge, and McBride. Left on bases—Chicago, 5, Washington, 7. First base on error—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 3; off Faber, 2; off Boehling, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Gallia, 3 hits, 2 runs in five innings; off Ayres, 1 and 1 in two; off Boehling, 2 and 0 in two; off Faber, 6 and 1 in nine. Hit by pitcher—By Ayres, (Weaver.) Struck out—By Faber, 4; by Gallia, 1; by Boehling, 2. Passed ball—Henry. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Chill.

ERRORS BEAT MANHATTAN.

Wild Throw Gives Villanova Two Tallies and Aids in Victory.

In a game played at Van Nest Oval Villanova beat the Manhattan College nine by a score of 4 to 1. The game was a pitchers' battle throughout. O'Connor held the visitors to three scattered hits, while Molyneaux held the Manhattan batters to two singles and a double. In the eighth inning with two on bases and two out Nolan, in trying to get a man off first, threw the ball into right field and the Villanova team scored two runs. O'Connor pitched winning ball throughout the entire game, but the errors of his teammates made it of no avail. The score by innigs:

Villanova	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	—4
Manhattan	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

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YANKS BAT BROWNS OFTEN AND HARD

Get Ten Runs from Ten Hits, St. Louis Scoring Once—Visitors Use Four Pitchers.

The real identity of the St. Louis Browns was revealed at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon when the Yankees, thoroughly shaken up and rejuvenated, beat Fielder Jones's brown legs, 10 to 1. St. Louis succeeded in secreting the fact that they could be defeated so easily a few days ago, but the Yanks caught them in possession of a lot of their worst baseball yesterday and made them show just where they stood. Seeing the Browns in their true colors, it is not difficult to see why they inhabit the league cellar.

Manager Bill Donovan treated the team to a surprise yesterday by benching Home Run Baker and Captain Peckinpaugh. Baker has a bad left leg and Peckinpaugh is troubled with a strained back. Both will take a week's rest. This removal of talent gave Paddy Baumann a chance to show how he could play third base and Dan Boone shortstop. Both did their duties well.

Lee Magee, who hasn't been hitting, wasn't subtracted from the line-up, but he was informed that it was almost time he started to plaster the ball. Magee came through like a whirlwind and, in the fifth, stunned the crowd with a clamorous home run into the left field bleachers, which sent two runners home ahead of him. Wallie Pipp also heard some advice about his hitting, so he responded with a triple and a single. If Wild Bill's fatherly talks can get these results out of his players, he should keep right on talking to all of them. The Yanks got ten runs out of their ten hits, which is fair enough for any one. They knocked the pepper out of four St. Louis pitchers and were hungering for more when the game ended.

Carl Weilman, the human lath, was pounded to the clubhouse in the fifth and was succeeded by another skyscraper, named Parks. He proved to be an amusement park for the Yankees. He survived an inning and was succeeded in the seventh by Fincher. McCabe finished the game. Their pitching was all equally attractive to Wild Bill's boys.

Bob Shawkey pitched one of his best games and held the Browns to four hits. He let down in the ninth and St. Louis got a run. They couldn't hit Shawkey with an oar.

In the eighth inning, from the ranks of the Browns, there stalked a familiar figure. Close inspection showed it to be old Doc Crandall, the former lifesaver of the Giants' pitching staff. He appeared as a pinch-hitter. Doc has a unique record in baseball. While he sported the Giants' colors he probably relieved more pitchers and saved more games for them than any pitcher extant. Crandall was the original warming-up inhabitant of right field at the Polo Grounds. He started to warm up before every game a few seasons ago and kept warmed up, ready to run to any one's rescue at a moment's notice. Every time a Giant pitcher had an appointment downtown and wanted to get away early, all he had to do was to lay down his tools and Doc would appear right on the job.

The Yankee runs flitted over so often that an adding machine was almost necessary to keep track of them. Two came in the first on a pass, a single, a double steal, Severeid's throw to left field to prevent the aforesaid steal, and another single. Magee's home run off Weilman drove in three runs in the fifth. Two passes, Pipp's three-bagger, and High's sacrifice fly added three more in the sixth, and a pass, Boone's single, a sacrifice by High, and another smart single by Walters were responsible for two more in the eighth. The score:

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Gilhooley,rf	3	2	0	2	0	Shotton,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Magee,cf	4	2	2	1	0	Johnson,ss	4	0	2	2	4
Gedeon,2b	4	0	0	2	3	Sisler,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Pratt,3b	3	1	2	1	2	Miller,cf	2	1	0	3	0
Pipp,1b	3	2	2	12	0	Pratt,2b	3	0	2	1	2
Boone,ss	3	2	1	1	3	Marsans,cf	3	0	0	2	0
High,lf	2	0	1	3	0	Austin,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Walters,c	4	1	2	4	1	Severeid,c	4	0	0	5	2
Shawkey,p	4	0	1	0	3	Weilman,p	2	0	0	0	1
						Parks,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	10	10	27	11	Fincher,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aCrandall	1	0	0	0	0
						McCabe,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	30	1	4	24	11

a-Batted for Fincher in eighth inning.
Error—Severeid.

New York	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	2	1	—10	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	

Two-base hit—Walters. Three-base hit—Pipp. Home run, Magee. Stolen bases—Gilhooley, Magee, Boone, Miller. Sacrifice hit—High. Sacrifice fly—High. Left on bases—New York, 8; St. Louis, 7. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 5; off Weilman, 2; off Parks, 2; off McCabe, 1. Hits and earned runs—off Weilman, 6 hits 5 runs in 5 innings; off Parks, 2 hits 3 runs in 1 thing; off Fincher, no hits, no runs in 1 inning; off McCabe, 2 hits, 2 runs in 1 inning; off Shawkey, 4 hits 1 run in 9 innings. Struck out—by Shawkey, 2; by Weilman, 4. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs Connolly and Owens.

RUTH RUTHLESS TO TIGERS.

Red Sox Pitcher Holds Cobb and His Mates to Four Singles.

BOSTON, May 24.—Ruth held Detroit to four singles today and with the aid of three great catches by Harry Hooper shut the visitors out, 4 to 0. The score:

BOSTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	4	1	2	5	0	Bush,ss	4	0	0	1	2
Barry,2b	4	0	1	4	2	Vitt,3b	4	0	0	2	4
Lewis,lf	2	0	1	2	0	Cobb,cf	3	0	1	4	0
Hoblitzel,1b	3	0	1	10	0	Veach,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Walker,cf	4	0	0	1	0	Heilman,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	0	0	0	Burns,1b	2	0	0	10	0
Janvrin,ss	3	2	2	3	4	Young,2b	3	0	0	2	1
Thomas,c	2	0	0	2	2	Stanage,c	2	0	0	6	1
Ruth,p	3	1	2	0	4	Baker,c	0	0	0	0	0
						Dubuc,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	29	4	9	27	12	aKavanagh	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	29	0	4	24	10

a-Batted for Stanage in eighth inning.
Errors—Burns, Hooper. (2.) Walker.

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	—4	
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Two-base hits—Ruth, Hoblitzel, Hooper, Lewis. Three-base hit—Hooper. Sacrifice hits—Hoblitzel, Thomas. (2). Double play—Ruth to Janvrin to Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; Boston, 7. First base on error—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—off Dubuc, 3; off Ruth, 3. Hits and earned runs—off Dubuc, 9 hits and 4 runs in 8 innings. Struck out—by Ruth, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

Wisconsin Bows to Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The University of Chicago defeated University of Wisconsin at baseball today, 3 to 2. Poor team work on the part of the Badgers cost them the contest. Captain Shull of the Maroons was wild, giving seven bases on balls and hitting three batters.

Wesleyan Captain to Enter Faculty.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 24.—Edward L. Markthaler, '16, of Elizabeth, N. J., captain of the baseball team, has been appointed assistant in physical education at Wesleyan University for the next college year. He will be in charge of freshmen physical education, including the required outdoor athletics and gymnasium work.

Fordham Swamps 7th Regiment.

The Fordham baseball team routed the Seventh Regiment players at Fordham Field yesterday. The score was 12 to 0.

CLOSE CALL FOR ROBINS.

Pirates Make Hard Fight and Carry Game Into Tenth.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, May 24.—The Brooklyn Dodgers had to fight into the tenth inning to win today, finally downing the Pirates by a score of 3 to 2. Even when the Robinsonites had registered two runs in the extra frame the Buccaneers came back under the lashing of Manager Jimmy Callahan, who is about at the end of his patience with the Smoky City team, and gave the Dodgers a scare by annexing another run. Stengel took in Wagner's long fly in deep right with the tying run in sight on the bases, and the danger was over.

The game began with Larry Cheney opposing Al Mamaux, and while the visiting batsmen made merry with the youngster's slants, only one run was the result of their cannonading in the first nine innings. This tally came in the second inning, when Cutshaw singled to centre, and scored on O'Mara's long hit to the fence for three bases. The boys from across the Big Bridge wasted a couple of hits in the first inning when Stengel and Wheat both singled, with two out, but the next man couldn't produce, and the runners were stranded.

Again in the eighth two hits were thrown away when Hi Myers beat out a bunt and Daubert followed suit, but two quick nfield throws to third forced the runners and the Buccaneers got out of danger. However, Manager Callahan guessed wrong when he sent in a pinch-hitter for Mamaux in the eighth inning. While the Pirates tied it up in this frame, the pinch-hitter didn't help, and so when Bob Harmon faced the Dodgers in the ninth with the score a tie things took on a rosy hue for Manager Robinson, as Harmon has been going badly.

In the tenth Daubert hit the first ball pitched for three bases, scoring a minute later on Stengel's double, and the latter romped home on Wheat's single. The Pirates tried hard to get up on even terms again in their half of the tenth and nearly succeeded. Wilson was passed, stole second, and came home on Johnson's single to right. However, Stengel gathered in Wagner's long fly and the game was won. The score:

BROOKLYN.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Myers,cf	5	0	1	2	0	Carey,cf	5	0	1	3	0
Daubert,1b	4	1	3	8	0	Johnston,1b	5	1	2	9	5
Stengel,rf	4	1	2	4	0	Wagner,ss	4	0	2	3	4
Wheat,lf	4	0	2	3	0	Hinchman,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Mowrey,3b	3	0	0	1	2	Schmidt,3b	4	0	2	2	2
Cutshaw,2b	5	1	2	2	3	Barney,lf	3	0	0	1	0
O'Mara,ss	4	0	3	2	3	Knabe,2b	4	0	0	3	4
Meyers,c	5	0	0	8	1	Gibson,c	4	0	1	7	1
Cheney,p	3	0	0	0	1	Mamaux,p	2	0	0	0	3
						aCostello	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	3	13	30	10	Harmon,p	1	0	0	0	1
						bWilson	0	1	0	0	0
						Total	36	2	8	30	21

a-Batted for Mamaux in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Harmon in tenth inning.
Error—Knabe.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2—3
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1—2

Two-base hits—Stengel, O'Mara, Johnston. Three-base hits—Daubert, O'Mara, Wagner. Stolen base—Wheat, Mowrey, Schultz, Wilson. Sacrifice hits—Stengel, Mowrey, O'Mara, Barney. Double plays—O'Mara and Cutshaw; Wagner, Gibson, and Knabe, Hinchman and Johnston. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 10; Pittsburgh, 7. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 2; off Mamaux, 3; off Harmon, 1. Hit by pitcher—Johnston. First base on balls—Off Young, 1; off Debevoise, 1; off Walsh, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Walsh, Young. Left on bases—Yale, 6; Williams, 7. Struck out—By Walsh, 8; by Young, 4. Double play—Mudge to Kinney. Wild pitch—Young. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Westervelt. Attendance—2,500.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

(First Game.)

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	0
Buffalo	3	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	x	—9	9	0

(Second Game.)

Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	2
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	x	—2	4	0

AT ROCHESTER.

(First Game.)

									R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—2	4	1
Rochester	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—3	10	0

(Second Game.)

Richmond	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	—	5	11	0
Rochester	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	x	—11	14	4

AT MONTREAL.

(First Game.)

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	—5	12	0
Montreal	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—3	5	0

(Second Game.)

Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	2	0
Montreal	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	x	—2	7	0

AT TORONTO.

(First Game.)

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	—4	8	0
Toronto	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4	10	5

(Second Game.)

Baltimore	3	3	2	0	0	0	1	2	—11	11	0
Toronto	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	—6	12	3

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|

ROBESON ONCE MORE TAKES GOLF TITLE

Defeats Dean, 3 Up and 2 to Play, for Eastern Interscholastic Championship.

DEAN IS WEAK AT PUTTING

Lawrenceville Player Outdrives Champion, but Keeps Missing the Cup.

History repeated itself yesterday when Filmore K. Robeson of Pawling School defeated J. Simpson Dean of Lawrenceville, 3 up and 2 to play, in the finals of the Eastern interscholastic championship at Apawamis. These two players met for the same title last year at Wykagyl with the same result, and by winning yesterday's match the former North and South amateur champion had the honor of leading the Pawling School to the individual and team championship two years in succession.

The match was somewhat of a surprise in that Robeson did not so much defeat Dean as did Dean defeat himself. Time after time in the morning round the Lawrenceville player outdrove and pitched up better than the titleholder, but when it came to the final test of getting down the short put Dean showed an admirable aptitude for sending his ball anywhere but into the cup. Due to the inability of his opponent to make the proper use of his putter, Robeson took the lead on the first hole played and was never headed, although Dean drew even at the tenth hole in the morning round.

The Lawrenceville player was two down when the golfers adjourned for luncheon, but he evidently chose the wrong tid-bits on the menu, for, instead of deriving strength and nourishment from the respite, he went from bad to worse and found himself six down at the twenty-ninth hole. He won three in the next four holes, however, but a half on the sixteenth gave Robeson the match.

With a good drive and a good approach on the first hole, Dean began missing his series of short putts, and Robeson jumped into the lead immediately. The Pawling player held this lead to the tenth hole, where Dean at last coaxed a long putt into the cup for a win in a stroke under par, squaring the match. For the first and last time Dean had caught up with the champion. All the holes were halved to the seventeenth, where Dean drove into a bunker that cost him the hole. On the eighteenth the Lawrenceville player sent his tee shot into the rough, and found it three-quarters buried. He came out short with a niblick and found that Robeson had taken advantage of his wanderings to sink a winning putt that left him two up on the round.

On the second hole in the second round Robeson fell short on his approach and lost the hole, but he recovered on the third, where he laid a mashie-niblick shot dead to the pin and holed out in a stroke under par. Dean sank a ten-foot putt for a 2 and a win on the short fifth hole, but ragged work on the greens lost him the next four holes in succession and he turned for home five down. After losing the twelfth and adding more weight to the burden that he was carrying the Lawrenceville player took a brace and won three of the next four holes, making the margin dormie three for Robeson. Both men took easy fours on the sixteenth and the title was Robeson's, 3 and 2.

KNOLLWOOD WOMEN LEAD.

Head Westchester Sectional Golf—Piping Rock Ties Westbrook.

Six matches were played yesterday in the team competition of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association in the Westchester and Long Island Divisions. As a result of the day's labor the Knollwood women are resting peacefully in the leadership of the Westchester Division, and Piping Rock holds a similar post of honor in the Long Island section, tied with Westbrook.

Knollwood has three clear wins to its credit and a default from Scarsdale, making a clean slate of victories. The Century team defeated Scarsdale 8 points to 0 and secured second place, with three victories and a tie match with Dunwoodie. Knollwood held its leadership by defeating Ardsley, 4—1. In the other two Westchester matches Sleepy Hollow defaulted to Dunwoodie and Fairview defeated Apawamis in a close match, 6—4.

The Westbrook team defeated Woodmere, 6—2, yesterday, and is tied for first place with Piping Rock, but one of the victories of the team led by Miss Hollins was a default over South Shore, which gives a clearer title to Piping Rock by virtue of its victory over Nassau yesterday, 6—3, and past victories over Fox Hills and Great Neck.

The two State Island clubs, Richmond County and Fox Hills, played all day without any decisive result, and when the scores were counted up it was found that the total credits balanced at six points each. South Shore once more appeared in the role of defaulter, and presented a barren victory to Great Neck. The summaries:

WESTCHESTER SECTION.

KNOLLWOOD.		ARDSLEY.	
Miss C. Roberson	1	Mrs. J. A. Fosburgh	0
Mrs. M. D. Spears	3	Mrs. C. T. Russell	0
Miss D. Spears	0	Mrs. H. J. Bartholomae	1
Miss A. Townsend	0	Miss Waterhouse	0
Total	4	Total	1

Played at Knollwood.

FAIRVIEW.		APAWAMIS.	
Mrs. H. Blumenthal	3	Mrs. A. J. Morgan	0
Mrs. S. A. Herzog	3	Mrs. W. H. Powers	0
Mrs. S. Weil	0	Mrs. G. G. Symes	3
Mrs. F. S. Steinhardt	0	Mrs. C. H. Conner	1
Total	6	Total	4

Played at Fairview.

CENTURY.		SCARSDALE.	
Mrs. A. S. Rossin	1	Mrs. W. J. Faith	0
Mrs. A. L. Cahn	3	Mrs. H. W. Ely	0
Mrs. J. F. Bach	1	Mrs. W. A. Benedict	0
Mrs. Jereskie	3	Mrs. C. R. Gaskey	0
Total	8	Total	0

Played at Scarsdale.
Dunwoodie beat Sleepy Hollow by default.

LONG ISLAND SECTION.

RICHMOND CO.		FOX HILLS.	
Miss M. A. Irving	3	Mrs. L. D. Ketcham	0
Mrs. W. I. Seaman	3	Miss M. Worth	0
Miss J. Russell	0	Miss A. Allaire	3
Default	0	Miss Conroy	3
Total	6	Total	6

Played at Richmond County.

PIPING ROCK.		NASSAU.	
Mrs. H. C. Phipps	0	Mrs. H. F. Whitney	2
Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss	0	Mrs. D. G. Geddes	1
Mrs. P. Boyer	0	Mrs. G. M. Fair	0
Mrs. J. P. Alexandre	3	Mrs. G. D. Smithers	0
Total	3	Total	3

Played at Piping Rock.

WESTBROOK.		WOODMERE.	
Miss M. Hollins	3	Miss Goodman	0
Mrs. R. B. Potts	0	Miss L. Well	1
Mrs. Lindsey	3	Miss Morgenthau	0
Mrs. E. K. Knapp	0	Mrs. C. M. Fishel	1
Total	6	Total	2

Played at Westbrook.
Great Neck beat South Shore by default.

BUSINESS MEN ON COURSE.

C. G. Meyer Wins Trophy in Queens Chamber of Commerce Tourney.

With the incentive of seven prizes members of the Queensborough Chamber of Commerce competed in the annual Spring tournament on the links of the Oakland Golf Club yesterday. Charles G. Meyer won the President's cup presented by Charles G. M. Thomas for the best score in the two eighteen-hole rounds of the day, one being played in the morning and the other in the afternoon.

Having won the principal trophy Mr. Meyer was eliminated from consideration in the distribution of the other prizes. The three prizes for the best scores in the morning were won by Theodore Cassebeer, William T. Yale, and H. L. Snyder, and the trio to triumph in the afternoon were J. A. Campbell, William J. Hamilton, and John R. Carside.

MISS RAMSAY PLAYS WELL.

Champion Woman Golfer of Boston District in Fine Form.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 24.—Miss Vera Ramsay of Salem, won the chief honors in the second round of the tournament of the Women's Golf Association of Boston today, showing splendidly in her championship round match with Miss Ann Mason at the Country Club. She won her match easily, 4 and 3, and tonight is the favorite for the championship title which she won a year ago. Miss Ramsay brought the match to a close on the fifteenth green, but played the three bye holes and turned in a medal score of 88 with a 7 at the home hole, due to poor putting. Miss Mason had 92 for her round, going out in 47, only one point behind the champion.

Miss Fanny Osgood of the Country Club beat Miss D. W. Crosby of Chestnut Hill by one up, the status of the match constantly shifting. Miss Eleanor W. Allen of Oakley took her match from Miss Ruth Hitchburn of Lexington, who beat Mrs. Daley, the former Southern champion yesterday. Miss Allen won by 5 and 4, her opponent, who continued to play with irons, having much hard luck throughout the match.

Miss Harriet S. Curtis, Country Club, easily beat Mrs. E. A. Fletcher of Oakley, the margin being 6 and 5.

The semi-final matches in the championship division tomorrow will bring Miss Ramsay and Miss Osgood together, while Miss Allen will meet Miss Curtis.

CLUBMATES GOLF RIVALS.

Merion and Philadelphia Cricket Club Women Meet Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE MARSH, Penn., May 24.—Two of the four matches in the second round of play for the women's individual golf championship of Philadelphia over the course of the White Marsh Valley Country Club today were closely contested, but in the other two the winners had things their own way from the start. Miss Ethel Campbell of the Philadelphia Cricket Club won from Miss Eleanor Chandler of the Huntingdon Valley Club by 3 up and 2 to play. Miss Mildred Caverly, also of the Cricket Club, defeated Mrs. A. K. Billstein of Bala by the same score, and will meet Miss Campbell in one semi-final match tomorrow.

Mrs. George S. Munson of Merion won from Mrs. George O. Suddards of Overbrook by 7 up and 6 to play, and Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, also of Merion, the present title holder, defeated Mrs. Caleb F. Fox of Huntingdon Valley by the same score.

Accordingly Mrs. Barlow will play her clubmate, Mrs. Munson, in the other semi-final match tomorrow, and it will be a case of Philadelphia Cricket versus Philadelphia Cricket and Merion versus Merion in this last elimination before the final match on Friday.

Miss Laura Stern of St. David's won from Mrs. A. K. Liveright of Philmont in the only third eight match played, and will meet Mrs. Mildred Herold of Philmont in the final contest for that trophy. Mrs. Herold won from Mrs. W. M. Hirsh of Philmont by default.

MATCH GOES TO 27 HOLES.

Paper Trade Golf Tourney Marked by Long Contest.

The Paper Trade Golf Association members concluded their annual tournament on the Hackensack links yesterday with semi-final and final rounds in five classes.

The feature match of the day was the semi-final in the first eight between Roger B. Taft, champion of Greater New York, and G. G. Abernathy. The match was all square on the home green and the players continued on to the twenty-seventh hole before Abernathy was able to sink the putt that won the contest.

None of the other matches went past the home hole, but many of them were won only by the close margin of 1 up. After winning the prolonged struggle with Taft, Abernathy was so tired in the final round that he succumbed to Frank S. Harrison, 5 up and 3 to play. The summaries:

First Eight.—Semi-finals—G. G. Abernathy defeated R. B. Taft, 1 up, (27 holes); Frank S. Harrison defeated Charles A. Phelps, 1 up.
Finals—Harrison defeated Abernathy, 5 and 3.
Second Eight.—Semi-finals—F. T. Burkhardt defeated R. A. Wight, 4 and 3; J. L. N. Smythe defeated Alex Calder, 1 up.
Final Round—Burkhardt defeated Smythe, 4 and 3.
Third Eight.—A. F. Hawley defeated H. A. Hopkins, 5 and 4; W. D. Judd defeated G. A. Tetrequin, 2 and 1.
Final Round—Judd defeated Hawley, 6 and 5.
Fourth Eight.—Semi-finals—C. M. Bicknell defeated R. R. Boyce, 3 and 1; M. S. Flint defeated A. E. Dubey, 5 and 4.
Final Round—Bicknell defeated Flint, 4 and 3.
Fifth Eight.—Semi-finals—C. J. Post defeated D. J. O'Connell, 3 and 2; W. H. Holden defeated H. G. La Monte, 3 and 2.
Final Round—Post defeated Holden, 9 and 7.
Sixth Eight.—Semi-finals—Frank Grubb defeated S. Dana Kimball, 4 and 3; A. C. Scrimgeour defeated K. S. Warren, 7 and 5.
Final Round—Scrimgeour defeated Grubb, 1 up.

WOMEN IN CLOSE MATCHES.

Miss Bjurstedt Wins at Net and Miss Wagner Beats Mrs. Astor.

Many of the prominent women tennis players of the country competed yesterday afternoon in the annual invitation tournament of the Pelham Country Club. Two rounds of the singles events were completed, and the event, even thus early, was not without its upsets. Miss Florence Sheldon succeeded in putting out Miss Marion Fenno of Boston in a three-set match of the first round, the score being 3—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt also had quite a surprise in her match with Miss Ballin. After the former had taken the first set without the flicker of excitement Miss Ballin suddenly got under way and before Miss Bjurstedt could rally her reserve strength the set was at deuce, and it went to 8—6 before the Norwegian could force the victory.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor competed against Miss Marie Wagner in the first round and the draw was unfortunate for Mrs. Astor. Miss Wagner eliminated her from the tournament with the count at 6—1, 6—3. Miss Wagner also came through to victory in the second round when she played against Miss Florence Sheldon, who won in the first round by defeating Miss Fenno. The score by which Miss Wagner won was the same as that in her match with Mrs. Astor, 6—1, 6—3.

Miss Margaret Taylor had a hard match with Miss Ina Kissel of Philadelphia in the second round, three sets being necessary to decide the issue.

Mrs. Edward Raymond, who gave Miss Bjurstedt her hardest match in the women's metropolitan championship, continued to play sturdily yesterday. She won both of her matches easily. The summary:

Pelham Country Club, Women's Invitation Tournament, Singles—First Round.—Miss Florence Ballin defeated Mrs. L. G. Morris, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. William Fisher, 6—2, 7—5; Miss Florence Sheldon defeated Miss Marion Fenno, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. John Jacob Astor, 6—1, 6—3; Mrs. Edward Raymond defeated Miss Jane Rowson, 6—0, 6—0; Mrs. D. P. Wood defeated Mrs. Bishop, 6—4, 7—5; Miss Martha Guthrie defeated Miss Marion Vanderhoef, 7—5, 11—9.
Second Round.—Miss Margaret Taylor defeated Miss Ina Kissel, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Florence Ballin, 6—0, 8—6; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Florence Sheldon, 6—1, 6—3; Mrs. Edward Raymond defeated Mrs. D. P. Wood, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Martha Guthrie defeated Mrs. Rawson Wood, 8—0, 6—2; Miss Edith Handy defeated Miss Crowe, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Helen Alexander defeated Miss Katherine Force, 6—3, 6—5.
Doubles.—Mrs. H. Greene and Mrs. W. H. Chapman defeated Mrs. William Leaher and Miss Crowe, 6—2, 6—0; Miss Florence Ballin and Miss Jane Rowson defeated Mrs. Frederick S. Bultz and Mrs. P. F. Briggs, 7—5, 1—6, 6—1; Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. Rawson Wood defeated Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer and Miss Marion Vanderhoef, 12—10, 6—0; Miss Edna Wildenand Mrs. Edward Raymond defeated Miss Florence Sheldon and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, 6—4, 5—7, 6—2.
Second Round.—Miss Marion Fenno and Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. H. Greene and Mrs. W. H. Chapman, 6—2, 6—0.

BULL GIVES DAVIS HARD RUB AT NET

California Tennis Player Has to Exert Himself to Win at Sleepy Hollow.

Willis Davis, the Californian tennis star who is making his Eastern début in the third annual invitation tournament of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, came through the third round of the event yesterday by defeating Charles M. Bull, Jr., in one of the best contests that the present event has brought forth. Davis earned his victory in straight sets, but the first was a deuce set, which was hotly contested, the victory going to Davis at 8—6. In the second set he gained the honors at 6—3. Harold Throckmorton was another to come through the second round, his victory being scored over Dean Mathey at 6—4, 6—3. The others who advanced were Cedric Major, Alrich H. Man, Jr., King Smith, and Vanderbilt Ward, the latter two securing their brackets because of defaults. George M. Church came through to the third round in the first day's play.

There are still four players who have not completed their first-round matches, and this is in part due to the fact that R. Lindley Murray has thus far been unable to compete. Word was received yesterday from the Californian that he would play if he could obtain releases from two tournaments in which he is now entered.

In the Davis-Bull contest the Californian was always looking for the opportunity to break down the defense of his opponent, and at times his play to the base line for smashing drives lacked the control to make them effective, and Bull profited correspondingly. Bull played a conservative game. He did not force the net for the most part, attempting to stand off the attack of Davis by playing from just back of mid court. The Californian, on the other hand, missed no opportunity to come in close to the barrier, and he played some pretty placement counts from this position. It may have been overconfidence that led him into many errors. At any rate, he netted the ball when it seemed as if he had a fine opportunity to make the stroke effective. It was primarily on the shots off his back hand that Davis failed and then only when he attempted to mix the pace of his game.

One error in his kit had Bull guessing. This was a heavily topped ball that was sent spinning high over the net, but which dropped with amazing rapidity as it approached the baseline. Davis used this stroke to good advantage on the occasions when Bull attempted to come to the net. The sphere was often sent over his head for the point.

The service of the Californian also bothered Bull. He could not get the hang of the twists and drives and aces were recorded frequently against him. Davis let up only the barest bit in the speed of the second service, if the first had been a fault, and this led to a number of double faults.

The Throckmorton-Mathey match provided some pretty tennis, if not quite so spectacular as that of the Davis-Bull contest. Throckmorton was at all times the superior. His bullet service bothered Mathey and his variety of game was such as to baffle his opponent.

Throckmorton and Davis were paired in the doubles event. Davis was not at his best in the doubles, as the match against Bull and Thurber was played immediately after the singles contest between Davis and Bull, and both men showed the effects of their earlier work. The victory was easy for Throckmorton and Davis at 6—1, 6—3.

Alrich H. Man, Jr., and Cedric Major were matched against Mathey and Church in the late afternoon, and the former team furnished the surprise of the day by defeating their opponents in the first set at 10—8. When this was completed the match was called off, as it was growing dark. The contest will be continued today. The summary:

Willis Davis vs. Charles M. Bull, Jr.

FIRST SET.

Willis Davis—	2	4	2	4	2	8	3	4	4	0	7	11	4—54—8
Charles M. Bull, Jr.—	4	1	4	2	4	1	5	5	0	1	4	5	9	0—45—6

SECOND SET.

Willis Davis—	4	4	4	4	7	4	1	4	6	8	8—6
Charles M. Bull, Jr.—	2	2	6	2	9	2	4	0	4	3	1—3

Harold Throckmorton vs. Dean Mathey.

FIRST SET.

Harold Throckmorton—	4	4	4	1	4	4	3	0	2	4	6—30—6
Dean Mathey—	0	0	1	4	2	1	5	4	4	2	4—23—4

SECOND SET.

Harold Throckmorton—	4	1	4	3	4	0	0	4	4	4	6—30—6
Dean Mathey—	2	4	2	7	2	4	4	2	1	2	8—28—3

Sleepy Hollow Invitation Tournament.—Singles—Second Round—Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated G. H. Whitney, 6—4, 6—0; King Smith won from Leonard Beekman by default; Vanderbilt Ward won from W. Merrill Hall by default. Willis Davis defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., 6—8, 6—3; Cedric Major defeated A. S. Sweetser, 6—4, 6—0; Harold Throckmorton defeated Dean Mathey, 6—4, 6—3.
Doubles—First Round—Dean Mathey and George M. Church defeated H. Tallant and A. S. Sweetser, 6—0, 6—3; Cedric Major and Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated W. Merrill Hall and E. H. Whitney, 6—2, 6—3; Charles M. Bull, Jr., and A. E. Thurber won from Abraham Bassford, Jr., and E. W. Peaslee by default.
Second Round—Harold Throckmorton and Willis Davis defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., and A. E. Thurber, 6—1, 6—3.

BEHR AND O'NEALE VICTORS.

Shafer and Smith, Too, Reach Semi-Finals on Bronx Courts.

Only a few matches were played in the singles event of the Bronx County championship over the courts of the New York Lawn Tennis Club yesterday afternoon. The Manhattan doubles, however, attracted much interest. In this competition two teams reached the semi-final round, Allan Behr and James S. O'Neale and G. Carleton Shafer and King Smith.

Behr and O'Neale supplied the first real upset of the tournament when they defeated S. H. Voshell and F. C. Baggs in the third round in straight sets. Shafer and Smith won their way through by defeating Raymond and Caper. The summary:

Bronx County Championship, Singles.—Third Round—H. S. Morgan defeated L. W. Graley, 6—1, 6—0; Paul Martin defeated M. E. Fox, Jr., 8—6, 6—4, 6—1; Allan Behr defeated James S. O'Neale, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3; Dr. R. C. Thomas defeated C. S. Groesbeck, 8—7, 6—3, 6—3; W. C. Grant won from E. Behr by default.
Fourth Round—Elliott Binyen defeated Ingo Hartman, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4; Dr. R. C. Thomas defeated W. C. Grant, 7—5, 7—5.
Manhattan Doubles.—First Round—G. C. Shafer and King Smith won from G. Sanger and partner by default; R. B. Raymond and Caper won from Allan Behr and partner by default.
Second Round—S. H. Voshell and F. C. Baggs defeated S. McAlister and E. Nolan, 6—2, 6—3; G. C. Shafer and King Smith defeated C. B. Stewart and A. H. Salembier, 6—2, 6—3; Raymond and Caper won from M. E. Fox and partner by default.
Third Round—Allan Behr and James S. O'Neale defeated S. H. Voshell and F. C. Baggs, 6—4, 7—5; G. C. Shafer and King Smith defeated Raymond and Caper, 6—2, 6—2.

LAFAYETTE ATHLETES WIN.

Swarthmore Loses Last Meet of Its Season by 68 to 44.

Special to The New York Times.

SWARTHMORE, Penn., May 24.—Lafayette defeated Swarthmore today in the last track and field meet of the local season by the score of 68 points to 44. Several records of both colleges were broken. Baker won the half mile in 2:02 1-5 and broke the freshmen record by 4-5 of a second. It was the best race of the afternoon and was won by a spurt in the last five yards.

McFall of Lafayette beat the record for that college in the two-mile run by four seconds, defeating Smith of Swarthmore in 10:13 1-5.

Captain Gowdy was the star for the Garnet with two firsts to his credit in the hurdles. For Lafayette Maxfield led with three firsts in the weights and Dechtel followed with ten points.

CORNELL CREW SHAKEN UP.

Coach Courtney Makes Radical Changes for Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 24.—In a determined effort to turn out a fast two-mile crew Coach Courtney today ordered a number of changes in the Cornell 'Varsity eight and, if the good showing made by the new crew in a time trial this afternoon is accepted on its face value, this combination will row against Yale and Princeton on Cayuga Lake, Saturday. The crew is now as follows: Bow, Fernow; 2, Stahl; 3, Brower; 4, Nellins; 5, Worn; 6, Cushing; 7, Farnsworth; stroke, Andrus; coxswain, Chandler.

The most important change since the Harvard race is at stroke, where Andrus has replaced Collyer. Andrus has been rowing No. 4 in the 'Varsity throughout the season, but was kept out of the Harvard race last week because of blistered hands. Collyer needs a rest, the coaches think, and they are saving him for Poughkeepsie. It is improbable that he will take part in Saturday's regatta.

Another change was made at No. 2, where Stahl, one of the best oarsmen in the Junior 'Varsity eight, replaced Bird. At No. 7, Farnsworth, from the Junior eight, took Lund's place. Nellins, who was substituted at 4 for Andrus in the Harvard race, holds his position for Saturday's regatta. Courtney has endeavored to increase the speed of the 'Varsity shell for a two-mile race by putting into the boat men who have trained all season for just that distance.

Both Courtney and Hoyle were so dissatisfied with the showing made by the 'Varsity against Harvard, however, that they decided it worth while to try to remake the whole combination for the coming regatta.

Two changes have so far been made in the Freshman boat, Hoffman replacing Almer at bow and Campbell going in at 7 in place of Quick.

TIGERS OFF FOR ITHACA.

Victorious Oarsmen Get Rousing Send-Off for Cornell Race.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 24.—Given a rousing send-off by an enthusiastic parade of undergraduates, the Princeton 'Varsity and freshmen crews departed this evening for their race at Ithaca on Saturday. The eight that represents the 'Varsity is the same one that won the Harvard Dual and the Childs Cup races, and the students are rooting for a final victory.

Final practice on Lake Carnegie was of the lightest sort. 'Varsity and freshman eights rowed for about three miles, with a few racing starts thrown in. The freshmen are showing better form since their victory over the Philadelphia Central High School crew three weeks ago, but still suffer from the effects of the shake-up made in the boat in midseason.

Twenty men are in the squad, in addition to the two regular crews, two substitutes were taken along. Sturges, who stroked the junior crew in the Henley race, is 'Varsity substitute, and Smith is the freshman extra man. They will arrive at Ithaca tomorrow morning, and expect to take morning and afternoon work-outs on the lake.

CORNELL TRACK TEAM OFF.

Moakley Takes Large Squad to Intercollegiates.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 24.—The Cornell track team left here today for Boston to take part in the intercollegiate meet. Thirty-six men were in the party, the largest team that Coach Moakley has ever taken to the intercollegiates. The Ithacans were given a rousing send-off.

"This is one of the best teams I have ever taken out of Ithaca," said Moakley. Richards, Cornell's best all-around man, who has been suffering from injuries for the last two weeks, accompanied the team. He is not yet in the best condition, but Moakley has decided to enter him in three events. The remainder of the team is in fine form, with the exception of Irish, a miler, who turned his ankle in practice, but will enter the race.

Longwood Beats Harvard at Nets.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 24.—The Harvard tennis team was defeated by the Longwood Club today 7 matches to 2. The only singles match won by Harvard was that in which R. Norris Williams, 2d, defeated N. W. Niles, 6-4, 6-4. In the doubles Williams and Pfaffman of Harvard defeated Niles and Gardner by default.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Antonio Lopez, at Cadiz, May 23.
SS St. Kentigern, at St. Nazaire, May 19.
SS F. T. Matatozzo, at Leith, May 21.
SS Nordland, at Kirkwall, May 21.
SS Bergenafjord, at Bergen, May 22.
SS D. H. Luckenbach, at Rio Janeiro, May 23.
SS Polynesia, at Avonmouth, May 24.
SS New York, (tank,) at Bergen, May 17.
SS Stanya, at Pauillac, May 18.
SS Tosca, at Pauillac, May 18.

Sailed.

SS Korea, from London, May 24.
SS Nyassa, from Algiers, May 16.
SS Kaugmata, from Gibraltar, May 22.
SS Maauke, from Kirkwall, May 23.
SS St. Andrews, from Bombay, May 21.
SS Patroelus, from Port Louis, May 20.
SS Madioen, from Rotterdam, May 20.
SS Kawachi Maru, from St. Michaels, May 20.
SS A. A. Raven, from Santos, May 28.
SS Amazonian, from Liverpool, May 23.
SS Thule, from Cardiff, May 23.
SS Isle de Lenay, from Seville, May 17.
SS Westerdyk, from Rotterdam, May 19.
SS J. P. Justesen, from Nyborg, May 22.

Passed.

SS Hjellefjord, New York for Rotterdam passed Beachy Head.
SS Florriestone, New York for —, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Mails.

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,)—SS Napoli.....May 25
Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,)—SS Nieuw Amsterdam.....May 27
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—SS St. Louis.....May 27
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—SS Lafayette.....May 27

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 27, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. May 27, SS Lafayette.
Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 29, SS Patria.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 10, SS Bassam.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 A. M. June 9, SS Cretic.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. May 31, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. May 31, SS Frederik VIII.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 26, SS Napoli.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only,) (via Seattle)—Awa Maru.....May 25
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Monteagh, May 25
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....May 26
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....May 31
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and especially addressed mail for Australia, (via Vancouver)—Makura.....June 2
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....June 4
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Teryo Maru.....June 5

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, April 1; Sydney, April 20; Hongkong, April 22; Manila, April 24; Auckland, April 27; Wellington, April 29; Yokohama, May 3, and Honolulu, May 14—which arrived at San Francisco per steamers Moana and Persia, were dispatched east on May 21, and are due in New York today.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]
Sun rises..4:30|Sun sets..7:15|Moon rises..12:57

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:04	2:48	8:29	9:05
Governors Island	2:35	3:26	9:06	9:45
Hell Gate	4:41	5:32	10:47	4:24

Arrived—Wednesday, May 24.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Falmouth, May 16.
SS Patria, Gibraltar, May 13.
SS Minnehaha, London, May 14.
SS Hannington Court, Havre, May 8.
SS Havana, Havana, May 21.
SS Algonquin, Turks Island, May 19.
SS Atlantis, Tanamo, May 19.
SS Manchioneal, Jamaica, May 19.
SS Loviland, Preston, May 17.
SS Mariana, Porto Rico, May 18.
SS Rayo, New Orleans, May 16.
SS Thyr, Dartmouth, May 7.
SS Medina, Galveston, May 17.
SS Memling, Genoa, May 7.
SS Dicto, Seville, May 3.
SS Ogeechee, Charleston, May 17.
SS Viator, Manzanillo, May 17.
SS Arna, Swansea, May 8.
SS Roanoke, Dundee, May 2.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, May 22.
SS Dictator, Manzanillo, May 13.
SS Meteor, St. Jago, May 14.
SS Benkiesdijk, Kirkwall, May 6.
SS Johan L. Mowinckel, Progreso, May 16.
SS Tamele, Dakar, May 2.
SS Belgier, St. Nazaire, May 10.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Wells City	Bristol	May 8
Constable Hook	Seville	May 5
Orion	Naples	May 4
Arkansas	Shields	May 9
Lowmoor	Shields	May 9
Hoviand	Cardiff	May 8
Gustav Wigeland	Oran	May 6
Carrillo	Kingston	May 20
Philadelphia	San Juan	May 20
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 22

DUE TOMORROW.

Cufic	Liverpool	May 13
Anuam	Copenhagen	May 8
Recto	Fowey	May 11
Hermes	Liverpool	May 12
Comal	Galveston	May 30
Apache	Jacksonville	May 23

DUE SATURDAY.

†Kristianiafjord	Bergen	May 17
*Lapland	Liverpool	May 17
Querstad	Cardiff	May 11
Tokuyama Maru	London	May 12
Strathtay	La Pallice	May 12
Californie	Bordeaux	May 13
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 24

DUE SUNDAY.

Palacine	London	May 13
Iroquois	London	May 14
Cacique	Bordeaux	May 14
Ioannina	Piraeus	May 8
Gregory	Para	May 15
Esperanza	Progreso	May 21
Morro Castle	Havana	May 25
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 25

DUE MONDAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	May 19
Massdyk	Rotterdam	May 13
Zyldyk	Rotterdam	May 13
Aymerio	Marseilles	May 8
Carolina	San Juan	May 24
Tenadores	Havana	May 26
Sixaola	P'to Barrios	May 20

DUE TUESDAY.

Giuseppi Verdi	Gibraltar	May 20
Heilg Olav	Christiansand	May 20
Gama	Amsterdam	May 13
Chicago	Bordeaux	May 20
Melford	Manchester	May 16
Pioneer	New Orleans	May 23
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	May 27
New Sweden	Kirkwall	May 17
City of St. Louis	Savannah	May 27

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Amor, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Alianca, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tocantins, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Kotoma, Progreso	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Atahualpa, Para	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Manzanillo, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Napoli, Genoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Parima, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. Johns	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Cedric, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Evangeline, Bermuda	——	11:00 A.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Czaritza, Archangel	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alaunia, London	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.

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Amer. Public Service Co. 1st Lien 6's, 1942	5.93%
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(As officially reported 12 months ending March 31, 1916.)

Operating Revenues	$3,270,235.35
Operating Expenses and Taxes	1,077,114.92
Earnings over Operating Expenses and Taxes	$2,193,120.43
Other Income	256,583.94
Total	$2,449,704.37
Interest on Funded Debt	1,387,321.69
Surplus	$1,062,382.68

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Move Irregularly, Many Yielding Under Profit Taking.

The process of digesting the stocks which had been brought into the market during the rise of the previous few days was accomplished yesterday by some contraction in the volume of dealings and by a decline which in some issues ran to substantial figures. Reading, for the first time since the start of the movement which brought it into a place of greatest prominence in the list, showed a large net loss for the day. The downward movement which accompanied the extensive profit taking did not go on uncontested, however, and there were a number of stocks which closed with substantial net advances. The interpretation which the Street was disposed to put on these contrasting price movements was that the organized operations which had been responsible for so large a share of the recent increase in activity and strength had not yet been abandoned, although the list had to yield in many quarters to the normal influences exerted by profit taking after a very substantial advance. It was noteworthy that most of the forward movements of considerable proportions recorded yesterday occurred among the industrials and not among the railroads, which were the leaders of the recent forward movement.

The revival of rumors of mergers and other similar stories heard some time ago, but which of late had been in the background, helped to bear out the impression that efforts were still under way to maintain market activity and to increase public interest in the doings on the Stock Exchange. The fact that certain of the war stocks were among those which displayed strength in contrast to the movement in the majority of issues indicated pretty clearly that the Street was no longer concerning itself over the possibility that the early termination of the war would bring orders for munitions to a sudden end. The weekly reviews of the steel trade recorded the placing of some very large orders for the warring nations and that, too, helped to strengthen the belief that this particular part of the country's trade, although far less important than it has been thought to be in some quarters, is likely to continue for a considerable time to come. In any event, the orders already placed cannot be filled for a very considerable period. Recent talk of peace in the very near future seemed to be predicated on rather slim ground, so far as the facts actually advanced were concerned. Of late the financial district has been more impressed with the apparent fact that the Allies have much to gain by waiting than with the view that the peace talk in Germany meant an early termination of the struggle. Were it not that the mere talk of peace in the near future, whether it is speedily borne out or not, serves a useful purpose, there would be more reasons from a business point of view for examining closely into the grounds upon which peace predictions are made. As a matter of fact, the more steadily the possibility of peace at an early date is kept in line the surer will the business and financial world be to hold itself in readiness for the changes which will come from the ending of the war and the return of Europe to normal conditions.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

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	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4½
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	4½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3	3	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	..
Richmond	5	3½	3½	..
Atlanta	5	5½	3½	3½
Chicago	..	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

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Cables	4.76½	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	..
Paris—				
Demand	5.92¾	5.93	5.92¾	+.00¼
Cables	5.92¾	5.92⅜	5.92⅜	+.00⅛
Berlin—				
Demand	77.00	76.62½	76.62½	—.50
Cables	77.12½	76.68¾	76.68¾	—.50

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8825 London	4.75¼	4.76⅞
5.1825 Paris	5.92¾	5.92⅛
95.28 Berlin	76.62½	76.68¾
20.25 Austria	15.15	15.18
26.70 Scandinavia	30.25	30.35
19.20 Spain	19.90	19.95
5.1826 Switzerland	5.24⅛	5.23¾
19.225 Greece	19.35	19.38
40.19 Holland	41.50	41.68¾
5.1826 Italy	6.33¼	6.32¾
31.45 Russia	30.60	30.75
China—		
.... Hongkong	52.35	52.50
.... Shanghai	75.00	75.12½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.18	42.24
32.40 Rio	24.50	24.62½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71¼	$4.69½

Clearing House Statement.

Clearing House exchanges, $536,712,149; balance, $27,000,884; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $888,044.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres; Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $2.50 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 34 3-16d, up 1-16d; in New York, 71½c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 55@57c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	764,175
Same day last year	412,743
Year to date	70,316,456
Same period last year	50,478,220
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.20 + .06
Same day last year	87.09 — .38

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22
Same period last year	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10

18½	19⅝	300	Advance Rumely	19	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
39	40	500	Advance Rumely pf	39⅝	39⅝	39	39	— ⅛
22¼	22⅝	300	Alaska Gold Mines	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
81½	82⅛	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	81⅝	82⅛	81⅝	82⅛	+ ⅜
68	68⅞	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	68	68⅝	68	68⅞	— ⅛
73¼	73⅞	1,000	Am. Beet Sugar	73	73⅞	73	73⅞	+ ⅛
96	96⅝	50	Am. Beet Sugar pf	96⅜	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝	...
99⅜	101	100	Am. Br. S. & F. tr r	101	101	101	101	+ 1½
...	...	47	Do., odd lot	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	...
56⅛	56¼	600	Am. Can	56⅛	56⅝	56¼	56⅝	+ ⅛
111	111⅝	200	Am. Can pf	110½	111⅛	110½	111⅞	+ ⅝
61½	62	4,600	Am. Car & Fdy	61	62⅜	61	61¾	+ ⅝
155	158	500	Am. Coal Products	153⅜	158½	153⅜	157	+1
124	125½	100	Am. Express	125	125	125	125	—1½
9	9¼	600	Am. Hide & Leath	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
28¼	28⅞	100	Am. Ice Securities	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
22½	22⅞	600	Am. Linseed	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
40½	40½	200	Am. Linseed pf	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
73⅜	73½	22,850	Am. Locomotive	71⅜	73⅝	71½	73⅝	+2⅛
101½	102⅛	300	Am. Loco. pf	101⅝	102	101⅝	102	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	200	Am. Malt	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
100⅜	101	14,500	Am. Sm. & Refin	101⅛	102⅛	100⅛	100½	+ ½
113⅞	114	100	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	114	114	114	114	+ ⅛
94¼	94⅜	300	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. A	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	+ ⅛
52	52⅜	300	Am. Steel Found	52⅜	52⅜	52	52	...
112¼	113	600	Am. Sugar Refin	112⅜	112⅝	112¼	112⅝	— ⅛
129⅛	129½	700	Am. Tel. & Tel	129	129⅛	129	129⅛	+ ⅛
206	207	500	Am. Tobacco	206½	206½	206½	206½	+ ½
45	45¼	900	Am. Woolen	45¼	45¼	45¼	45½	+ ½
98¼	98½	200	Am. Woolen pf	98⅜	98⅜	98¼	98½	+ ⅛
18¼	18⅜	100	Am. Wr. Paper pf	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
87⅜	88	7,000	Am. Zinc Lt. S	87⅛	88⅛	87	88	+ ⅛
85⅞	85¾	7,700	Ana. Copper Co	85½	86⅝	85¼	85⅞	+ ⅛
105	105⅜	3,600	At., T. & Santa Fé	106	106	105⅛	105⅛	—1¼
100⅞	101	500	At. T. & S. Fé pf	101	101	101	101	...
112½	113	100	Atlantic Coast Line	113	113	113	113	+ ⅛
...	...	20	Do., odd lot	112½	112½	112½	112½	...
90½	90⅝	22,500	Baldwin Loco.	89¼	91¼	88⅝	90½	+2¼
109¼	110	100	Bald. Loco. pf	110	110	110	110	+1
92¼	92¼	5,300	Balti. & Ohio	93¼	93⅝	92½	92¼	—1⅛
76	76⅜	1,100	Balti. & Ohio pf	76¼	76⅝	76¼	76⅜	+ ⅛
...	...	50	Bank of Commerce	160½	170	160½	170	...
...	2¼	500	Batopilas Mining	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	...
440	444	100	Bethlehem Steel	442	442	442	442	+2½
87	87½	400	Brooklyn Rap. Tr	87	87	87	87	+ ⅛
58	60	100	Brown Shoe	58	58	58	58	—2
8½	10	100	Brun. T. & Ry. Sec	8	8	8	8	...
93⅜	94¼	2,300	Butte & Superior	94½	94⅞	94	94	—1
22⅜	23	2,400	Calif. Petroleum	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	...
51	52	1,200	Calif. Petrol. pf	51½	53	51½	52	+3
180	180¼	2,800	Canadian Pacific	181	181⅜	180	180	— ⅜
54¼	54½	300	Central Leather Co	54⅜	54⅝	54¼	54¾	— ⅛
103⅜	104	14,200	Chandler Motor	100⅜	105⅜	100⅜	103½	+3¼
63⅜	63⅞	600	Ches. & Ohio	63⅞	63⅞	63⅜	63⅝	+ ⅛
14	14½	100	Chi. Gr. Western	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
37	38	500	Chi. Gr. Wes. pf	38¼	38¼	38	38	— ⅛
99	99¼	5,120	Chi., M. & St. P	100	100¾	99	99	—1⅛
129¾	130	800	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	129⅝	129⅞	129¼	129¾	+ ⅛
130	131	200	Chi. & Northwes	130	130	130	130	—2
20½	20⅝	15,900	Chi., R. I. & P	20⅜	21⅛	19⅝	20⅝	+1⅜
21	21¼	700	Chile Copper	21⅛	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
53⅝	54	1,800	Chino Copper	53⅞	54⅛	53¾	53¾	— ⅛
43½	44	3,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	44⅜	44½	43⅜	43⅝	— ⅛
138⅝	139½	1,300	Consolidated Gas	140⅝	140⅝	139¼	139¾	— ⅜
97	98	2,100	Continental Can	97½	98⅜	96⅜	98¼	+1½
94	95	200	Corn. Pro. Ref. pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+ ⅛
86⅛	86½	35,700	Crucible Steel	84⅝	86⅜	84⅝	86⅛	+2½
15	15½	800	Den. & Rio Grande	15⅛	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
27⅞	28½	1,160	Den. & R. G. pf	28⅜	28⅝	28	28	— ⅜
134	135	100	Detroit Edison Co	134½	134½	134½	134½	+2
138⅝	139½	1,800	Distillers Securities	51¼	51⅝	51	51	— ⅛
27⅞	28½	...	Dome Mines	28¼	28¾	25¾	26	...
38⅞	39⅜	17,200	Erie	39⅜	39⅝	38¾	39	—1
53½	54	1,600	Erie 1st pf	54⅛	54⅛	53⅝	54	— ⅛
320	330	38	General Chemical	330	325	320	325	...
115	117	35	General Chem. pf	117	117	117	117	...
172	173	400	General Electric	173¼	173¼	172	172	— ⅛
520	524	500	General Motors	520	520	515	520	+5
117½	118	100	General Motors pf	118	118	118	118	— ⅛
75⅜	76	3,800	Goodrich,(B.F.) Co	76¼	76¼	75½	75½	— ⅝
122	122⅜	800	Great Northern pf	122⅜	122⅜	122	122	— ⅛
41⅜	41⅞	7,900	Gt. N. ctfs. for O. P	41⅜	42¼	41⅜	41⅝	— ⅜
46½	47	500	Greene-Can. Cop	47½	47⅜	47	47	— ⅜
75	76	100	Gulf States Steel	75½	75½	75½	75½	...
95⅝	96½	100	Gulf States S. 1st pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ⅛
76½	77	200	Gulf States S. 2d pf	77	76¾	76¾	76⅞	+ ⅛
103¼	104	400	Illinois Central	104	104	103½	103½	— ⅜
45¼	45½	8,300	Inspiration Copper	45⅜	45⅝	45⅛	45⅜	— ⅛
18½	18⅝	400	Interboro Consol	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
76	76½	800	Interboro Consol. pf	76	76	76	76	...
53¼	53⅝	100	Inter. Agricul. pf	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	—1
24⅜	25	10,100	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	24⅝	25⅛	24	24⅝	— ⅜
92¾	93	41,700	Int. Mer. M. pf. tr r	88	93⅛	88	92⅝	+3¼
45⅜	46	1,700	Int. Nickel	45⅝	46	45⅜	45⅞	+ ⅛
10⅜	11	100	Int. Paper	10½	10½	10½	10½	...
46	47	100	Int. Paper pf	47	47	47	47	...
88¼	89½	1,000	Jewel Tea, Inc.	88	89	88	89	+1
70	75	200	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	70	70	70	70	+2
26¼	27	700	Kansas City South	26½	26¼	26¼	26¾	...
71½	72	400	Kelly Spring Tire	72⅜	72⅜	71½	71½	—1½
55⅜	55½	25,900	Kennecott Copper	55⅝	55⅞	55⅜	55½	— ⅛
70	71	2,100	Lacka. Steel	70½	71⅜	70	70½	— ⅛
14	14½	400	Lake Erie & West	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	...
50	50¾	3,800	Lee Rubber & Tire	48⅜	50½	48⅜	50⅜	+1⅞
79⅝	80	10,100	Lehigh Valley	80⅛	80⅞	79⅝	79⅞	—1⅝
116½	118⅞	50	Loril., (P.,) Co., pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	...
67½	68½	200	Mack. Cos. pf. cash	68½	68½	68½	68½	...
129	130	300	Manhattan Elev	129½	129⅝	129½	129⅝	+ ⅜
67	67½	300	Manhattan Shirt	67	67¾	67	67¾	+ ¼
86¾	87	7,400	Maxwell Motors	86½	88¾	87	87	—1
90	90½	950	Max. Motors 1st pf	90½	91	90¼	90¼	+ ⅛
58½	59	700	Max. Motors 2d pf	59	59½	59	59	— ¼
67½	67⅝	1,800	May Dept. Stores	67⅝	67⅞	67	67½	+ ⅛
107	108	300	May Dept. St. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
110⅝	111¼	42,300	Mexican Petroleum	109½	112	106½	111	+ ½
96½	96⅝	50	Mex. Petroleum pf	96⅜	96⅞	96⅜	96⅞	...
36⅛	36¼	1,400	Miami Copper	36⅜	36⅝	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
122	123	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	122½	122½	122½	122½	—1¾
4⅜	4½	1,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4½	4½	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
11	12	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	12	12	12	12	+ ½
6¾	6¾	200	Missouri Pacific	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
3,800	6⅞	200	Do., trust rcts	6½	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
79½	80	200	Montana Power	79½	79½	79½	79⅝	+ ⅛
115	..	100	Montana Power pf	115	115	115	115	+1½
23⅜	24	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	...
67¾	67⅞	900	Nat. Lead Co	67¼	67⅝	67¼	67⅝	+ ⅜
12,100	18⅜	12,100	Nevada Con. Cop	18	18⅜	18	18¼	+ ⅛
133½	136	1,700	N. Y. Air Brake	133	136½	133	135⅞	+ ⅞
106⅝	106⅞	11,400	N. Y. Central	107½	107½	106⅝	106⅝	— ⅝
61⅛	61⅞	3,200	N. Y., N. H. & H	62	62½	60½	61¼	—1¼
125½	126	620	Norfolk & Western	125⅝	125⅞	125⅝	125⅞	...
68½	70	600	North American	69	69¼	69	69¼	+ ⅜
113⅜	114½	2,020	Northern Pacific	114⅞	114⅞	113¾	113¾	—1½
8	8¾	200	Ontario Mining	9	9	9	9	...
34	35	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	34	34	33½	33½	— ¼
97	98	15	Pacific Tel. & T. pf	97	97	97	97	...
58⅜	58⅞	2,900	Penn. R. R	58⅜	58⅝	58	58	— ⅜
40	41	1,000	Philadelphia Co	40	40	40	40	—1⅜
94	96	100	P.,C., C. & St. L. pf	95	95	95	95	+2
27	28	100	Pittsburgh Coal	28	28	28	28	...
46⅜	47	700	Pressed Steel Car	46⅝	47	46¼	47	+ ⅝
100	101	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	100½	101½	100½	100½	— ⅛
130	131	100	Public Service N. J	131	131	131	131	...
163	166	500	Pullman Co	165	166	165	165⅞	+2⅞
2⅜	2⅜	100	Quicksilver	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
40	41⅛	2,100	Railway & Sp	41½	42⅜	38	38	+1½
97⅝	98	150	Railway Steel S. pf	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
23¼	23⅜	500	Ray Con. Copper	23⅜	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	...
103¼	103½	183,900	Reading	108	108	103½	103½	—3¼
47	48	280	Reading 2d pf	48	48	47	47	—1
47⅞	47⅞	500	Rep. Iron & Steel	47⅞	47⅞	47½	47½	...
111½	111⅝	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	111½	111½	111½	111½	— ⅛
15⅞	16	2,600	St. L. & S. F. tr i	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ¼
6	7	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6	6	6	6	...
16½	17	100	Seaboard Air Line	16¼	16½	16¼	16⅛	—1⅛
32	32⅛	700	Shattuck-Arizona	32	32⅛	32	32	— ⅛
53	53¼	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	53½	53¼	53¼	53¼	— ⅛
100½	100¾	7,800	Southern Pacific	101	101¼	100¼	100¼	— ¾
23½	23¾	4,150	Southern Railway	23	23⅜	22⅞	23¼	...
66½	67	200	Southern Ry. pf	66	66	66	66	—1½
141½	141⅞	16,300	Studebaker Co	143	144⅜	141¼	141½	—2¼
107¼	111	100	Studebaker Co. pf	111½	111½	111½	111½	+ ½
46	46⅜	500	Tennessee Copper	45⅝	46	45⅜	46	...
192	194	500	Texas Co	192½	194	192½	194	+1
12½	12⅞	1,900	Texas & Pacific	12¾	12⅞	12¼	12¼	...
110	125	12	Texas Pacific L. T	115	115	115	115	...
62	62½	300	Third Avenue	62¼	62½	62¼	62¼	+ ⅛
102	104	200	Underwood Typew	104⅝	104⅝	103	103	—2⅝
5½	5⅝	200	Union B. & P. Co	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	30⅜	200	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
140⅛	140⅝	19,400	Union Pacific	141⅞	141⅞	140¾	140¾	— ⅞
96¼	97	2,000	United Cigar Stores	97	97½	96½	96½	— ½
158½	159	1,000	United Fruit Co	157½	159	157½	159	+1½
9¼	10	500	United Rys. Invest	9¼	10	9	9⅞	+ ⅛
21	21	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	21	21	21	21	—1
21	21⅛	300	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21	21¼	21	21⅛	—1¼
158	158⅞	11,700	U. S. Indus. Alco	157½	159⅝	156½	158	+ ⅝
54⅜	55	2,000	U. S. Rubber	55¼	55¼	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅛
100½	100⅝	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	...
75½	76	500	U. S. Sm., R. & M	75⅜	76	75½	76	+ ½
51½	52	200	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅛
84⅞	85	33,700	U. S. Steel	85¼	85⅝	84⅝	85	+ ⅛
116⅝	117⅛	800	U. S. Steel pf	116⅞	117	116⅞	117	...
81	81¼	1,700	Utah Copper	81½	81½	80⅝	81	...
15⅛	15⅜	3,400	Wabash	15	15½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
49⅜	49⅝	10,250	Wabash pf. A	50	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅜
28⅝	28⅝	6,000	Wabash pf. B	28⅝	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
31½	32	1,300	Western Maryland	32⅜	32½	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅜
93¼	93½	4,250	Western Union Tel	93	93⅝	94⅛	95¼	+ ⅜
62⅜	62⅝	3,700	Westingh. Air B.	62¾	63¼	62⅝	62⅝	+ ⅛
5	5	400	Westingh. & L. E.	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
15½	15½	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
5	5	100	W. & L. E. 2d pf	5	5	5	5	—1⅜
271	273	1,950	Willys-Overland	275	276½	272	273	—2
103⅝	107	518	Willys-Overland pf	106¾	107	103¾	107	...
39	39¾	100	Wisconsin Central	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

LONDON, May 24.—The stock market was apparently not disturbed by Premier Asquith's statement of the country's financial burden and maintained a cheerful and bright tone today. Prices eased off fractionally on a contraction of the recent buying movement. Canadian securities, oil shares and home rails were the most active issues. American stocks were marked lower in the forenoon and closed easy after a fair business.

Last week's sales of Treasury bills totaled £16,000,000 and of Exchequer bonds £12,000,000.

In order to make the continuous loan policy more attractive the present issue of five-year Exchequer bonds will be withdrawn in June and replaced by similar bonds redeemable in three or five years.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 24.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs 50 centimes

New Amsterdam Gas Company

(Consolidated Gas Company of New York.)

First Cons. Mortgage 5s

DUE JANUARY, 1948.

TAX EXEMPT IN NEW YORK STATE.

This company supplies, under perpetual franchises, City of New York with gas. It is by far the most valuable of all the gas properties owned by the Consolidated Gas Company.

Price at Market to yield about 4.90%

Hartshorne & Battelle

Members New York Stock Exchange

25 Broad Street, New York City

WHAT

Will probably happen

After The War

IN

Public Utility Securities

Send for monograph on this timely subject.

Copy free on request.

Liggett, Eichborn & Co. Inc.

61 Broadway, NEW YORK — 105 Devonshire St., BOSTON

New York Central Lines

Equipment 4½s

Maturing 1924-25-28

Yielding 4⅜%

Curtis & Sanger

Members New York, Boston and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

49 WALL STREET

Boston — New York — Chicago

High Grade Investment Securities.

Copy of our May list of attractive stocks and bonds will be sent on request.

Merrill, Lynch & Co.

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NEW YORK. DETROIT.

Telephone Rector 6070.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

City of Cleveland, O.
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DENIES EXCHANGE AIDS CURB'S PLANS

Van Antwerp, Chairman of Special Committee, Disputes McCormick Circular.

OUTDOOR BROKERS UNEASY

Explanation Made, However, That No Opposition Is Contemplated to Proposed Reorganization.

Many members of the Curb Association were disturbed yesterday at the appearance of a statement from William C. Van Antwerp of the Stock Exchange, which, at a casual reading, appeared to intimate that the Exchange was not supporting the full plans of the Curb to reorganize itself. The statement read as follows:

May 23, 1916.

To Members of the Exchange:

In a circular letter addressed to the members of the New York Curb Market Association by E. R. McCormick, Chairman, dated May 18, 1916, the following statement is made:

"A special committee, of which William C. Van Antwerp is Chairman, was also appointed by the New York Stock Exchange. While the New York Stock Exchange does not approve or disapprove any of the plans or assume any position of supervision over the plans of your association, that committee is fully aware of the important steps that your association is contemplating, and was formed with the intention of assisting in every way possible in working out these plans."

This statement is unwarranted and misleading. The special committee mentioned was not formed with any reference to the plans of the New York Curb Association as set forth in the circular of May 18, and is not empowered to take any action in reference thereto.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM C. VAN ANTWERP, Chairman.

As the Curb members were voting yesterday on a proposal to go under a roof and establish a more formal organization with a ticker service, the suggestion that the Stock Exchange was at odds with the Curb management startled some of the voters. The general impression since the reorganization was first talked about had been that the Exchange committee was assisting the Curb men in all particulars. It was said on the Curb yesterday that this belief had influenced numerous votes in favor of the housing plan, inasmuch as Stock Exchange houses furnish more than 80 per cent. of the business done on the Curb.

Mr. McCormick declined to comment on the Van Antwerp statement, and at the close of business the exact relations of the Stock Exchange and the Curb Association in regard to the proposed changes were not clear to many brokers in the open air market.

Mr. Van Antwerp said that his committee had been empowered by the Exchange simply to inquire into conditions on the Curb, and that it had no powers to help the Curb Association work out its plans. His statement, he added, was by no means meant to indicate that the Exchange was opposed to the Curb's proposal to form a new organization, but merely to correct the impression that the big board was helping reorganize the Curb.

Mr. McCormick said early in the day that the votes so far received favored the plans of reorganization by a heavy majority. The polls will be closed this week.

O'BANNON SUCCEEDS MAXIM.

Inventor Resigns as Chairman, but Stays on Board of Munitions Co.

Hudson Maxim has retired as Chairman of the Maxim Munitions Corporation, which he helped organize last year, and the active management of the organization has been put in the hands of J. W. O'Bannon, President of the company. Mr. Maxim's resignation was accepted by the Directors a few days ago, but information in regard to the change did not become public until yesterday. He will continue as a Director and as chief consulting engineer.

Mr. Maxim's retirement from the Chairmanship, it was learned, resulted from his desire to devote all his time to the scientific end of the business. Mr. O'Bannon is head of the International Rubber Company and of the O'Bannon Corporation, which is filling large orders for gun cotton received from the Russian Government. He is a Director of the exporting and importing firm of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, and, with W. H. Williams and M. J. Budlong, officers of this firm, became interested in the Maxim Corporation last March.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

"War stocks" were again brought forward prominently in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Crucible Steel, Baldwin Locomotive, and American Locomotive all recorded substantial advances. On the other hand, railroad issues were reactionary. Reading, the recent feature in the market on the bullish side, lost ground substantially.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Allis-Chalmers	27	27	27	27
60	Am. Beet Sug.	73¼	73¼	73	73¼
50	Am. Can	56⅝	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝
330	Am. Car & Fy.	61¼	62⅜	61¼	62
1,470	Am. Locomo.	71⅛	73⅜	71⅛	73⅜
1,520	Am. Smelting	100⅞	102¼	100¼	100¾
50	Am. Zinc	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
1,240	Anaconda Co.	85⅝	86¼	85¼	86
170	At., T. & S. F.	106⅛	106⅞	105⅞	106⅝
1,520	Baldwin Loco.	89½	91¾	88¾	90⅝
215	Balt. & Ohio	93	93	92½	92½
80	Brook. R. T.	87	87¼	87	87¼
10	Butte & Sup.	94	94	94	94
80	Califor. Petrol.	22⅝	23⅜	22¾	23⅛
20	Cent. Leather	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
10	Ches. & Ohio	64	64	64	64
240	C., M. & St. P.	100¼	100¼	99	99¼
740	C., R. I. & P.	19⅜	21⅜	19½	20⅝
50	Chino Copper	54	54	54	54
500	Col. Fuel & I.	44¾	44⅞	43¾	43¾
70	Con. Gas	140	140	139½	139½
3,780	Crucible Steel	84⅝	86¾	84⅛	86¼
820	Distill. Secur.	51⅞	51⅞	51	51⅛
100	Dome Mines	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
2,780	Erie	39¼	39¾	39	39
20	Erie 1st pf.	54	54	54	54
80	Goodrich Co.	76⅜	76⅜	75⅝	75⅝
270	Gt. North. Ore	42⅛	42⅜	41½	42
20	Gt. North. pf.	122½	122½	122½	122¾
10	Inspira. Copper	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
20	Interboro Con.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
110	Int. Mer. Mar.	24½	25¼	24½	25
5,960	Int. M. M. pf.	88	92⅜	88	92¼
210	Kenna. Copper	51⅜	55⅛	51¼	55⅛
80	Lehigh Valley	80⅜	80⅜	80	80
80	Maxwell Motor	85¼	86¼	87	87
5,520	Mex. Petroleum	109⅜	112¼	109⅝	110⅜
40	Nevada Con.	18	18⅛	18	18⅛
220	N. Y. Central	107½	107⅞	106⅝	106⅝
90	N.Y., N.H. & H.	61⅜	61⅜	60⅝	60⅝
40	Norf. & West.	125⅞	125⅞	125⅝	125⅞
20	Nor. Pacific	114	114	114	114
20	Pennsylvania	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
120	Ray Copper	23½	23½	23⅜	23¼
11,380	Reading	107⅞	107⅞	103¾	103¾
50	Shattuck Cop.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛
20	St.-Sh. S. & I.	58¾	58¾	58¼	58¼
180	So. Pacific	101½	101½	100¾	100¾
30	So. Railway	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
600	Studebaker	145	144¾	141¾	142
20	Third Av.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼
2,870	Union Pacific	141½	141⅝	140¾	140¾
20	United Fruit	158⅞	158⅞	158⅞	158⅞
270	U. S. Ind. Alc.	157¼	159⅜	156⅝	158¼
450	U. S. Rubber	56½	56⅝	54⅜	55
5,840	U. S. Steel	85½	86⅜	84⅝	85
60	Utah Copper	81⅞	81⅞	81¼	81⅜
20	Wab. pf., A	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
20	Wab. pf., B	29½	29½	29¼	29¼
280	West. E. & M.	62½	63⅜	62¼	63¼

$50,505

BONDS.

$1,000	Int.-Met. 4½s	76	76	74	76
3,000	Third Av. ad. 5s	85¼	85½	85¼	85½

$4,000

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.12¼	.12½	.12¼	.12¼
1,700	Cash Boy	.06⅛	.06	.06½	.06
500	Elkton	.24	.24	.24	.24
600	Goldf'd Con.	.93	.93	.92	.92
1,000	Goldf'd Mer.	.11	.11	.11	.11
1,000	Isabella	.21	.21	.21	.21
600	Jumbo Ext.	.92	.93	.92	.93
500	Kewanas	.14	.14	.14	.14
800	Mexican	.20	.20	.20	.20
500	Rescue Eula.	.49	.49	.49	.49
1,000	Sand.-Kendall	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½
650	Tonopah Ext.	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
200	Union Con.	.67	.67	.67	.67

$9,000

B. & M. PLAN OPPOSED.

Knowlton's Objections Yet to be Considered by the Directors.

BOSTON, May 24.—Regarding a published statement of ex-Chief Justice Marcus P. Knowlton outlining objections to the proposed reorganization plan of the Boston & Maine railroad system, President James H. Hustis said today that it had not been formally laid before the Board of Directors, and for that reason no official announcement could be made. Mr. Hustis would not comment on Judge Knowlton's statement.

It is understood that the Reorganization Committee, which includes representatives of the Boston & Maine, and of certain of its leased lines, contemplates proposing that a new corporation be formed to take over the Boston & Maine and such leased and subsidiary lines as can be obtained, and are desired, including the Hampden Railroad. The new corporation would be called the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, and would have a capital of $101,595,090, in first and second preferred and common stock. The funded debt of the new company would be $99,202,000.

Judge Knowlton who, as Chairman of the Federal Trustees in charge of Boston & Maine stock controlled by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, is a Director of the Boston & Maine, contended that the plan was unfair to the common stockholders of the Boston & Maine. The leased lines, he said, would receive under the proposed reorganization the same payments as at present, which he considered to be unjust burdens. The proposed payment of $3,060,000 for the Hampden road, in addition to notes for $240,000 now held against that road by the Boston & Maine, was excessive, he said.

ACTIVITY IN STEEL MARKET.

Traders Say Heavy Buying Does Not Indicate an Early Peace.

The buying of steel for the manufacture of munitions continues at a rate which indicates that the Allied Governments are not yet thinking about an early end of the war. The Iron Age says:

In the general tendency of the domestic market to less activity, the heavy demand for war steel and for plates becomes highly interesting. The Steel Corporation has taken on the largest single contract for shell forgings yet let by the British Government, from 800,000 to 250,000 tons being involved. Adding about 100,000 tons for gun forgings closed by a Shenango Valley company and a like amount placed two weeks ago in Eastern Pennsylvania puts the total above 400,000 tons. Present inquiries on behalf of the Allies represent nearly 200,000 tons more.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Activity in the buying side in the steel market continues more restricted, but there are no signs of weakness. Makers are obligated so heavily to ship by the unprecedented volume of orders on their books that they are glad of the opportunity to apply their energies more completely to production problems. There is, nevertheless, a considerable amount of new business being placed and offered and it is significant that some of the largest buyers of steel plates in the country now have taken up with the mills the matter of covering upon their requirements for all of next year. In view of the present remarkably high prices for this product, this action illustrates a confidence of these buyers in the extended prolongation of present conditions.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	....	48.00	....	48.50
Lead	7.15	7.35	7.15	7.35
Spelter	14.87½	....	15.00	....
Antimony	27.00	28.00	28.00	29.00
Quicksilver	$84.00	....	$84.00	....
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	20.25	20.75	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 29¼@29⅝ per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	£	s	d	£	s	d
Copper, spot	132	0	0	136	0	0
Copper, futures	132	10	0	133	0	0
Tin, spot	192	0	0	193	0	0
Tin, futures	192	5	0	193	5	0
Lead	31	7	6	31	10	0

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
55	Alaska Gold	22⅜	22⅝	22¼	22⅜
265	Alloues	59½	60¼	60	60
580	Am. Zinc	87⅝	88⅜	87⅜	87⅝
80	Anaconda	85½	86¼	85⅝	86⅛
136	Ariz. Com.	9	9	9	9
200	Bonanza	35c	35c	35c	35c
275	Butte & Sup.	94	95	94	94
385	Cal. & Arizona	75	75¼	74	74
130	Cal. & Hecla	576	575	575	575
15	Centennial	18½	18¾	18½	18¾
1,321	Copper Range	67½	67⅞	67¼	67½
115	Franklin	8½	8⅝	8½	8½
30	Granby	89½	90	89½	89⅝
100	Greene-Can.	47	48	47	48
90	Hancock	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
55	Indiana	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
160	Island Creek	50½	50½	50½	50½
95	Isle Royale	29	29	29	29
100	Keweenaw	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	Lake	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
100	Mason Valley	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
28	Miami	36½	36½	36⅜	36⅜
135	Mohawk	97	97	96	96½
410	Nevada Con.	18	18¼	18	18¼
120	New Idria	14½	14½	14½	14½
315	North Butte	25⅜	25⅜	25½	25⅜
65	North Lake	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
860	Pond Creek	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15¼
50	Quincy	97	97	96⅝	97
200	Santa Fe	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2½
129	Shannon	8½	8½	8½	8½
200	So. Lake Ris.	2	2	2	2
15	St. Mary's Ld.	77	77	77	77
1,055	Sup. & Boston	5	5¼	5	5
93	Tamarack	52	53	51¾	53
165	Trinity	7	7	7	7
1,650	Tuolumne	48c	49c	47c	47c
100	Union Cop. Ld.	1	1	1	1
1,590	U. S. Smelters.	76	76¼	75¼	75¼
732	U. S. Smelt. pf.	51¾	52	51¼	51¾
3,005	Utah Apex	5	5	4⅞	4¾
1,901	Utah Con.	14½	14⅝	14¼	14⅜
1,985	Utah Metal	9⅝	9⅞	9½	9⅞
4,320	Winona	6	6¼	5¾	6
809	Wyandot	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

RAILROADS.

4	Bos. & Albany	186	186	185	185
231	Boston Elev.	75	75¼	74	74
2	Bos. & Lowell	135	135	135	135
395	Boston & Me.	50	50	48½	48½
8	Bos. & Me. pf.	68	68	68	68
8	Bos. & Wor. pf.	42	42	42	42
22	Fitchburg pf.	78½	78½	78½	72½
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	36	36	36	36
165	New Haven	62	62½	61	61½
3	N. Y. & Hamp.	103½	103½	103½	103½
25	Union Pacific	141	141	141	141
20	West End	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
24	West End pf.	76	76	76	76

MISCELLANEOUS.

21	Am. Agri. Ch.	68	68	67½	67½
40	Am. Ag. C. pf.	98¾	99¾	98¾	98¾
10	Am. Pn. Serv.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
38	Am. Sugar pf.	118½	118½	118½	118½
230	Am. T. & T.	129½	129½	129½	129½
2,000	A., G. & W. I.	42	42	42	42
6,783	A., G. & W. I. pf.	88	89¾	87¾	89¾
55	Edison	236	236½	236	236½
50	Ga. Ry. & Elec.	126½	126½	126½	126½
20	Gen. Electric	173¾	173¾	173¾	173¾
20	Mass. Gas	83¼	83¼	83	83
125	Mass. Gas pf.	84	84	84	84
33	McElwain pf.	99	99	99	99
8	Mergenthaler	160	160	160	160
2	N. E. Cot. Y.	25	25	25	25
11	N. E. Tel.	133	133	133	133
68	Pullman	163½	165½	163¼	165¼
40	Reece Button	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
165	Swift	134¾	135	134¾	135
651	Torrington	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
296	United Fruit	157¼	159	157¼	159
1,122	United Shoe M.	60¾	61	60	60¾
110	U. Shoe M. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½
510	U. S. Steel	85	85¾	84¾	85¼
54	U. S. Steel pf.	117¼	117¼	116¾	116¾
220	Ventura Oil	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
43	West. Union	95¼	96¼	95	95¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. Ag. C. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	Am. T. & T. 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
2,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	88¼	88¾	88¾	88¾
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	104	104	104	104
18,000	New River 5s	75	75	75	75
7,000	U. S. Smelt. 6s	112	112	111¾	111¾
2,000	West. Tel. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
95	Am. Ship	45	45	44	44½
10	Chi. Pneumat.	73	73	73	73
65	Chi. Ry. Sec. 2	15	15	15	15
8	Chi. Tel. rites	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Com. Edison	141½	141½	141½	141½
20	Deere pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½
10	Dia. Match	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
50	Ills. Brick	80	80	80	80
1,200	Lind. Light	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¾
40	Mont. Ward pf.	115	115	114½	111½
225	Pub. Serv.	111	111	111	111
19	Pub. Serv. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101¾
225	Quaker Oats	328½	336	328½	336
65	Quaker O. pf.	110	110¼	110	110¼
5	Sears-Roeb.	183	183	183	183
10	Sears-Roe. pf.	126½	128½	126¼	126¼
387	Stew. Warner	89	90	88¾	89
230	Swift & Co.	135¾	136½	135¼	136¼
20	Strawboard	12	12	12	12

BONDS.

$2,000	Armour 4½s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
10,000	City C. Ry. 5s	70	70	70	70
2,000	City Ry. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,000	Swift 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Balt. Tube	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
125	Balt. Tube pf.	160	162	160	162
100	Chalm Oil pf.	3¾	4	3¾	4
50	Cons. Power	106½	108½	106½	106½
735	Cosden Ref.	23¼	23⅝	23	23⅜
5,075	Cos. Oil & Gas	8¼	9	8¼	9
2,160	Cos. O.&G. pf.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
210	Dav'son Chem.	54⅝	54½	53½	54
30	Fid. & Deposit.	135	135	135	135
100	Houston Oil	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜
50	Houston Oil pf	90	90	90	90
25	Md. Casualty	85	85	85	85
50	Mer.&Mech.Bk.	28	28	28	28
80	Penn. W. & P.	74	74	74	74
110	Wayl'd O. & G.	5½	5½	5½	5½

BONDS.

$24,500	A. C. Line Cv. 4s	92⅞	93	92¾	93
5,000	Ala. C.&L. 5s	80	80	80	80
1,000	Ang. Fr'ch 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
5,000	Chi. Rys. 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
7,000	Con. Gas 4½s	92½	92½	92¾	92¾
12,000	Cos. Ref. 6s	123½	124	123½	123
1,000	Equit. Tr. 5s	100	100	100	100
1,000	M., D. & S. 5s	93	93	93	93
1,000	S. A. L. 4s stp.	81½	81½	81½	81½
1,000	Un. Ry. & Elec. Inc. 4s	63	63	63	63
300	Un. Ry. & Sil. Rdg. 5s	86½	86½	86¼	86½
1,000	Un. Ry. & Elec. 4s	82½	82½	82½	82½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Baldwin Loco.	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼
104	Buff. & Susq.	58	59	58	59
50	Cambria Iron	45	45	45	45
20	Cambria Steel	90	90	90	90
125	Elec. St. Bat.	63½	63	63	63
750	J. Co. of N. A.	25	25½	25	25½
500	Lake S. Corp.	10	10	10	10
312	Lehigh Nav.	79¾	77	79¾	77
625	Lehigh Valley	80¾	80¾	80	80
85	Nor. Central	88½	88½	88½	88½
1,900	Pennsylvania	58⅝	58¼	58	58
41	Penn. Salt M.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¾
40	Penn. Steel pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¼
100	Phila. Co.	40	40	40	40
823	Phila. Electric	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
300	P. R. T. t. c.	18	18	18	18
2,415	Reading	107¾	108	103¾	108¾
340	Tono. Belmont	4½	4½	4½	4½
310	Union Traction	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
218	United G. I.	87¾	88	87¾	88
220	War. I. & S.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
135	W. Cramp & S.	83	83	81	82¾
280	York Ry. pf.	36	36	36	36

BONDS.

$5,000	A. G. & E. 5s	93	93	93	93
10,000	Bald. L. 1st 5s	104¾	104¾	104½	104¾
3,000	City reg., 1948	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
4,000	El. & P. Tr. 4s	80	80	80	80
1,000	K. Tel. 1st 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
3,000	Leh. V. gen. 4s	92	92	91¾	91¾
1,000	L. V. con. 4½s	100½	100½	100½	100½
14,000	Leh. Val. 4½s, Drexel	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
6,000	Penn. gen. 4½s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	Penn. con. 4½s	105	105	105	105
1,000	Phila. El. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½
17,000	Reading gen. 4s	95	95¼	95	95¼
1,000	Scranton Ry. pf. 5s	85	85	85	85

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,420	Am. W. G. M.	63	63	61	62½
60	Am. W. G. M. pf.	140	140	140	140
90	Am. Sewer Pipe	16	16	16	16
100	Am. W. Glass pf.	102½	102½	102¾	102¾
70	Con. Ice pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½
100	Columbia Gas	115½	115½	115½	115½
100	Colorado F. & I.	44½	44½	44½	44½
50	Harbison-W.	93½	93½	93½	93½
25	Ind. Brewing	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
115	Mfrs. Lt. & Heat	59½	60½	59½	60½
235	Nat. Fireproof	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾
95	Ohio Fuel	40¾	41	40¾	41
10	Pittsburgh Coal	28	28	28	28
805	Pure Oil	18	18	17½	17⅝
4,500	Ross Mining	18	18	17	17
10	Un. Natural Gas	145	145	145	145
220	Westing. A. B.	137	137	137	137
515	Westing. Elec.	62¾	63½	62¾	63

BOND.

$9,500	Pitts. Coal deb. 5s	97½	97¼	97¼	97½

BOSTON CURB.

Alvarado	.80	.95	Gold Lake	.30	.32
Amer. Oil	.20	.23	Homa Oil	.86	.88
Bay St Gas	.12	.14	Houghton	1⅜	2¼
Bagole	.80	1	Humboldt	¼	⅜
Bing Min	14⅜	15⅜	Iron Cap.	4½	5⅜
Bohemia	2¼	2⅝	Iron Cap pf	6½	7
Bost. Ariz.	1⅜	2⅜	Iron Blos.	2	2½
Bost Corb.	.80	.90	Jap Verde	2¼	2⅜
Bost Ely	.80	.85	New Dougl.	.96	.98
Bost Mont.	1⅞	1⅞	New Cor.	14¾	14⅞
But & Lon	.78	.76	New Balt.	2¼	2¼
Calaveras	2¼	4½	N U Bing.	1⅞	2⅛
Ch. Cop.	.12	.14	Nixon Cop	.19	.20
Chief Con.	2	3	Ohio Cop.	.16	.20
Cons Ariz.	1¼	1⅜	Oneco	1⅞	2⅛
Cons Cop.	2¼	2⅜	Pilot Butte	10¾	.84
Crown Res	.80	.83	Rilla	.77	.84
Davis Daly	1¼	1½	S W Miami	1⅜	1⅝
E & B'ell	2¼	2½	U Verde Ex	20¾	21¼
Fortuna	1⅜	1½	Yukon G'd	2¾	3⅛

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50	American Brass
100	Aluminum Co. of America
50	Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd.
25	Central Trust "Rights"
65	Continental Insurance
50	Dayton Power & Light Com.
100	Du Pont Powder Debenture
200	Eastern Steel Com.
50	Eureka Pipe Line
10	Freeport Texas Co.
10	Home Insurance
25	New Jersey Zinc
50	National Licorice Pfd.
30	Prairie Pipe Line

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50	American Brass
200	Alabama & Great Southern Com.
25	Amer. Brake Shoe & Fdy. Pfd.
100	Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
50	E. W. Bliss Com.
100	East. Penn. Rys. Com. & Pfd.
25	Freeport Texas Co.
35	Glens Falls Insurance
25	Hanover Insurance
20	Home Insurance
10	Hanover National Bank
100	International Salt
25	Niagara Insurance
25

United Motors CORPORATION

will control through stock ownership the following companies manufacturing automobile accessories:

New Departure Company of Bristol, Conn.
The Hyatt Company of Harrison, N. J.
The Dayton Engineering Lab. Co. of Dayton, Ohio.
The Remy Company of Anderson, Indiana.
The Perlman Rim Company of New York.

Earnings from these companies for the year 1916 are estimated at $13,730,000.

Detailed information furnished on Request

GWYNNE BROS.
Specialists
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Fajardo Sugar
Amer. Graphophone
Amer. Sumatra Tob.
Standard Screw

C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

We Will Buy
U. S. Finishing

DAWSON & LYON
40 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 5441 John

Ohio Cities Gas, New
Tol. Trac., Lt. & Pr.
Ozark Power & Light
Gas & Electric Sec.

Ebert, Michaelis & Co.
Specialists in Public Utility Securities
61 Broadway, New York
Tel. Rector 6220

We Specialize In
United Drug Co.
Common, 1st & 2d Preferred and fractional shares.
BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
25 Broad St. New York

T. H. Symington Pfd.
Ann Arbor Com. & Pfd.
N. Y., Honduras & Rosario
Havana Tobacco Com.
H. B. Claflin Stocks
Lord & Taylor Stocks
United Dry Goods
Stephensville No. & So. Texas 5s
Chicago & Alton Deb. 5s
Philippine Ry. 4s

DIRICHSEN & CO
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Rio Grande Junction 5s, 1939
C., C., C. & St. Louis, Cairo Division, 4s
City of New Orleans Public Improvement 5s

W. R. Britton & Co
80 Broadway. Tel. 8864 Rector.

$90,000 City of Schenectady 4½s Due 1924 to 1934 to Yield 3.95%

Crandell, Shepperd & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
25 Broad Street, New York.
Telephone 954 Broad.

Midland Securities
Western Pac. 5s, Undep.
United Dyewood Com.
Bank of Manhattan Co.
Mechanics Bank of B'klyn

William C. Orton
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3015-6-7 Broad

Michigan Limestone
7% Preferred
Send for descriptive circular "H."
ALLARD, KINNEAR & CO., Inc.
Phone 6398 Cort. 55 Liberty Street

International R'ways of Central America Com. & Pfd.
Alabama Gt. Southern Com.

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Reo Motor
Hupp Motor
Chalmers Motor
Fisk Rubber Tire

CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST. Tel. 1630 Broad

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Activity and Strength in the Motor Stocks the Special Curb Feature.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 556,297 shares of stocks and $90,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 229,437; oil, 92,691; and mining, 234,169. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	Acme Tea, w.i.	53	56	53	55
7,700	‡Aetna Explos.	18¼	19	18¼	18⅞
100	‡Am. DrugSyn.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
100	‡Am. Zinc pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½
2,625	Atl. Gulf & W. I. S. S.	41	44⅜	41	44¼
2,000	Atl. Gulf & W. I. S. S. pf..	53	53⅜	53	53⅜
1,200	Brit.-Am. Tob., ord. bearer..	18½	18½	18½	18½
220	‡Butler Chem.	5	5	4⅝	5
25	‡Can. C. & Fdy.	68	68	68	68
200	Can. Nat. Gas	1½	1½	1½	1½
1000	‡Car Lt. & Pow.	6	6	5⅝	6
7,000	Chevrolet Mot.	248	*248½	245	246
400	Corp. of R. & H.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
6,400	‡Cuba C. Sugar	57	57¼	55⅝	57½
1,425	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	95	95½	95	95½
150	Driggs-Seab'y.	130	130	130	130
200	‡Electric Gun.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	‡Edmunds & J. Corp.	37	38¼	37	38½
5	‡Edmunds & J. Corp. pf.....	93	93	93	93
500	Em'son Phono.	12½	12½	12½	12½
5,000	‡Flemish-Lynn Phono.	6½	6½	6¼	6⅜
300	‡Flemish-Lynn Phono. pf....	4½	4½	4	4
1,000	‡Gaston, Williams & W..	50	50½	49½	50¼
500	Grant M. Car	11	*11½	11	11
325	Haskell & B. Car. Co....	36	*36	35	35
135	Hendee Mfg.	25	26½	25	26
383	Holly S. Corp.	45	45¼	44⅜	45
30	Holly S. C. pf.	97	97	97	97
104	‡Hopkins & Allen Arms....	32	32	29	30
300	Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp....	14½	14½	14⅛	14½
900	Kathodian B.pf	20	20½	20	20½
100	Lima Loco.....	38	38	38	38
700	Lyon Iron Co..	11⅜	11⅜	11	11¼
300	Marconi of A..	3⅛	3¼	3	3¼
1,000	‡Maxim Mun..	7⅜	7½	7	7
5,900	‡Midvale Steel.	61⅜	62⅛	61⅜	62
6,000	‡Perlman Rim.	130	140	129	138
5,300	Peerless T. & M. Corp.....	(25-26)	27	25	26⅜
200	Spring. Body Co.	61	62	61	62
60	Spring. Body Co. pf.....	104¼	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
700	‡St. Joseph L..	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16½
5,000	‡Saxon Motor Car Co.....	78½	85	78½	81½
1,250	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	38¼	39	38¼	39
2,500	‡Tob. Prod. com.	43	44	43	44
300	‡Thomas Aeroplane, w. i...	27⅛	27⅛	26¾	26¾
100	‡Un. Drug Syn.	78	78	78	78
1,000	Un. Profit S...	⅛	⅛	⅞	⅛
2,000	‡U. S. Lt. & H. Corp.....	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾
150,000	‡Un. Motors. w. i.	64¼	74⅜	64¼	73
800	U. S. Steam. Co.	7¼	7¼	7	7
2,000	White Mot. Co.	50½	51	50¼	50½
300	World F'l Im Corp. v.t.ctfs.	1	1	1	1
1,200	‡Zinc Con. Co..	4½	4½	4¼	4⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5	Gal.-Signal Oil.	156	156	156	+ 1
180	Illinois P. L...	179	178	179	— 1
41	Ohio Oil	236	234	234	— 6
70	Prairie P. L...	218	217	217	..
80	St'd Oil of Cal.	250	249	249	— 1
40	St'd Oil, N. J..	515	514	514	+ 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	Am. Oil & G...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
975	‡B'nett O. & G..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4,000	‡Calif. Oil. (a prospect) ...	14	15	13	15
1,100	‡Cal. Oil pf.. (a prospect)..	77	77½	77	77½
500	‡Cosden & Co., (oil ref.)	23	23¼	23	23¼
8,300	‡Cosden O. & G.	8¼	9⅛	8	9⅛
500	Empire Petrol.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1,200	‡Federal Oil...	1	1	1	1
100	‡Houston Oil..	17½	17½	17½	17½
100	‡Inter. Petrol.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
9,500	‡Kenova Oil..	63	64	63	64
600	‡Lincoln Oil, G. & Coal	40	42	40	42
3,800	Metro. Petrol..	23⅜	23⅞	23	23⅛
7,000	‡Midwest Oil.	48	50	49	49
1,000	‡M'skogee Ref.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3,000	‡Mtn. State Oil	30	31	30	31
35,000	‡Okl'homa Oil	12½	17	12½	16
2,500	‡Oklah. Oil pf.	1	1	1	1
700	Okla. Pr. & Ref.	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
600	‡Pan-Am. Pet.	48½	48½	48	48
2,800	Savoy Oil.....	13	14½	13	14⅜
2,700	‡Sinclair Oil...	48½	48½	47⅜	47⅜
4,500	‡U. West. Oil ..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
600	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	W'land O. & G.	5½	5½	5¼	5⅜

MINING STOCKS.

15,000	‡Atlanta	13	13	12	12
14,500	‡Adanac Sil..	63	64	61	63
7,000	Al.-Br. C. M.	92	95	92	93
1,300	Alta Cons....	58	58	55	55
3,000	‡Am. Comdr...	9	9	9	9
1,800	Bing. Mining.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
6,800	‡Booth	21	21	20½	21
2,500	Bos. & Mont..	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜
700	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs....	7	7½	7	7⅛
300	Butte & N. Y.	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
2,500	Caledonia	80	79	79	79
4,000	‡Canada Cop..	2¼	2¼	2	2⅛
1,500	Crown Reserve	½	½	½	½
800	C. de P. Cop..	36	36	35	35½
1,300	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,200	Con. New-U..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,400	‡Dupont Cop..	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
1,550	‡Dun. Ar. Cop.	1⅝	2	1⅝	1⅝
4,500	‡Emma Cop..	65	68	65	68
900	Eagle & B.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
700	First Nat. Cop.	5	5	5	5
3,700	‡Fortuna Min.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅛
3,800	‡Goldf'd Cons.	92	95	93	94
6,800	‡Goldf'd Mer.	12	12	11	11
1,650	Hecla Min....	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
400	I. & I. M. & R.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	‡Int. Mines...	16	16	16	16
350	‡Iron Blossom	1⅛	2	1⅛	2
9,000	‡Jerome Ver.	2¼	2⅞	2¼	2⅜
2,700	‡Jim Butler..	96	96	94	94
5,000	‡Jumbo Exten.	93	93	90	91
6,500	‡Kewanas	13	13	12	12¼
19,100	‡La Jara G....	70	73	66	71
310	La Rose.....	⅛	⅛	⅜	⅜
6,000	Louisiana	16	16	15	15
200	Majestic Cop..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
15,000	‡Marsh Min..	14¼	15⅜	14	15
100	Mason Valley..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8,000	McIntyre	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2
2,164	‡McK.-Darragh	60	61	58	60
1,170	‡Mojave Tung.	6¼	6¼	5⅝	6
4,500	‡Mother Lode.	33	33	32½	32½
6,600	Monitor Silver.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
300	Montana Cons.	½	½	½	½
1,000	Nip. Mines....	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½
4,500	Oat. Big Jim..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	‡Oat. Lexingt'n (a prospect).	51	52	50	52
1,500	‡Oat. Southern (a prospect).	41	41	38	40
8,200	‡‡Oro	5	6	5	6
1,500	‡‡Peterson Lake	29	30	29	29
300	‡Ray Herc. M.	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
9,000	‡‡Rex Con. M.	25	25	23	23
5,000	‡‡Rilla Copper.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,900	‡Rochester M..	72	72	70	70
200	‡‡Round Mt..	75	75	75	75
100	‡‡Ruby Silver.	53	53	53	53
1,200	‡San Toy.....	16½	17	16	16½
800	‡Sen. G. Mg...	¾	¾	¾	¾
800	‡Seven T. C..	35	35	35	35
2,800	‡‡Silver Pick..	9	9	8	8½
300	Stand. Sil.-L..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,500	‡Suc. Mining.	76	79	77	78
2,500	Tom. Exten....	6⅛	*6⅞	6⅜	6⅜
500	Tri-Bullion ..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	United East...	4½	4½	4½	4½
3,000	‡U. S. C. M....	12	12	12	12
2,500	‡Un. Min.....	27	27¼	26½	27¼
500	U. G. M. Co...	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Stand. Sil.-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,500	‡Suc. Mining.	76	79	77	78
2,500	Tom. Exten....	6⅛	*6⅞	6⅜	6⅜
500	Tri-Bullion ..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	United East...	4½	4½	4½	4½
3,000	‡U. S. C. M....	12	12	12	12
2,500	‡Un. Min.....	27	27¼	26½	27¼
500	U. G. M. Co...	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Utah Metal....	9½	9½	9⅜	9½
300	‡West E. Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
650	W. K. Cop. pf.	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
200	‡White O. Min.	15	15	15	15
400	‡Yuscaran Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
75	Yukon Alask..	41¼	41½	41¼	41¼

BONDS.

$75,000	‡Ches. & O. 5s	95	94⅝	94⅝
15,000	‡M. S. con. 5s	96½	96½	96¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note—Tuesday 100 Cosden Oil sold at 22¾.

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Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Ajax Rubber.....	67½	68½	67½	68
Br.-Am. Tob. ord..	18⅝	19¼	18⅝	19¼
Kenefick Zinc.....	14	14½	14	14½
S. S. Kresge.....	12	12½	12	12½
Triangle Film.....	3½	3¾	...	...
U.S. Lt. & Ht. pf..	4	4¼	4	4¼
United Drug	76	78	75	80
United Drug 1st pf...	53½	55½	54	56
United Drug 2d pf...	93½	96½	90	98
Wabash Pitts. pf..	19⅝	20½	19¾	20¼
Wabash Pitts. Ter. pf	51	52	51	52

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil.....	17½	19¼	17½	19
Pierce Oil	13⅝	14¼	13⅝	14¼
Midwest Ref....	68	69	68	69
U. S. Cons. Oil....	5½	6	5½	6

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	82	85	82	85

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf..	75	80	75	80
American Brass.....	283	286	280	285
Atlas Powder pf.....	195	205	195	205
Atlas Powder pf.....	99	101	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox....	113	116	113	116
Bliss (E. W.).....	428	435	412	420
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	78	84	75	85
Can. F'dry & Forg..	170	190	170	190
Canadian Explosives..	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf....	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	820	835	820	835
Du Pont Powder, new.	330	340	330	340
Du Pont Powder pf..	102	105	104	107
Hercules Powder	370	380	370	380
Hercules Powder pf...	115	119	115	119
International Arms...	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	168	175	165	175
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	105	100	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	565	575	565	580
Winch. Rptg. Arms..	1,050	1,950	1,050	1,950

IMPORT DUTIES GROW.

Collections for April Here $1,750,561 Greater Than a Year Ago.

The April statement of foreign commerce at the Port of New York issued yesterday at the Custom House showed exports more than $49,000,000 ahead of shipments in the same month of 1915, while imports made a big jump compared with April of last year. Best of all, in the opinion of customs officials, was the fact that the April collections of duties exceeded those of the identical month last year by $1,750,561. Exports and imports of gold were in greater volume last month than in April, 1915. Details of last month's transactions compared with those of April, 1915, follow:

GOLD AND SILVER.

	April, 1915.	April, 1916.
Imports.		
Gold, foreign.....	$1,532,892	$4,288,550
Gold, domestic.....	2,058,882	90,590
Silver, foreign.....	1,782	1,219,207
Silver, domestic.....	832,592	11,878
Exports.		
Gold, foreign.....	635,000	3,962,920
Gold, domestic.....	119,808	2,480,314
Silver, foreign.....	844,286	526,724
Silver, domestic.....	2,782,286	3,841,187

MERCHANDISE.

Imports.		
Consumption, free....	51,784,249	68,841,507
Consumption, dutiable.	24,849,288	31,886,181
Warehouse	15,618,542	14,562,774
Withdrawals from warehouse for consumption	8,206,707	8,266,041
Exports.		
Domestic	135,125,523	184,751,946
Foreign, dutiable.....	4,285,119	1,919,495
DUTIES.		
Collected on direct importations	7,272,684	9,023,245
Collected on withdrawals from warehouse..	3,512,202	3,351,448

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '16	100½	101¼	4.10
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21, '17	95⅞	96⅛	5.20
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec. 13, '17	100¾	101¼	5.00
Argen. Govt..	6	May 15, '20	100⅝	101¼	5.65
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	4.65
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	99⅜	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	2.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	101	101¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99¾	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	100	100¼	4.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	100¼	100¾	4.95
Italian Govt..	6	Oct. 15, '16	99⅜	100	6.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	105	107	4.80
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '16	100½	101½	4.00
Norweg. Gov..	6	Oct., 1917	100¾	102	4.65
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	101	101¼	3.55
Swiss Govt...	5	Mar., 1918	100¾	101¼	3.55
Swiss Govt...	5	Mar., 1920	99⅝	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101⅞	101¼	4.10
Am. Loco....	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	3.85
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99¾	100	6.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15, '19	98¼	98¾	5.98
Am. T. & T..	4½	Feb., 1918	100¾	100¾	4.15
Am. Thread..	4	Jan., 1919	98⅜	98⅝	4.55
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.23
A. T. & S. Fe.	5	June, 1917	100¼	101⅛	3.50
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	98	99¼	6.35
B'klyn R. T..	5	July, 1918	100⅝	101¼	4.45
Can. North..	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102¼	102⅜	5.82
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102¼	103¼	4.00
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100¼	4.77
C. B. & Q....		July, 1921	98⅝	98¾	4.25
Chi. Elev....	5	July, 1916	97¼	98	..
Cities Serv...	7	May, 1918	102	102⅜	..
Den. G. & E.		Apr., 1917	102	103	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	97	98	6.00
Erie R. R....	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅞	101⅝	3.80
Gen. Rubber..	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100¾	4.65
Great W. P..	6	Nov., 1925	98	99¼	6.12
Gr. Tr. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	4.00
Inter. Harv..	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅝	102¼	3.75
L. Gas & El..	6	Apr., 1918	100⅛	101¼	5.45
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan., 1925	96½	99	6.25
Mich. Ry. ...	6	June, 1919	101	101⅜	5.40
**Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	5.00
Mo. Pacific...	6	June, 1916	97⅝	97¾	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	97¼	97⅜	..
Morgan & W. S.		Dec., 1918	100	100¼	4.87
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.30
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100	100¼	5.68
North. S. P..	5	Apr., 1, '41	96	96½	..
Nor. S. Pow..	6	Apr., 1, '26	98⅞	99¼	7.00
Penn. Co....	4½	June 15, '21	100⅛	101¼	4.16
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	101¼	100⅝	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co..	5	Feb. 19, '19	98⅞	98½	5.45
Southern Ry..	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅞	3.85
Un. Ry. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99¼	5.30
U. S. S. R. & M.	6	Feb., 1926	111¼	112¼	5.30
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	100½	5.75
United Fruit..	5	May, 1918	101¾	101¼	4.18
W'house El. & Mfg. Co..	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101⅜	3.85
W. P. Trac..	6	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101¼	4.95
Win. R. Arms..	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.10
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	7.00
W. S. G. & E.	5	Oct., 1917	100	100	5.30
Winn. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100¼	101	5.45
W. West Util.	6	Jan. 1, '25	98	98	6.25

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. ‡To be called June, 1916, at 101. **Called for redemption June 1, at 101.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Light pf.....	78	81
Adirondack Electric Power.....	25	27
American Gas Co.....	120	122
*American Gas & Electric.....	147	150
*American Gas & Electric pf.....	50	52
American Light & Traction.....	290	305
American Light & Traction pf....	110½	112½
American Power & Light.....	65	67
American Power & Light pf.....	85	86½
American Public Utilities.....	44	47
American Public Utilities pf.....	76	79
American Waterworks & Electric.	6½	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	18
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	54	57
Atlantic P. & L. pf.....	92	95
Carolina Power & Light.....	26	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.....	97	100
Cities Service.....	230	235
Cities Service pf.....	86½	87½
Colorado Power.....	25	26
Colorado Power pf.....	99½	101
Commonwealth Pr., Ry. & Light.	64	66
Commonwealth Pr., Ry. & Lt. pf.	84	86
Consumers' Power (Me.) pf.....	97	99
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s....	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	82	...
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	99½	100
Empire District Electric pf.....	86	90
Federal Light & Traction.....	11	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	45	49
Gas & Electric Securities.....	210	220
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	90	95
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-38....	99	101
Great Western P. 5s, 1946.....	89	90
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power....	16	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	60	65
Northern States Power.....	68¼	69¼
Northern States Power pf.....	96	97¼
Northern States Power 5s, 1941...	96	96½
Ozark Power & Water.....	40	50
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	57	57½
Pacific Gas & Electric, original..	91	93
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.....	89	90
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	29	31
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.....	76	79
Southern California Edison.....	88	90
Southern California Edison pf....	104½	106
Southwestern Power & Light pf..	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	13½	14
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	36½	37
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power....	11½	12½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	52	53
Toledo Trac., Light & Power.....	40	42
Toledo Trac., Light & Power pf..	80	85
United Light & Railways.....	51	53
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	76½	78
Western Power	16	17
Western Power pf.....	64¼	65

*Par value, $50.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	690	700	690	700
Borne-Scrymser	340	360	340	360
Buckeye Pipe Line..	97	97	96	98
Chesebrough Mfg.	335	340	335	340
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Continental Oil	320	330	320	*330
Crescent Pipe Line...	39	41	39	41
Cumberland Pipe L..	85	90	85	90
Eureka Pipe Line	210	215	203	208
Galena Signal Oil....	157	160	154	157
Galena Signal Oil pf.	143	148	143	148
Illinois Pipe Line....	168	*169	179	181
Indiana Pipe Line....	90	95	93	97
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd..	10⅜	11	10⅜	11
National Transit	16	18	17	18
New York Transit...	190	195	192	198
Northern Pipe Line..	98	103	98	103
Ohio Oil	233	*235	240	242
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	54	57	54	57
Pierce Oil.....	13⅜	14¼	13⅜	14¼
Pierce Oil rev. 6s, '24.	85	88	82	85
Prairie O. & G.....	408	412	408	412
Prairie Pipe

Denver Gas & Electric Company

1st Mortgage 5s, 1949

An absolute first mortgage.

Property over twice outstanding bonds.

Net earnings over four times interest.

Followed by a bond selling at 93.

Very attractive sinking fund.

Active market at all times.

Price Par and Interest

We buy and sell Doherty Securities and furnish stockholders and investors with data on financial & operating conditions.

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WILL BUY:
E. W. Bliss Com.
Remington Type. Com.
Electric Properties Pfd.
Amer. Surety Co.
Central Trust Co. Rts.

WILL SELL:
Elec. Properties Com.
Crocker Wheeler Com.
Babcock & Wilcox
Title Guar. & Trust Co.
Guaranty Trust Co.

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Amer. Tube & Stamping
Central Aguirre Sugar
Dayton Power & Light
Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
Electric Properties Corp.
Federal Sugar Refining
Manati Sugar
Mohawk Valley
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PENNSYLVANIA GASOLINE COMPANY
(Par Value of Shares $1.00)

Important developments just concluded by this Corporation justify immediate consideration of the profit possibilities of its shares.

Descripitve Circular on Request.

Frederick Morris
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80 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911.

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MOORE & Co
25 Broad St., N.Y. 2850 Broad

Cent. States Elec. Com. & Pf.
Duquesne Light Pf. & Notes
Pacific Gas & Electric Com.
Amer. Lt. & Traction Pfd.

GEO. REITH & CO.
Specialists in Public Utility Securities
50 BROAD ST, N.Y. PHONE BROAD 3565.

Making Money in Wall Street

is the title of a valuable article in the current issue of

The Magazine of Wall Street

15c at all newsstands, or this issue and the 7 following for $1.00.

42 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the stockholders of The Inland Oil Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, held at the office of the Company, at No. 252 W. 74th Street, New York, on Monday, the 6th day of December, 1915, the following resolutions readopted:

Resolved, That The Inland Oil Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, does hereby discontinue business as a corporation, and surrenders to said State its charter and corporate franchises. The Board of Directors is hereby instructed to proceed to convert all the assets into cash, and to pay off and discharge all its debts of whatever kind, and after fully discharging all such debts, to divide the remainder among the stockholders as their interests may appear, after complying in all respects with the laws and regulations of the State of West Virginia.

Resolved, That the President of this corporation cause notice of the foregoing resolution to be published in some newspaper of general circulation, published near the principal office or place of business of said corporation, once a week for four (4) consecutive weeks, and that he certify these resolutions to the Secretary of State of West Virginia, and deliver to him a certificate showing the publication of said notice, as provided by law.

Given under my hand this 18th day of May, 1916.

WILLIAM STURGIS,
President of Said Corporation.

Attest:
JAMES B. NEVIN, Secretary.

HIGHER SHOE PRICES DICTUM OF MAKERS

Executive Committee of Manufacturers Reaches Decision.

BLAME WAR FOR CONDITION

Desire of Women for Taller Footgear a Complication—Congress Urged to Arrange Exchange.

Shoes will be higher! This was the decision reached by America's leading shoemakers gathered at the Hotel Astor yesterday. The members of the Executive Committee of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association were not referring to the altitude of women's footgear; they were referring to prices. However, it was explained that the two are correlated, for it was agreed that war and women had played havoc with the shoemaking business. War was blamed for embargoes which keep a major part of the usual supply of leather out of the country, and women for trying to wear all the leather that was left in a few pairs of shoes.

The avidity of women of all ages to seek the highest shoes that grow so tall these days and also to equip themselves with a pair of almost every color obtainable has also complicated the problem. It is estimated that a pair of shoes a foot taller than they were a couple of years ago contains about a square foot more of leather, and there being 30,000,000 women in the United States, with most of the goats in Europe, and the price 28 cents a pound, where it was 17 cents a year ago, there has been created a lack estimated in dollars and cents at—well, anyway, the shoemakers decided something must be done about it, and agreed that if women's shoes kept on going up, they would be higher, and that was all there was to it. If you are a man and wear calfskin shoes, you won't escape the new high prices to come, for the shoemakers assert that Great Britain keeps from them the calfskins that used to grow for them upon the hillsides of Russia.

The committee didn't try to argue the matter with the women, but decided to recommend to the national convention of the shoe and leather industry in Philadelphia today that Congress be asked to insist that the Allies permit immediate free shipments of raw leather to this country from Russia or to reply to the embargo by an embargo on the shipments from America of all goods made of leather.

Committee Issues Warning.

In reference to high prices, the committee issued this warning:

"The higher prices go on a boom the further they have got to drop on the declining market and the greater damage to the business man who is out for legitimate profits and not speculation."

After all-day sessions of the committee its report was issued last night. It said in part:

"The National Association of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers would not fulfill its mission if in an emergency like this it failed to express an opinion of present trade conditions, to suggest some way for overcoming the difficulties that exist. The great question is: How we are to get our leather and supplies at fair prices and how the market can be stadied.

"We are all familiar with the developments of the last twenty months since the war started and America became the producing nation for all kinds of merchandise and especially of boots, shoes and leather goods for the world. In respect to the calfskin market, under normal conditions the United States produced about 50 per cent. of the raw material used here. For the remaining 50 per cent. we turned to Russia, Germany, Italy, France and Scandinavia. With the advent of the war, access to the Russian market, and principally the calfskin market, was shut off and has been closed ever since. From France, Switzerland, Italy and Scandinavia we have had intervals of comparatively free purchasing, but for the last eight or ten months the embargo has been strictly enforced in the allied countries, whereby our supplies have been reduced to a minimum. As a means of relief the American tanners have turned their attention throughout the world, seeking supplies from countries hitherto deemed out of the question.

Average Sales Increase.

After referring to the demand abroad for American leather goods and stating "that prices have reached altitudes never dreamed possible," the report continues:

"In addition to this extraordinary foreign demand for finished calf leather there has seemed to spring up without warning an extraordinary demand for the same class of leather from domestic consumers. The increase in sales of the average shoe manufacturer is far in excess of all anticipated figures. This is as true of extra light weights suitable only for ladies' fine shoes as for heavier weights for men's shoes.

"With these facts in mind it seems as though it were a part of the duty of our Government in Washington to insist upon it that, if the nations controlled by the Allies turn to us for their supplies of finished material, it would only be right and equitable for them to permit the raw material from which the leather could be made to come to our shores without hindrance or delay.

"There is no question that it would be of the greatest benefit to this country and especially to the shoe and leather industry, if reciprocal arrangements could be made at this time with the Russion Government for the export of calfskins and goatskins, which, according to reliable information, have accumulated in considerable quantities in Russia.

"Congress should insist upon trade exchange with foreign countries and embargo shipments of leather and articles made mainly of leather to those countries which will not permit the exportation of hides and skins."

Shoes Advance 10 to 35 Per Cent.

In the last year the prices of shoes have advanced from 10 to 35 per cent., and the increase will keep right on, the manufacturers say. It will be lessened, they assert, if Congress takes action. Calfskins, green, have increased in price in 1916 as much, on an average, as in the last twenty years. The following table has been prepared on the prices of calfskins:

Weight.	1916 Increase. (Cents.)	Preceding 19 Years. (Cents.)
4 lbs.	78	41
5 to 5 lbs.	84	65
5 to 7 lbs.	124	89
7 to 9 lbs.	109	123
9 to 12 lbs.	119	147
12 to 17 lbs.	88	196
17 lbs. up	109	255

Other price increases are:

Calf leather that sold in June, 1915, at 29 cents a pound is now 48 cents; glazed kid, 17 cents in July, 1915, is now 28 cents; union sole leather, 42 cents in January, 1915, is now 60 cents; sheep leather, 6½ cents in July, 1915, is now 13 cents, and even down to men's shoe laces, which were 40 cents a gross in July, 1915, are now $1.10. In the last three months shoe buttons have increased 50 per cent. and eyelets 30 per cent. in price.

Among those participating in yesterday's meeting were Sole Wile, Secretary of the association; Irwin M. Krohn, Cincinnati; John H. Hanan, Brooklyn; Aaron S. Kreider, Annville, Penn.; John A. Bush, St. Louis, Mo.; Elmer J. Bliss, Boston; H. E. Slayton, Manchester, N. H.; Alfred W. Donovan, Rockland, Mass.; Frank R. Briggs, Boston; James B. Banister, Newark, N. J.; A. J. Sweet, Auburn, Me.; J. Frank McElwain, Boston; Frank J. Bradley, Philadelphia, and Milton S. Florsheim, Chicago.

Today's conference in Philadelphia will be held under the auspices of the National Shoe Retailers' Association, of which A. C. McGowan is President.

WOOL PRICES RUN HIGH.

Sellers Admit Great Clean-Up Season—Situation Still Strong.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 24.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

The pricipal activity in wool has been in the West where prices are so high that they are influencing prices in Boston. The new clip of territories is being sold fast. Shearing has been delayed on account of unfavorable weather. The situation is getting stronger every day.

The big initial sales of woolen goods are now affecting the number of duplicate orders received. A good number of buyers were in the market during the last week attempting to obtain spot goods and place orders on some goods for future delivery. Sellers admit that the season has been the greatest clean-up ever.

The cotton goods market is strong. Never has there been a time when the outlook for cotton goods manufacturers and distributors was better than it is now. Production is at full capacity, or as near as manufacturers can attain under present conditions.

BRITAIN SELLS MORE CLOTH.

Cotton Goods Trade with South America Larger Than Before War.

American manufacturers of cotton cloths are far from enjoying a monopoly of trade in these goods in the South American field, it was emphasized yesterday in data prepared by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York. The bank's statement said it was quite apparent that British manufacturers and exporters were not forgetting their interest in South America. Statistics showed that the exports of cotton cloths from Great Britain to South America in the first four months of 1916 were actually greater than they had been in the corresponding months of 1914, a period immediately preceding the war.

To the seven principal countries of South America enumerated in the British returns—Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Venezuela, and Colombia—the total exports in the four months ended with April, 1916, were 125,000,000 yards, against 65,000,000 yards in the corresponding months of 1915, and 100,000,000 yards in the same months of 1914 when normal trade conditions prevailed.

British exports of cotton cloths to the seven countries named above in the four months of this year under review averaged 31,000,000 yards per month, while those of the United States to all South America for the eight months ended with February, 1916, averaged only 6,500,000 yards per month, or about one-fifth as much as that of Great Britain, despite war conditions. British exports to all parts of the world in the month of April, 1916, were $179,000,000 against $156,000,000 in April, 1915, and $194,000,000 in April, 1914.

No Alarm Over Woolen Offerings.

The men's wear piece goods market is not much disturbed over the operations of some customers who have turned sellers in order to rid themselves of surplus woolen stocks. From what the selling agents have been able to learn, the offerings of this nature are restricted in number and quantity. For the most part the clothing manufacturers who have been forced to dispose of some of their piece goods, are among the smaller operators. In some cases it is said they have been compelled to this action by impending bills that must be paid, and the woolens are sold to get the cash to make payments to the mills. The goods offered are sold from 10 to 15 cents below the present mill prices, but above what was paid for them. The clothiers, who have turned piece goods brokers, are not finding so ready a market for their goods, owing to the fact that what they have to sell is in small quantities.

Mutual Life Association Dines.

The newly organized National Association of the Mutual Life Insurance Company ended its convention with a dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria last night. About eighty insurance agents and managers of the company were present. George T. Dexter, Second Vice President of the company, was toastmaster. The speakers were Charles R. Posey, of Baltimore, President of the association, and seven district managers and agents.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 24.—Forty-four corporations with aggregate capitalization of $1,192,725 were chartered today. They include:

The Soloelle Company, Inc., musical instruments, thermatic or solo devices, $200,000; G. M. Newcomer, F. B. Long, G. Q. Chase, 134 Palm Ave., San Rafael, Cal.

Kinsley, Inc., public amusements, $5,000; C. Schwartz, M. F. McCormick, W. L. Berk, 165 Broadway.

Authorizations: Ayer & Lord Tie Company, Inc., Chicago, Ill., railroad ties, lumber, timber, $150,000; representative, R. G. Inslee, 2 Rector St., New York.

Canadian Rotogravure Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario, printers, stationers, lithographers, type founders, ink manufacturers, $250,000; representative, Hugh E. Reilly, 45 Exchange Place, New York.

Falls Clutch and Machinary Company, Massachusetts, general power, transmission, appliances, $10,000; representative, W. E. Large, 206 Fulton St., New York.

Eagle Valley Mining Company, Inc., Wilmington, Del., to acquire business of Abraham Strauss, $200,000; representative, Abraham Strauss, 77 John St., New York.

Commercial Box and Envelope Company, Inc., Chester, Penn., $10,000; representative, Frederick W. Jankins, Security Mutual Building, Binghamton.

Capital Increases: Republic Motor Sales Company, Inc., Manhattan, $15,000 to $100,000; Moorshead Car Heating and Licensing Corporation, Manhattan, $20,000 to $95,000; J. C. Francesconi & Co., New York, $50,000 to $100,000; Morton Cold Storage Company, Inc., Kendall, $150,000 to $175,000; J. L. Blum Company, Inc., Manhattan, $20,000 to $40,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: J. B. Hoecker, Inc., Riverdale; Whelan Brothers, Syracuse; S. J. Newck & Co., Inc., Manhattan; Medford Dog Furnishing Company, Manhattan; the Williamsburg Sweater Company, Inc., Brooklyn; Hanover Iron Mining Company, Manhattan.

Notice of the incorporation of the English Plum Pudding Shop, Inc., should have read as follows:

The English Plum Pudding Shop, Inc., conduct restaurants and tea rooms, $5,100; E. D. Moir, E. M. Griffith, Louella Wright, 939 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 24.—Charters filed: Shifman Brothers, Newark, manufacture and deal in beds, springs, and furniture, $10,000; Samuel Shifman, Joseph H. Cohen, Michael Silver, Newark.

Laney & Turner Company, Jersey City, deal in flour, grain, coal, wood, ice, &c., $150,000; William Laney, Robert G. Laney, Florence P. Turner, Jersey City.

Drake Business College of Paterson and Passaic, Paterson, teach stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, &c., $100,000; Linwood M. Arbaugh, Jessie D. Wallace Fraser, William H. Russell, Paterson; John D. Somerville, Rutherford.

Wickes Machinery Company, Jersey City, manufacture and deal in machinery, boilers, &c., $120,000; Frank A. Fitzgerald, James B. Hamilton, Elsie F. Wellbacher, Jersey City.

Salem Furniture Company, Salem, manufacture furniture, $25,000; John F. Dwyer, John D. Sommerlin, William F. Hood, Salem.

Urban Dental Parlors, Jersey City, provide a place for use of surgical and mechanical dentistry, $2,000; Charles Holder, A. Milton Jacobs, Herbert Z. Steiner, Newark.

The Coleman Pharmacy, Asbury Park, sell chemicals, drugs, soda water, candy, cigars, &c., $10,000; Jacob Doll, Sr., Emma Doll, and William O. Luttman, Asbury Park.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 24.—Charters filed: Ohio Rural Credit Association, to loan money on real estate, live stock, including sheep, hogs, &c., $1,000,000; George W. Ludman, M. L. Horty, K. E. Dongfield, Wilmington, Del., local incorporators.

The Burns Company, to manufacture home and pocket savings banks, &c., $100,000; W. F. Burns, Larchmont Manor, N. Y.; Vernon B. Jepson, K. Garland, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wells Engine Corporation, to carry on business of manufacturing mechanical engines, dealers in plants, engine and other machinery, $2,000; George C. Sprague, J. W. Bosee, John W. Crandall, all of New York.

$5,000; S. Burman, H. Bolsen, H. White, 157 West 80th St.

The Garage Realty Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, managerial, carry on business with $5,000; J. H. Klein, T. Achenbach, A. B. Bremen, 25 Broad St.

Essex Chemical Works, Inc., industrial products, chemicals, $5,000; S. Heiman, G. A. Knobloch, J. A. Isner, 2,544 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

Frederic Thompson's Tours Aero Company, Inc., public amusements, $5,000; C. Schwartz, M. F. McCormick, W. L. Berk, 165 Broadway.

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Salem Furniture Company, Salem, manufacture furniture, $25,000; John F. Dwyer, John D. Sommerlin, William F. Hood, Salem.

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The Coleman Pharmacy, Asbury Park, sell chemicals, drugs, soda water, candy, cigars, &c., $10,000; Jacob Doll, Sr., Emma Doll, and William O. Luttman, Asbury Park.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 24.—Charters filed: Ohio Rural Credit Association, to loan money on real estate, live stock, including sheep, hogs, &c., $1,000,000; George W. Ludman, M. L. Horty, K. E. Dongfield, Wilmington, Del., local incorporators.

The Burns Company, to manufacture home and pocket savings banks, &c., $100,000; W. F. Burns, Larchmont Manor, N. Y.; Vernon B. Jepson, K. Garland, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wells Engine Corporation, to carry on business of manufacturing mechanical engines, dealers in plants, engine and other machinery, $2,000; George C. Sprague, J. W. Bosee, John W. Crandall, all of New York.

COTTON PRICES RUN OVER WIDE RANGE

Market Opens Weak and Drops 10 Points, Then Gains 20 on a Sharp Rally.

OUTSIDERS FREE SELLERS

Damper on Peace Talk and Weather Reports Two of the Causes for Erratic Movements.

The cotton market showed a most remarkable reversal of sentiment yesterday between the opening and the closing. Liverpool cables gave the longs no particular encouragement, spot prices in the English market being down 14 English or 28 American points, and in spite of the fact that there was support at the opening from the leading bulls and some covering by large short interests, there was enough cotton for sale to give the market a weak undertone.

There has undoubtedly been a great deal of buying by outsiders recently upon the theory that peace in Europe was a certainty within the new crop season, but there was such a damper put upon peace talk by the reports from abroad that it greatly encouraged selling by nonprofessionals who were long. It was a very weak market during most of the early trading, and prices declined about 10 points below yesterday's close. As the day grew older, however, there was less cotton offering, and the bulls who had tried in vain to hold the market at the opening again rallied and had little difficulty in starting an advance. The advance was aided by a weekly weather report which was less favorable than the market had expected, and seemed to be somewhat out of line with the daily reports.

At present there is no aggressive bear interest in the market, while the bulls are well organized and ready to take advantage at any moment of anything that favors their side. The early selling was almost entirely the liquidation of weak long accounts, and that put the market into a stronger technical position.

Prices advanced in the afternoon to $1 a bale above the morning low, and the close showed a net advance for the day of 8 to 14 points. Largely as a result of belief that many parts of the belt are getting too much rain, the new crop months showed more strength on the rally than did the near positions. Spots advanced 5 points to 13.05c for middling.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 18 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was the same in advance; middling 13.05c. Sales, 4,245 bales. Futures closed very steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	12.96	12.76	12.96@12.96	12.87@12.88
Oct.	12.99	12.76	12.96@12.97	12.85@12.88
Dec.	13.14	12.92	13.11@13.12	12.97@12.99
Jan.	13.18	12.97	13.17@13.18	13.06@13.04
March	13.32	13.18	13.31@13.32	13.17@13.18

Total port receipts, 11,599 bales; last week, 20,035 bales; last year, 9,735 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	8,873	6,495	6,513
New Orleans	8,904	2,413	2,075
Mobile	847	1,252	63
Savannah	1,705	2,497	883
Charleston	60	143	13
Wilmington	205	2,009	8
Norfolk	866	1,179	909

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	374	986	775
Memphis	247	2,285	850
St. Louis	57	7,113	3,353
Houston	1,852	3,448	1,068

Exports, 15,276 bales; total thus far this season, 4,821,325 bales; total last season, 7,785,879 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
300 Galveston	13.10	214,615	283,597
725 New Orleans	12.81	283,972	237,985
Mobile	12.75	34,459	18,572
122 Savannah	12¾	137,797	67,000
Charleston	12¾	69,298	63,123
Wilmington	12¾	54,719	54,550
726 Norfolk	12.75	85,467	62,483
Augusta	12.63	97,886	604,262
900 Memphis	13¼	105,670	117,216
St. Louis	13¼	16,049	28,987
25 Houston	13.10	77,011	8,816

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good demand for spot cotton, with middling 14 points decline at 8.50d. Sales, 12,000 bales. Receipts, nil. Market closed steady.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Boxes, Books, and Statues Figure in the Decisions Made.

The Merchants' Importing Company won in a contention yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers relating to the assessment of a countervailing duty of 1½ per cent. on printing paper coming from Norway and Belgium. Collector Malone based his additional tax on the ground that export bounties had been paid by the foreign Governments at the time of exportation. This turned out not to be so, and the Collector was ordered to reliquidate the entries deducting the countervailing duty taken.

The board decided that a decision made some time ago, in the case of candy boxes imported by Park & Tilford, applied to an importation of jewelry boxes brought in by S. Borgsinner & Co. The boxes were made of cardboard and paper, and in instances where lined with silk were taxed 45 per cent., the balance of the importation being boxes lined or covered over with cotton velvet. In the latter case, the duty rate taken was 40 per cent. as manufactures in chief value of cotton. Judge Howell decided that the boxes were properly dutiable at 35 per cent. under the provision reading "all boxes of paper, covered or lined with cotton or other vegetable fibre." The Collector was reversed.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company protested the action of the Collector at Baltimore in assessing full duty on alleged scientific apparatus imported by the company for various universities. Judge Hay, overruling the protest, pointed out that the company failed to comply with the Treasury regulations dealing with the entry of merchandise of this kind. Under these circumstances no relief could be granted.

Adverse action was taken by the board in protests filed by Kronfeld, Saunders & Co. and the D. Van Nostrand Company regarding the admittance duty free of books entitled "The Control of Water," by Parker. The Collector exacted a 15 per cent. duty under the provision for books not specially provided for, while the importers asked free entry, as textbooks used in schools and other educational institutions." Some testimony was introduced by the protestants with a view to showing that a number of copies of the books in question were sold to book dealers in the college towns of Ann Arbor and Ithaca but, according to Judge Fischer, no proof whatever was presented tending to establish the fact that the books were actually used as textbooks in schools or colleges. The Collector was affirmed.

Lamont, Corliss & Co. were upheld in a claim for 20 per cent. duty on so-called "R. V. Cream" as a medicinal preparation instead of 60 per cent. as a toilet preparation.

The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, dissatisfied with an earlier decision of the board in a case involving the classification of bronze statues, asked for a rehearing. The board, in the original decision, held that there was not sufficient testimony to warrant a finding that the articles were "sculptures," and affirmed the Collector in levying 20 per cent. duty under the common metal manufactures provision. No new evidence being submitted at the second trial the protest was again overruled.

Associated Dry Goods Co. Chartered

RICHMOND, Va., May 24.—The Associated Dry Goods Company was incorporated here today with $50,000,000 capital. This concern was formed last December to take over the Associated Merchants and United Dry Goods Company of New York.

AS TO CULTURED PEARLS.

Appraisers Decide They Are Not Entitled to Free Entry.

Some of the intricacies involved in the production of so-called cultured pearls were discussed yesterday in a decision handed down by the Board of General Appraisers in a protest case standing in the name of Morimura Brothers. The Collector here classified oyster shells, with cultured pearls attached, at 10 per cent. as unenumerated unmanufactured articles, whereas free entry was claimed by the firm under the provision for "pearl, mother of pearl, and shells, not sawed, cut, flaked, polished, or otherwise manufactured, or advanced in value from the natural state."

The protest was submitted upon a stipulation entered into between counsel for the importers and Assistant Attorney General Hanson, adopting Appraiser of the Port Sague's report as the statement of fact in the case. It appeared from the report that pearl-producing oysters are taken from the sea when they are three years old by Japanese who introduce into the shell small round pieces of so-called "nacre," the oyster again lowered into the sea and allowed to remain for four years.

At the end of that period the oyster is taken from the ocean bed and at the place where the so-called "nacre" was introduced there is formed what is known as a cultured pearl. Nothing further is done to the shell, and it was in this form, with the pearl attached, that the shells became subject to protest.

Judge Hay, in his decision finding against the contention for duty exemption, referred to the Herman Keck Manufacturing Company's case, which was before the board for decision a long time ago. In that case the pearls had been removed from the shells and were held to be pearls in their natural state. In the present case, however, the pearls were still attached to the shells. "If the cultured pearl in the case at bar is a pearl when detached," said the General Appraiser, "the shell cannot be brought in under the provisions of the paragraph claimed, for the commodity is certainly more than a shell. The protest is overruled without affirming the action of the Collector."

STANDARD INVOICE FORM.

One Is Being Worked Out for the Retail Dry Goods Men.

When asked yesterday regarding the rumor that retailers were preparing to demand immediate standardization of invoice forms by all manufacturers and jobbers, E. L. Howe, Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, said:

"An invoice form is being worked out now and will be presented to our association in the near future for indorsement. There will be a standard width and several approved lengths. There also will be uniformity in such items as the position of the date line, location of terms, department number, &c.

"We shall try to make this form one that will be acceptable to retailer and manufacturer alike, and we are anxious to retain the manufacturers' co-operation. We shall work out the details so carefully that we do not anticipate any conflict of opinion as to the desirability of the form finally adopted."

Brandt's Accounts Correct.

President F. W. Lafrentz of the American Surety Company of New York authorizes the statement that the accounts of Secretary-Treasurer William A. Brandt, who, in a fit of temporary mental aberration, attempted suicide on Monday, have been checked and found correct. At the Hudson Street Hospital it was said that Mr. Brandt has regained consciousness, and that his condition was as good as could be expected under the circumstances.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market showed a strong upward movement during the early part of the day, and prices advanced 1⅝@2c a bushel. At the close of the day values were easier, although maintaining net gains of ½@¾c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.17¾; No. 2 hard, $1.17¾; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.27¾, free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.16	1.15¾	1.53¾
July	..	..	1.17¾	1.17¼	1.33

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.00¼	1.00¼	1.00¼	1.07¼	1.50¼
July	1.11¾	1.09¾	1.09¾	1.06¼	1.28¾
September	1.11¾	1.10¼	1.10¾	1.09¼	1.29¾

CORN.

The corn market was firm early in the day on covering in sympathy with the advance in wheat and on evidences of some congestion in the May position, but toward the close there was a partial reaction under profit taking and final quotations showed net gains of only ⅛@¼c. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	74	73¼	73¾	73	74¼
July	73¼	71¾	72	71¾	75¾
September	70¾	70	70¾	70	76¾

OATS.

Oats were fairly steady early with the other markets, but there was an absence of aggressive buying, and late in the day prices were easier under liquidation, closing net unchanged to ⅛c lower. The local cash market was barely steady; standard quoted at 48½c; No. 2 white, 47@47½c; No. 4 white, 46@46½c; fancy clipped, 48@50c; ordinary clipped white, 46½@47½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	43¾	43¼	43¾	43	45¼
July	41¾	40¼	40¾	40½	44¾
Sept.	39	38¾	38¾	38¾	44¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was fairly active, and early in the day prices were higher owing to an advance in the live hog market and in sympathy with corn. Toward the close, however, there was a partial reaction, and final quotations were at about the low of the day, although slightly above the previous close. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 24,000; estimated for Thursday, 20,000. Kansas City received 11,000 and Omaha 10,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
July	12.82	12.75	12.76	12.72	9.80
Sept.	12.95	12.85	12.87	12.80	10.02
Ribs—					
July	12.85	12.77	12.77	12.72	10.57
Sept.	12.90	12.82	12.82	12.77	10.85
Pork—					
July	23.10	23.00	23.00	22.90	18.12
Sept.	22.80	22.67	22.70	22.57	18.47

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was rather quiet, total sales for the day aggregating 9,800 barrels. Final quotations were net unchanged to 4 points higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
Spot	..	..	10.80@	..	10.75
May	..	..	10.80@	..	10.35
June	..	..	10.85@	10.95	10.37
July	10.91	10.80	10.93@	10.93	10.42
August	10.95	10.90	10.90@	10.91	10.37
September	10.96	10.93	10.92@	10.94	10.90
October	10.08	10.05	10.04@	10.07	10.06
November	9.23	9.23	9.23@	9.24	9.23
December	9.16	9.13	9.13@	9.14	9.13

COFFEE.

There was renewed liquidation in the coffee market yesterday, but the demand was more active, and, with the exception of the May position, which closed at 11 points lower, the undertone at the close was steady, and quotations ranged from net unchanged to 1 point higher. Total sales for the day were 611,250 bags. The local cash market was inactive but steady at 9¾c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
May	8.40	8.38	8.38@8.40	8.49
June	..	..	8.43@8.45	8.51
July	8.56	8.46	8.53@8.54	8.54
August	..	..	8.62@8.64	8.61
September	8.70	8.62	8.70@8.71	8.69
October	..	..	8.73@8.76	8.74
November	..	..	8.80@8.87	8.79
December	8.85	8.75	8.84@8.85	8.84
January	..	..	8.89@8.91	8.89
February	..	..	8.94@8.96	8.94
March	8.95	8.95	8.96@9.01	8.99
April	9.00	9.00	9.00@9.06	9.04

SUGAR.

After opening weak, 6 points lower to 1 point higher, futures steadied a little and showed gains of a couple of points later in the morning. In the early afternoon Wall Street liquidated and prices dropped sharply, some months showing losses of 6@14 points from the close of Tuesday. The decline caught many stop orders and the market closed 6@11 points net lower, with total sales 13,400 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	5.27	5.25	5.33@5.24	5.32
June	5.27	5.25	5.24@5.25	5.33
July	5.36	5.22	5.25@5.26	5.36
August	5.31	5.31	5.29@5.27	5.37
September	5.38	5.24	5.27@5.28	5.38
October	5.32	5.31	5.32@5.34	5.31
November	..	..	5.10@5.12	6.16
December	5.00	4.93	4.92@4.94	4.99
January	..	..	4.67@4.68	4.63
February	..	..	4.40@4.45	4.46
March	4.49	4.49

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Eran<Erie RR.
Henry<Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
Prev Wash Ins Co<Owens.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Courtroom 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 11:30 A. M.—Equity calendar. Case on. Equa Film Corpn<World Film Corpn. No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building.
Case on—Kover<Phil & Reading RR.
Cantlin<Gardiner.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 9:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Building.—Naturalization.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISION.—New York Telephone Company, respt.-appit., v. People, &c., appit.-respt.—Motion to add to calendar, prefer and set for day certain granted, and case set down for argument on June 5, 1916.

DAY CALENDAR.
Pomeroy<Hock V Ry.
Warriner<same.
Publicity Leas. Co<Ludwig.
Re Hinds, Noble & E.
Metropolitan Tr<State Bd of Tax Com.
Re Zeigler.
Harrison<Higgins.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
London Finance Co<McSherry.
Belley<Hyman.
Re W T Ott Co, Inc, (Kahn.)
Melhado<Melhado.
Re Goldsmith<Board of Education.
Hahn<Sulzbacher.
Beh<Mahoney.
Hartmetz<Hartmetz.
CNY<Kiss.
Re CNY (Lane Av).
Re B House Co, Inc.
Sandy<Susquehanna Coal Co (2).
Manugs<same.
Lowanchick<same (2).
Barnhart<L I RR.
Re Finkelstein.
Re Bertrand<Fogarty.
Burns<Morche.
Gerber<Stark.
Stegeman Motor Car Co<Am Fidelity Co.
Silverman<U S Hoffman Co.
Dogin<Dogin.
Chardak<Chardak.
Troy Savings Bank<Chase.
Star<Oberst.
Fox<Mulligan.
Erlanger<Sullivan.
Ceprile<McGrath.
Brooklyn Trust Co<Horwitz.
McNamee<Andrews.
Cohen<Rothschild.
Watts<Doull Miller Co.
Newbould<Forest Box & Lumber Co.
Harris<Wohlthatter (2)
CNY<Work.
Spolen<Brommer.
Rothstein<Bernstein.
Kuthy<Gen Bak Co.
Levinson Mfg Co<Silverman.
Minaldi<Minaldi.
Cooper<Greenhut.
Bachmann<Salam & Wuthe Co.
Pick<Wierzbinker.
Ducovitch<Weaver.

PART II.—Hotchkiss, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Re Green<Katz.
Frick<Frick. (2.)
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Preferred causes:
Roosevelt<Roosevelt.
Lane<N Y Public Library, General calendar:
McCadden<Central Brass Co of N Y.
Weil<CNY.
Cohen<Birnzweig.
Bandler<Wucher & Klarish, Inc.
Hull<Williamsport Planing Mill Co.
Beecher<Bohemian Benev & L Assoc.
G Lickwa<Bock, J Lickwa<same, Neal<O J Gude Co.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Warriner<Tol & Ohio Cent Ry.
Liebig<Hewlett Emb Works.
Knick Dist Co<Corena.
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co<Kulla.
Deutschmann<Haes.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Goldman<Schwab.
Pothoroe<NY Rys.

PART IV.—Recess.

PART V.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lake<Keller.
Buehler<Horton.
Cunningham<Int R T.

PART VI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Caldwell<Blooming-dale.
Harris<NY Rwys.
Cizariotis<Nomikes.

PART VII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Schwald<Wood.
Kelly<I R T.
Trad<L I RR.
L. Ressler<Volkenning
A Ressler<same.
Delisky<McMullen.
Snare & Triest, Inc.
Maguire<NY Rys.
Donadio<Belt Line Ry
Fertig<Sturges.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Radt<Greeley Sq. No day calendar.

PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 9:30 A. M.
Phillips<F & D Co.
Kerekes<A Smith & Son.
Covino<City of Mt Vernon.

PART X.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Walensky<Breslin.
Lally<Shaffer.
Levy<Bd of Education
McPartland<Stilger.
O'Hara<Jacobs.
Tupka<Penn C & C.
Florio<CNY.
Smith<Indelli.
Bernardo<Bradley Cont Co.
Brannick<Kempner.
Harami<Tsoromokos.
N Steigerwald<Burns Bros.

PART XI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Akovich<Burfeind.
La Mana<McGuinness
Josephowitz<Jager.
Shiel<Sehnapp.
McCarthy<J New Rty.
Giovia<N Y Cent RR.
Hess<Erie R R.
Steiber<Bohemian Benev & L Assoc.
G Lickwa<Bock, J Lickwa<same, Neal<O J Gude Co.

PART XII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sarkay<CNY.
McCarthy<Int Mer M.
Gortenberg<Bloch.
O'Keefe<Stern Bros.
McGlinchey<Forsythe Bath Co.
Fleming<Farley.
Goldberg<Bordens Cond Milk Co.
Spadola<US Motor Cab Co.
Cascioli<Leh & N E RR.
W L Brunk<B H RR.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
McCuaig<Ellis.
Wittemann<Riviera Realty Co.
Straus<Shanley.
Ritterfeld<Harris.
Zucca<Pompeian Co.
Wright-Barclay, Inc<Fleissner.
Ditto<Paterno Const. CNY<Dolph Co.
Same<Markowitz.
Same<Van Iderstein & Sons.
Same<Sheehan.
Franklin Bldg Co<Finn.
Eltonhead<Travelers Ins Co.
Le Boeuf<U S Fid & Guar Co.
Hofmann<Hofmann.
Re Goodman (Grayer).
Harmon<Hitchcock.
Hungarian Gen Credit Bank<Titus.
Repetti<Louis Repetti, Inc.
Bank<Susquehanna Coal Co.
Hall<N Y Rys.
Carroll<same.
Silberzweig<Halperin.
Johnson<Lugone.
Dalton<Goldberg & Greenberg, Inc.
Nilsen<Kilpatrick.
Edwards<Hutkoff.
McQuillan<Birch.
Friedman<Sterling Brass Co.
Re Thompson.
Ravera<Geneva Soc.
Rossi<Kashman.
Beimar<Box Office Attraction Film, &c.
James Everard's Breweries<Levy.
Re Price<Hoffman.
Munroe<Mercadante.
Hingerbuhler<N Y City RR.
Krumenacker<Klein-schmidt.
Wolfe<Prendergast.
Lind<same.
McHugh<same.
Halken<same.
Schober<same.
Reichard<Stearns & Foster Co.
CNY<Empire City Subway Co.
Lenox Dem Club of Harlem<Woods.
People, &c<Simmons.
Walter<Farrell.
Simons<Simons.
Cramer<Blumm.
Friedman<Feldman.
Doerie<Doerle.
Re Maltbie.
Nadler<Freefield.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
CNY<NY Disposal Corp.
Freeman<Hartfield.
Singer<H Disston & Sons, Inc.
Briggs<Kendrick.
Chem Nat Bk of NY<Fleitmann.
Hoar<Allweil.
Vogrich<Havemeyer.
Metropolitan Flour Mill & Grain Co<Casualty Co of Am.

PART XVI.—Recess.

PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Frank<New England Cas Co.
Goldberg<Jamestown Mantel Co.
Hopkins<Gen Cont, &c, Co.
Rieser<Genung, Boyd<A Klipstein. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Florio<Schaff.
Hallock<Satterfield.
Bers<Erie R R.
Falce<Levy.
Gardner<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Cohen<A Walker & Co.
Jakobovics<Vas.
Grabelsky<Union Nov Braid Works. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates of:
George A. Biessing,
Bernardina Rolie,
Francis L. Leland,
Ignatz Kraus,
Wills for probate:
Heinrich Bauer.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Case on—Amos F Eno

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.
Household Granite Tub Co<Herrman.
Isaacson<Crean.
Isakson<NY Color, &c, Co.
Costello<Weinstein.
Schwartz<Olenik.
Hopkins<Manicuring Nov Mfg Co.
Trauter<Sofield.
Kitaeff<Fallon.
Jos Beck & Sons<Rabinowitz.
Goodman<Leffler.
Alberts<Rodman & Richter.
R Graves Co<Polard.
E Popper & Co<Greenffest.
Uhlig<Page.
Morewood Rty H Co<Hershfield.
Vail<Collegiate Rty Co
Goldberg<Stein.
Nitchie<Canfield.
Rosenberg<Hollender, (2.)
Fellick<Purkel.
Mendel<Brenon.
Grand Rapids Show Case Co<Gumbiner.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Well<Rosenstein.
Rosendorf<Sommer.
Finn<NY, NH & H RR
Kavanagh<Herschelmer & Mabie Co.
Somerfieck<Friedman.
Schiffenbauer<Michaelson.
Ness<Bass & Bass.
Weissberger<Tull.
Lynch<Belt Line Ry.
Lagoma<NY Rys.
Nussbaum<Lifshitz.
Capodice<Fitzgerald.
Gesslein<Beerman.
Kuehn<O'Rourke Eng. &c, Co.
Happe<Hart.
Kleitman<Diamond-son.
Boyd<5th Av Coach.
Eigen<Mandel.
Sorrells<Gotham Garage Co.
Lerner<NY Rys.
Kuechle<Terminal Heights Dev Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Perling<Michelman.
Dorfman<Marmalax.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Stolts<Nixon.
Jersey Shore Trust Co<Sulzberger & Sons.
Hoagland<Clow.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Grienberg <Schwartz—Harry Bijur. Re Schwartz—Harry Bijur. Bergh<Bergh—Chas F Brown. Atterbury<Abrahamson—Arthur N Giegerich. Re Smith—James A Lynch.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—General Synod of Reformed Church in America<Tanesser—Elek J Ludvigh. Re Zucker—Chas A Cutler. Rose<Hicks—Winter Russell. Re Wagener—Geoffrey Konta. Duffy<Duffy—James A Farrell.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Hennie<Fleischman Bros Co.—Percival H Gregory.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Joseph B Kaiser<Chas Kaiser—Chester J Byrnes. Frederick E. Rosenbrock & Co, Inc<Moritz Schramm—Wm F Nosseler.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Mary E Beebe<Silas P Beebe—Irene E Slevin.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Eleanor Von Koppenfels<Emma Turner—John V. Coggey. General Synod Reformed Church in America<Sarah Taneser—Theodore M Riehle.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM — Tierney, J. — Motion calendar at 10 A. M.
Lawston<Lawston, Corn Exchange Bank<Black, Litwin<Cakes, Franz<Franz.
Webster<Webster. Peters<Domnisch, Donnelly<Freiden. Huberth<Green.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J. Thompson<Huber.
Greenberg<Marsh.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Mullan, J.
Ambraszka<L V Coal. Pink<Leshink.
Ballerini<Mungo Trans Molostowsky<L I RR.
De Stefano<S Bvd RR
Christofferson<Un Ry.
Johnson<Cambeis Con.
Price<Bergfeld.
McGuirk<NY Smith.
Kandell<Schnaufer.
Greenberger<Saltzsieder.
Thoron<Meehan.
Scheiner<Standard Oil Co of NY.
Koehm<Koehm.
Craziale<NY Edison.
Williams<Standard Arch Co.
Croughan<NY Mutual Benev Soc'y.
Cozens<Int R T Co.
M Schleeweiss<Union Ry.
W. Schleeweiss<same.
Cassell<CNY.
Bercowitz<Eisen.
Naughton<Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.
Cahill<Union Ry.
Monk<Grossman.
Katz<Bronx Home Wens Pub Co.
Ryan<Con Union Gas Co.
G. Santis & Co, Inc<Westchester Elect R R Co.
Bernstein<Con Tel & Elect Sub Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4511.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
William O. Dutton,
Ferdinand Grifhahn,
Marie C Colombin,
Alex Wismiesuski.
Accounting of:
Frederick Ehrlich,
Andreas Andrews,
Mary Costello,
Thomas Browne,
Marcelline Werner,
Michael Burns,
Mary Detwiller,
Lelio Ferri,
Kenry Kaplan,
Mary M Elwell,
James Green,
Matilda Popp,
Karoline Larsan.
John N Smith,
Reuben Wishnewitsky Estates of:
Mary M Flynn,
Clara Scherer,
Elizabeth McKenzie.
Florence Schreiber,
Morris Cohen,
Margaret Gillen,
Lillian Frost.
Shapiro Interests,
Israel Kostel.
Charles A Hull,
Mary Caulfield.
Guardianship of:
William D Preston.
Transfer tax:
Anna V Nissen.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., May, J.—Calendar called in Part V.
Sholder<Preston Rity.
Bordoff<Shapiro.
Lazarus<NY Cons RR.
Mendillo<Nass El RR
Levy<Horowitz.
Ryan<Nass El RR.
Kekut<same.
Goldcorn<N Y & L I Traction Co.
Anderson<Nass Elec RR.
Hinch<B H RR.
Feuer<same.
Feldman<same.
Howard<Wilcox.
Dickoff<Stewart.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Morschauser, J. Case on—Shiverick<Bonsall.
The remainder of the Special Term calendar goes over until June.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Tompkins, J. Case on—Seignious<Black.

PART III.—Keogh, J.
Case on<Ross<Rodgers & Haggerty.
The remainder of the Trial Term calendar goes over until June.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Schmitt, as admr<Auer et al.
White, as admx<Schmidt.
Seltz<Welz & Z.
Connolly<B H RR et al
Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.
Rapson<CNY.
Carter<same.
Schwalbach<same.
Kerrigan<same.
Stefanowitz<Gillig.
Delmage<Wilbert Garrison Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
White & Abrams<B H RR.
Hoecker<Hoecker.
Varone<Nassau RR.
De Matteo<Norton & Gorman Con Co.
Mikellonis<Lehigh & Wilkes Coal Co.
O'Connor<Sheffield Farms Co.
Trager<Rabinowitz.
Christenson<Turner Con Co.
Brown<C I & B RR.
Gatto<George.
Bresslin<German Journal.
Miller<Reid.
Avona<Smith Oper Co.
Page<CNY.
Pariet<Gray.
Graham<Kimball.
Nelson<Williams Auto
Madden<Avitable.
Bernhardt<National Surety Co.
Potts<Bleyer.
Pearsall<C I & G Ry.
Manne et al<Duberstein.
Keane<Natlus Auto Service Co.
McComiskey<Adams & Co.
Vespucci<Cahill.
Miller<NY Con RR.
Meyers<Nassau RR.
Baylis<NY Con RR.
Lamle<Richmiller.
Michael<Nassau RR.
Gordon<same.
Farrell<Schwartz.
Schwelkert<Schnaier & Co.
Healy<CNY.
Rabey<Balik.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 942.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Sheer<Weichselbaum.
Di Lorenzo<Harscher.
Hoover<C I & B RR.
Harpell<N Y & North Shore Traction Co.
Miller<B H RR Co.
Weeks<Mangold.
Feehan<B H RR Co.
Chimelewski<Chimelewski.
Kulis<B H RR Co.
Hettrich<Reynolds et al.
O'Flaherty, infant, &c, Q Co & Sub Ry.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 185.

SUGAR EXPORTS $75,000,000

City Bank Statement Estimates Total for Country in Fiscal Year.

Sugar exports from the United States are now running at the rate of approximately $75,000,000 a year, against an average of about $5,000,000 a year prior to the European war, according to a statement issued yesterday by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York. The compilation showed that the value of sugar exported from the Port of New York in the months of March, April, and May aggregated about $17,000,000, while the reports of the Department of Commerce showed the value of sugar exported from the entire country during the eight months ended with February, 1916, amounted to $45,000,000, and for the single month of February exceeded $8,000,000.

Commenting on the above figures, the bank's statement said: " This total of $45,000,000 for the entire country for eight months ended with February, and of $17,000,000 for the Port of New York alone in the months of March, April, and May, indicate clearly that the total exports of sugar for the fiscal year which ends with next month will aggregate fully $75,000,000. If the exportation reported by the Department of Commerce for February alone should continue during the remainder of the fiscal year the total for the full year would approximate $90,000,000. The value of sugar exported from this port last week was, in round figures, $1,500,000, against $41,000 in the same week of 1914, while the largest export record of sugar at this port was in the week ended with March 18, in which the total export was, in round figures, $5,000,000, against $45,000 in the corresponding week of 1914."

Will Bring Salvarsan Shipment.

As a result of pressure exerted by the State Department on the Allied Governments, with the arrival of the Nieuw Amsterdam here yesterday came 150,000 of the 300,000 or more ampules of salvarsan and neosalvarsan that the German Government has released for use in this country. Each ampule, it was said yesterday by H. A. Metz, head of the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, which is importing the medicine, is equal to one dose. It was also said by Mr. Metz that representations had to be made to German Government officials all the way up to the Kaiser in order to get the necessary permission to bring the medicine out of Germany. Because of the conditions imposed upon the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company by the German Government that strict guarantee be given that shipments allowed to come here are to be used in this country only, the products in question will be distributed direct to the medical profession.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

CLOTH. — Open for Wilson and Lawrence lightweight coatings; style 51 and 52 range. Merchants' Fabric Exchange, 79 5th Av.

COATS.—Jobber looking all week Fall suits, coats, pile fabrics. 114 West 26th, 5th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples, all week. Apply 8th floor, 4 West 22d.

COATS, suits for Fall; jobbers looking all week. Top floor, 11 East 31st St.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on silk and wash dresses; only those who can make good deliveries may call with samples. 146 West 25th, 3d floor.

DRESSES.—Ready to place orders on silk serge and corduroy dresses for Fall. J. & S. Post, 115 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Job of silk. J. Summerfield, Jr., Style Shop, Memphis, Tenn. 1,140 Broadway, 7th floor.

DRESSES.—White and colored, to close out. Deiches, 43 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Spot cash for jobs of taffetas and crepes. Phone Gramercy 3257.

FASTENERS.—Wanted, imported black and with sizes. K 111 Times.

MERCHANDISE.—The E. T. Wells Co., Inc., 247 Main St., Orange, N. J., office hours 8:30 to 10:30 Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, are in the market for general 5, 10, and 25 cent merchandise for cash.

PEAU-DE-CYGNES and Satins wanted; will pay cash; any quantity. Rosenfeld & Newmark, 18 West 27th St.

SERGES, Poplins, Fancy Woolens, Palm Beach Cloth, Linen, and Taffeta.—Will buy at prices; no jobbers. Call at 308 5th Av., Room 514.

SERGE DRESSES.—We are looking at samples of serge dresses for Fall. Fifteenth floor, 504 6th Av.

SHEET CELLULOID, Shell, thicknesses, 55 to 90 mills, polished or unpolished, for immediate delivery; state quantity, price. K 112 Times.

SILK and Cotton Waists.—Jobber looking at Fall samples. 30 West 32d St.

SILK, WOOLENS.—Open to buy for cash. H. Kline, 6777 Madison Square.

SKIRTS, COATS, SUITS.—Jobbers looking at all week. Room 503, 106 East 19th.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits, 4th Av., Room 1,807.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits, better grade, all week. 12 West 27th, 14th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Looking at ladies' Fall suits and coats. 131 West 28th, 4th floor.

WASH SKIRTS.—Jobbers want contractors and steady work. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

WEARING APPAREL. — Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS, DRESSES, silk and wash, to close out before moving. Jacobus Bros. & Co., 34 West 27th St. Farragut 3297.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing out; smart styles, low prices. Talbot Company, 114 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS of a better grade to close out; all colors. Kurian & Bernstein, 63 West 36th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—500 for immediate delivery; newest styles. Slater, 114 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS, better grade, to close out. Potter & Schattman, 147 West 22d.

COLLARS.—10,000 dozens Searle Manufacturing Co., 25 cents per dozen. Lehmann, 116 Broad St.

DRESSES. — White children's, juniors', misses', graduation lace, net, voile, organdie; good values; immediate delivery. Subin, 32 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Cotton for immediate delivery; latest styles; very reasonable. Eagle Dress Co., 130 West 25th St.

DRESSES, Jersey silks, sport dresses; clever, catchy styles. San Englander, 32 Union Square, 3847 Stuyvesant.

DRESSES.—Wash and silk; immediate delivery. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 West 25th St.

GEORGETTES for sale, white and colors; heavy quality. 115 W. 29th St., 8th floor.

GINGHAM.—Colored repps, plaid gingham, and chambrays to sell. 101 5th Av., 10th floor.

LETHEROID BOXES, odd sizes, for sale cheap. Hanauer, Arnstein & Siegle Co., Inc., 121 West 17th St.

PERCALE, &c.—Turkey red and indigo blue percale and Bates crepe plaid for sale at old prices. 61 Times.

SHOES.—Jobs in shoes for out-of-town and export trade. Kirsh, 9 Lispenard St.

SILVERBLOOM.—Lesher Whitman's genuine silverbloom, blue, tan, gray, gold; cheap. Jacobus Bros. & Co., 34 West 27th St.

SKIRTS.—Sport jersey skirts in stock for immediate delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—00, white, in bulk, $6.25 great gross; ten-gross lots only. Phone 3358 Madison Square.

SNAP FASTENERS. — Immediate delivery. Greeley 3606. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 47 West 34th St.

SUITS.—Sport jersey suits and dresses, street and afternoon, in stock for delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SUITS.—Taffeta, to close out best-selling styles. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

TAFFETA and Crepe de Chine, in street shades, also 40 hole net for sale at less than market prices. Box K 115 Times.

TAFFETAS in sport stripes, also plain, navy. Sohland, 19 Madison Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN with large following in Middle West and office trade wants good line of pile fabric coats; commission basis; no advances. R 40 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.....3@3¼ "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Next Spring Clothing Styles.

From all present indications there will be some new features to the styles offered by the clothiers for next Spring. As previously noted the shoulders of coats will be squarer. The general type to be followed in coats will be, it is said, along straighter lines than have hitherto prevailed. In other words, there will be little or no " shaping in " at the waistline and the front of the coat will fall in a straighter line. Lapels will be shortened and made narrower. It is thought that trousers will be fuller than they have been below the knees. Because in many instances the weights of cloth used next Spring will be heavier than usual, less lining will be used.

***

Drug Prices Easing Off.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that the downward movement in the market for drugs and chemicals continues, and that prices on many articles have been lowered as a result of the manufacturers' being in a better position to obtain various raw materials at relatively lower values, due to further declines in primary markets. Accumulation of supplies at primary points and larger arrivals from abroad, as well as a less active export demand, is aiding the downward trend of prices. Speculative operators, fearing a lower market, are offering various drugs and chemicals at figures below the makers' quotations. Prospects for increased liquidations are becoming more favorable, with indications pointing to a return of more normal markets in the near future. According to reports, Sweden has placed an embargo on exports of caustic soda, potassium carbonate, carbonate of soda and potassium hydrate.

***

More Silk Houses Will Close.

These names were added yesterday to the list of silk houses which have expressed their intention of not opening for business on Monday, because of the holiday following: H. A. Caesar & Co., Greef & Co., the Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company, the Valentine & Bentley Silk Company, William M. Alford & Co., Frank & Dugan, the Hartley Silk Company and the American Raw Silk Company.

Finishers Rushed with Work.

An instance showing how greatly finishers of cotton goods are loaded with work was cited yesterday in the case of a converter of clothing specialties who wanted to get some goods put through. He had 40,000 yards of drills that he wanted given an ordinary pearl finish, the goods to be used for pocketings. He was said to be one of the most surprised men on record when he was told by the finisher who did his work that the earliest he could get them delivered in the finished state was in August. Another case was told of where a converter had sent up a good-sized lot of goods several months ago to be finished in awning stripes. Day before yesterday he got his first return shipment. It amounted to a single bale.

***

Many Cottons to be Bleached.

Nothing less than a visit to the various scenes of operation can give a comprehensive idea of the problems the cotton goods bleachers are facing at the present time, as a result of the shortage of materials to work with and the enormous amount of goods that have been sent them to be processed, according to a man who returned recently from New England, where he went to get the " lay of the land." In several instances, it was said yesterday, bleacheries have been obliged to erect temporary warehouses of quite some size in order to store goods that are waiting their turn to go through the process. In some cases even this has not proved storage facilities enough, so that cars loaded with cloth in the gray state are standing on railroad sidings waiting a chance to be run into the plants. Some of the bleachers, it was further asserted, will no longer accept goods without specific notice on their part for the shipper to send them along. The way the bleacheries are handling the situation, in the face of the obstacles imposed in one way or another, was said to be deserving of high praise.

***

Gray Goods Trade Marking Time.

Both buyers and sellers of gray goods in this market were marking time yesterday, with the result that not much of a yardage was disposed of. First-hand business was limited by the mills' inability to supply much goods for spot and nearby delivery at any price, and their unwillingness to accept bids below the market on cloths wanted for the later deliveries. Some scattering lots of 39-inch 80-squares were disposed of at 7½ cents for nearby shipment, but aside from this there was little to be said about what the mills did. Second hands were tighter than they have been, from all accounts, which also helped to keep buying light. Sheetings did not do a great deal, but some perking up in the demand for narrow drills was told of in certain quarters. Sateens were said to be in fair demand. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-86s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	7c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	*4c

*Asked.

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Copper Matte Free of Duty.

The Government lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in an attempt, under the Tariff act of 1913, to compel ore smelting companies to pay three-fourths of one cent per pound duty on copper matte found in lead-bearing ores. The Government sought this duty or its equivalent under most of the preceding tariff acts, but failed in each test case. The importers claimed free entry in all of the cases, including the one decided yesterday, under the provision for regulus of copper. The Consolidated Kansas City Smelting & Refining Company appeared as the protestant of record in yesterday's case, but the entire trade, it was said, was directly concerned in the outcome of the litigation.

***

Retailers Make Pinched Backs.

The demand for pinched back suits has proved so brisk that many of the clothing manufacturers and some retailers have converted stocks they had on hand of the ordinary variety into the new style models. Merchandise that couldn't be sold in any other way, or, at least, old garments that were poor sellers, have been grabbed up quickly enough as soon as they were turned into the popular adaptation of the Norfolk style. Eight hundred suits that he had carried in stock for a season or two were made into pinched backs by one retailer. He took the cuff off the trousers, and in this way obtained enough material for the belt to go on the back of the coat, which was drawn into the usual narrow pleats. The change cost him 20 cents, and he has been able to obtain from $1.50 to $2 more for the suit than it would ordinarily sell for.

***

About Unfinished Burlaps.

Without trying to express an opinion one way or the other, a local burlap man yesterday raised the question, regarding reports that the domestic linoleum trade had been ordering burlaps from Dundee in the unfinished state, as to whether the goods could be used that way or whether they could be finished in this country. There is no question about the inability of the Dundee mills to send much finished burlap over at the present time, because of the trouble with the calender workers that resulted in a lockout being declared. It was the local burlap man's contention that the goods " take up " quite a little in the finishing process, that is, they come from the finishing room narrower than they enter it. Unfinished wide burlap, it was contended, would be at least five inches wider than the finished goods. " Stumpy " goods, it appears, cannot be used for backing linoleums. So the situation seems to hinge on the ability of the linoleum makers to get the " slack " taken up over here.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JOHN LIDDLE CUT STONE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the John Liddle Cut Stone Company of 432 East 107th Street by Rendall & Mowat, $1,400; Bohrs, Meyer & Co., $500, and John Wenning, $144. Liabilities are $25,000; nominal assets, $12,000, and actual assets, $10,000.

BENJAMIN SHAPIRO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benjamin Shapiro, clothing dealer, 1418 Third Avenue, by Isaac Saperstein, $131; Anna Cohen, $93, and Etta Zurnoske, $500. Liabilities are $7,000 and assets $1,000.

ARMAND D. KALISZ, composer, of 1,512 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,797 and assets $3 cash.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY.—Judge Learned Hand has confirmed a stipulation between counsel in the case of the American Real Estate Company to extend the time to answer in the bankruptcy proceedings to May 31.

MILLS & GIBB.—Judge Mayer has signed an order permitting George L. Ingraham and A. Leo Everett, as a committee of stockholders, to intervene in the equity suit against Mills & Gibb, white goods importers.

BARRIS-LEWIS CO., INC.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed Harry I. Doctor receiver for Barris-Lewis Co., Inc., manufacturer of dresses at 30 West Thirty-third Street, who is a creditor for $3,000. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $500;

MAIMAN & EILEN.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on April 27 against Maiman & Eilen, dealers in eggs at 140 Avenue C, on a settlement with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, payable 20 cents cash and 30 cents in notes.

Bankruptcy Schedules.

BERNARD SOLOMON, manufacturer of dresses at 38 West Thirty-second Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $4,752 and assets $1,575.

FREDERICK F. HATHORNE, grocer of 499 West 124th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $4,838 and assets $1,501.

FREEDGOOD & SWEETGALL, manufacturers of raincoats at 31 West Fifteenth Street, have made an assignment to Alexander E. Sanders, who said that liabilities are $24,000 and assets $18,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD Mass., May 24.—Jacob L. Davis of Pittsfield, a clothier, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with the United States Court at Boston. Davis owes $13,312.81, and has assets of about $12,000. There are a number of secured and unsecured claims, held largely by Pittsfield parties. The most important secured claims are held by Charles Hibbard of Pittsfield for $7,313; Israel and Michael Dieu of Pittsfield, $1,020, and Fannie H. Franklin, trustee, of Pittsfield, $450, all secured by indorsed notes and mortgages on real estate.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Atlas Shirt Co.—City of N. Y.	$261.19
Gutman, Jacob—Same	357.23
Hill, T. A. Joseph—Same	248.51
Irvin, Richard, exr.—Same	630.51
Ichelson, Morris—Same	244.23
Staats, Gustav, Alma C., Bauer, and Bertha Bauer, exrs., &c.—Same	645.38
Mutual Profit Realty Co.—Same	244.23
Molasses Products Co.—Same	122.22
Teitel, Hyman—Same	244.23
Thormann, Frederick P.—Same	110.90
Walton, Edw. A., trustee—Same	501.01
Ward, Patrick, exr.—Same	338.98
W. F. Hamblin & Co.—Same	244.23
Allen, John E.—D. Quinn	350.91
Akst, Nathaniel—Yorke Shirt Co.	106.09
Bailey, Alonzo S.—Dill Ball Co.	6,286.74
Briskman, Isaac—H. W. Sible, costs	105.84
Black, Madeleine F.—Irving Press	355.19
Burrough, Wm. F.—H. H. Cording et al	105.16
Clayton, Walter C.—Arthur Boomhower	109.32
Charles Katz, Inc.—N. Cohen et al	525.42
Cole, Herbert S.—L. D. Rowan	175.00
Clinton, Russell Sage—L. Stronger	1,629.18
Cloud, Samuel M.—W. E. Fellows	155.24
Campus, Leon—E. Rosenfeld	156.31
Dents, S. Cutter—Cowie & Co., Ltd.	952.91
Di Carlo Vupis—People, &c.	200.00
Dieter, Francis B. and Grace—H. C. Bickel	377.63
Donovan, John F.—Southern Surety Co.	549.00
Dorsen, Harry—N. Y. Central R. R. Co.	129.91
Fridiger, Louis—New England Equitable Ins. Co.	538.53
Furst, Chas. S., and Solomon Michelbacher—N. L. Lafreniere	2,136.97
Same—N. L. Lafreniere	629.27
Same—Same	333.73
Freedman, Adolph — N. Germain Co. costs	107.70
Fels, C. Geo.—C. O. Day, costs	114.44

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two Expensive Dwellings Sold in the Upper Fifth Avenue Zone—Deal in Vandam Street—Forty-second Street Property Bid In—Bronx and Suburban Activity.

The sale of two choice residences in the upper Fifth Avenue section formed the feature of the realty market yesterday. The Barney estate sold to a buyer for occupancy the five-story American basement house at 7 East Eighty-ninth Street, on a plot 28 by 100, between Fifth and Madison Avenues. It has been held at $170,000. Adjoining, at 5, is the large residence belonging to the William B. Hornblower estate, and next to that, at 3, is the new dwelling lately completed by Archer M. Huntington as an addition to his Fifth Avenue home at 1,083, just above the Eighty-ninth Street corner. The north corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street was purchased a short time ago by Malcolm Whitman for occupancy through William B. May & Co., who were the brokers in the sale of the 7 East Eighty-ninth Street property.

A few blocks to the south, the five-story American basement dwelling at 12 East Seventy-seventh Street, opposite the Senator Clark home on the north Fifth Avenue corner, was sold by S. Harold Freeman, who bought it last January from E. L. Heller. It covers a plot 25 by 102.2 and the buyer has purchased for occupancy. It was held at about $90,000. Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the sale.

Two Heights Dwellings Sold.

John L. Tonnell has purchased from the estate of John N. Bull, 417 West 154th Street, a three-story private dwelling on a lot 21 by 99.11, located between Amsterdam and St. Nicholas Avenues.

The three-story private dwelling, 340 Convent Avenue, on a lot 24.11 by 94.5, has been sold to an investor by J. Romaine Brown, who has held title to the property since 1905.

Vandam Street Parcel Sold.

As a site for a garage A. D. Juilliard & Co. have purchased from Francis X. Brosman 22 Vandam Street, a three-story building on a lot 23 by 107 feet. Pape & Brother negotiated the sale.

Resale of Harlem Dwelling.

Daniel H. Jackson has resold through Hayward & Co., to Mrs. Jane Hooker, 124 West 119th Street, a four-story dwelling on plot 18 by 100. In part payment the seller took a three-story residence, 16 Hubert Place, Halcyon Park, New Rochelle, on a plot 80 by 114. Mr Jackson bought the 119th Street dwelling two weeks ago from Lydia P. Steel.

Investors Buying Tenements.

An investor has purchased from the State Banking Department 508 East Seventy-third Street, a six-story new law tenement, on a plot 37.6 by 102.2, adjoining the northeast corner of Avenue A. The house is one of a row of four taken over in liquidation of the Union Bank of Brooklyn.

Bloch Brothers are reported to have sold 536 and 538 West 158th Street, a six-story new law flat, on plot 50.3 by 99.11, near Broadway, to Sallie H. Walker, who gave in part payment a lot on Intervale Avenue, near 165th Street.

Forty-second Street Property Bid In.

The Forty-second Street property in the theatre block between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, including the old buildings at 215 to 223, fronting 105 feet, with the three abutting buildings at 228 to 232 West Forty-third Street, 80 feet, which was offered at voluntary sale in the Vesey Street Room by Bryan L. Kennelly for the Sperry & Hutchinson Company, was bought in on a bid of $660,000. The assessed value last year was $514,000. The Morningside Avenue six-story apartment on the southwest corner of 122d Street, also offered for the same interests, was bid in for $162,500.

Recent Buyers.

The Birchwood Realty Company is the buyer of the six-story apartment house on the northeast corner of 147th Street and Broadway.

Benjamin Albert and Abraham Gerber are the buyers of 315 Greenwich Street, sold last week.

Bronx Sales.

Julius Lewine has sold to an investing client of F. W. Eggert 4,539 Matilda Street, a three-story private dwelling.

The J. W. Cornish Construction Company has resold to an investor 2,411 Bathgate Avenue, a two-story and basement dwelling, 20.1 by 100, adjoining the northwest corner of 187th Street. It is one of two properties recently taken in exchange by the selling company for the new apartment house at 1,892 Morris Avenue. Paul Bultman negotiated the sale.

An investing client of Cohen & Hillman has purchased from the Cedar Construction Company 307 West 154th Street, a six-story tenement on a plot 50 by 100.

Brooklyn.

The Realty Associates sold 126 Bay Fiftieth Street, between Harway and Cropsey Avenues, a two-story and cellar frame two-family dwelling on lot 20 by 96, to Carolina Palmisino.

Buys L. I. City Factory Site.

G. H. Clay sold a plot on the south side of Tenth Street, 300 feet east of Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, for the Theo Realty Company, to Charles Tatham and Walter Brodie of Manhattan. The buyers will erect a modern factory building.

Long Island.

George C. Meyer of the Cord Meyer Company has purchased 300 lots in the Bowne Park section of Flushing. The property is situated on Broadway and extends from Murray Lane to Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Streets, State Street, Mitchell Avenue, Dahlia Avenue, Chestnut Street, and Walter Place. The consideration is said to have been over $150,000. The property is part of the old Bowne Park development. It was formerly owned by ex-Senator William H. Reynolds, who years ago started the development of this section. Later it was owned by Stuart Hirschman and the McKnight Realty Company.

Robert E. Pendergast sold at Queens Manor, Queens, to John McManus, two lots on Creed Avenue; to H. H. Schade, two lots on Walnut Street; to A. H. Peterson, a plot consisting of five lots on Creed Avenue and two lots adjoining on Spruce Street.

Roslyn Estates Ordered Sold.

The Roslyn Estates, one of the properties formerly under the Dean Alvord Development, will be sold at foreclosure in accordance with an order just granted by Justice Callaghan of the Supreme Court. Action has been brought by the Central Trust Company against Edward Lyons, receiver of the Roslyn Estates and the other allied companies to foreclose a mortgage of $150,000. The Rosyln Estates consist of about 300 acres.

Westchester County.

The five-story apartment house property at 564 and 566 South Broadway, Yonkers, which has stood unfinished for several years, has been sold by Thomas S. Burke, who also arranged building and permanent loans for the purchaser, Harold Levy. Contracts for finishing the building have been let and the work of completion started. The apartments will be ready for September renting.

Commercial Leases.

The Duross Company has leased for M. & L. Ernst, 521 Broome Street, a seven-story fireproof building running through to Watts Street to the Ajax Trucking Company.

Benjamin Bernstein has leased for the Graf Realty Company to the National Cloak and Suit Company the store, basement and first loft at 119 to 125 West Twenty-fourth Street, for five years.

The United Stores Realty Company has leased the store and basement in the building 28 West Thirty-fourth Street to Thomas Murray for a long term of years for an aggregate rental of $125,000.

Louis Kempner & Son have leased for the estate of Mary Pinchot, through Gerard & Smith, the store at 2,150 Broadway for five years to Hyman Shulman.

M. M. Hayward & Co. have leased for the estate of Thomas E. Crimmins the store at 231 West Ninety-ninth Street to H. Vakasian, upholsterer, and also for the same owners store at 2,618 Broadway to G. & S. Walters.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has leased for Ottinger & Bro. and I. S. & M. S. Korn the store at 1,454 Broadway for ten years to the New York Telephone Company.

Big Sale of Manhattan and Bronx Property Today.

Some lively bidding is expected today in the Vesey Street salesroom when Joseph P. Day will offer at public auction thirty-five properties in Manhattan and the Bronx owned by the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company. They include apartment, residential, and busines properties.

This is the first time in the history of real estate that a mortgage guarantee company has made use of the auction block as a medium for disposing of its foreclosure properties. The properties will be offered without reserve, except that the Bond and Mortgage Company may make one bid on any one parcel. Eighty per cent. will be taken back on purchase money mortgage.

Building Heights and Restriction Maps Completed.

The Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions has completed maps showing the district lines throughout the city. There are three maps of each borough, one showing the heights districts, another the area districts, or percentage of lot covered, and the third showing use and occupation districts.

These maps are on exhibition at room 501 Municipal Building and the commission expects to make a final report to the Board of Estimate within ten days.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

42d St, 215 to 223 West, running through to 228 to 232 West 43d St, 220 ft w of 7th Av, 105x200.10x50x irregular; four, three, and one story buildings; voluntary sale; bid in at $660,000.

Six and one-half acres, Westchester, South Road, s w corner of East Road; voluntary sale; knocked down to J. F. Scott for $57,000.

Morningside Drive, s w corner of 122d St, 178x146x90, six-story elevator apartment house; voluntary sale; bid in at $162,500.

3d Av, 289, e s, 63 ft n of 22d St, 21x75, three-story building; voluntary sale; bid in at $15,000.

Brooklyn—80th St, 1,257 to 1,271, between 12th and 13th Avs, each on lot 17.9x100, four two-story dwellings; voluntary sale; bid in at $17,600.

By Joseph P. Day.

Jumel Terrace, 12, w s, 149.6 ft s of 162d St, 17x100, three-story dwelling; F. C. Good et al. against John P. Howard et al.; Philip Carpenter, attorney; John B. Harrison, referee; due on judgment, $10,889.64; taxes, &c., $386.22; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

Broadway, 5,220, e s, 80 ft s of 228th St, 20x85, four-story flat and stores; F. F. Welch against Park Mortgage Co. et al; Jones, B. & T., attorneys; Michael J. Egan, referee; due on judgment, $11,023.82; taxes, &c., $2,782.41; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

Broadway, 5,224, e s, 40 ft s of 228th St, 20x85, four-story tenement and stores; Elizabeth A. Courter against Park Manufacturing Co. et al.; Jones, B. & T., attorneys; William O. Decker, referee; due on judgment, $10,991.59; taxes, &c., $2,743.36; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

Broadway, 5,226, e s, 20 ft s of 228th St, 20x85, one-story tenement and stores; Mary G. Waters against Park Manufacturing Co. et al.; Jones, B. & T., attorneys; John L. O'Brien, referee; due on judgment, $11,847.78; taxes, &c., $760.09; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

By Henry Brady.

60th St, 135 East, n s, 43 ft w of Lexington Av, 21x100.5, four-story dwellings; to the plaintiff for $32,000; also,

Houston St, 438 East, n s, 140 ft w of Avenue C, 22x64.7x22x65.9, five-story tenement and stores; Fannie Moses against M. H. Moses et al.; Johnston & Johnston, attorneys; George J. Gillespie, referee; partition; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

By Samuel Marx.

7th Av, 2,247, e s, 25 ft n of 132d St, 23x73, five-story tenement and stores; Excelsior Savings Bank against J. R. Wiggins et al; John C. Gulick, attorney; Millard H. Ellison, referee; due on judgment, $19,285.96; taxes, &c., $492.84; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

Anderson Av, n e corner of 167th St, 501.4x125.11x540.5x5.9x81.6x81.1x9.9, vacant; City of New York against Viola M. Flannery et al.; Lamar Hardy, attorney; Winter Russell, referee; due on judgment, $32,025.30; taxes, &c., $5,627.97; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Belmont St, s e corner of Walton Av, 20.4x 92.11x50x irregular, 2

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BARGAIN CHANCE.
ONLY $5,500. EASY TERMS.
To Effect Immediate Sale.

Beautiful All-Year Home
OVERLOOKS THE WATER.
Large Grounds, Superb Views, Fine Trees and Shrubbery.
Only 48 Minutes on Train to City. Express Service.
House has eight rooms and tiled bath; large living room with open fireplace; reception hall, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen on first floor; four fine bedrooms and bath on second floor; storage space, two rooms and bath, if desired, on third floor; every convenience; parquet floor; beamed ceilings, walls panelled; electric light, steam heat; schools, churches, markets; golf, country club near by; best of outdoor sports, boating, bathing and fishing. Send for photo and particulars.
OWNER, Box 333 Times Downtown, N. Y.

$2,000 On Easy Terms
and first mortgage of $5,000 buys this
NEW CRAFTSMAN HOME
Large Grounds. Near Water. Actual Water Rights. 48 min. on D., L. & W. R. R. express station; high and healthy. 500 ft. elevation.

Schools, churches, stores, country club, golf.
After the $2,000 is paid, $33.21 monthly pays interest, taxes, insurance and water rate. A fine, well-built house of 9 rooms and 3 baths; living room 27 feet long with open fireplace; beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hard wood; all city conveniences. Full information from
RAYMOND F. BARNES,
Tel. 1521 Cort. 170 B'way.

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THIS CRAFTSMAN HOUSE

7 large rooms and tiled bath; large open fireplace in living room; model gas kitchen; steam heat; all city improvements; on beautiful residential street in attractive Northern New Jersey Club Colony; seven minutes from express station; five minutes from Club House and Golf Course; purchaser must be socially eligible for membership in Country Club.
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HACKENSACK, N. J.
(County Seat of Bergen County.)
Just across from Manhattan. 16,000 population. Two railroads. Six depots. Three trolley lines. Every conceivable modern improvement. High-class schools—public, private, parochial. Churches, theatres, golf clubs, lodges, &c.
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$65 WESTFIELD
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TO LEASE AT
DEAL BEACH
ON NORWOOD AVENUE,
Near Beach.
About Two and One-Half Miles from Summer Capital
A large, attractive corner dwelling, seventeen rooms; large foyer hall, open fireplaces; twelve bedrooms, four baths, sleeping porch, spacious verandas, well located on plot 150 feet square; garage for two cars and stalls for three saddle horses, with commodious living apartments and bath for chauffeur and family.
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Price $5,500, including garage. Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation.
Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculatively built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars. F. W. Waggoner, Room 516, 1,328 Broadway.

LAKE HOPATCONG.
ELEVATION 1,200 FEET.
Mount Arlington, on Lake Hopatcong; handsome Residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, four toilets; city improvements; electric light; fine shade; 100x400; garage for two cars; scenery unsurpassed; lake 10 miles long, with 63 miles shore; 55 minutes D., L. & W.; Hopatcong first stop; commutation $12 10; cost $18,000; price $9,500; your terms.
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Furnished or Unfurnished.
North Bath Avenue, near the ocean; 13-room Cottage, 2 baths, electric light, gas; furnishings of the best; plot 115x200; cottage sits back 100 feet from the road. For particulars apply
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FARM 40 Acres, Near Bernardsville, Rent unfurnished, $30 Monthly.
Beautiful country, land productive, fine buildings; large modern chicken plant; remodeled old farm house, modern improvements; near Country Club. OWNER, 52 West 39th St.

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DELIGHTFUL SUMMER HOME
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Has ten rooms, two baths, completely furnished. Ideal Boating, Bathing and Fishing. All outdoor sports—Tennis, Golf. Convenient commutation to city. Express service. Rent for season, $500. Address J. F. K., Box 91 Times Downtown.

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5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
We are offering a number of very desirable apartments for immediate occupancy in the most exclusive localities on the West Side at very attractive rentals. For further particulars consult
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Pearl River, Rockland Co., N. Y., 50 Minutes by Express.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
2¼ Acres, Including House, Bungalow and Garage.
¶ House built of rubble stone; living room width of house, sun parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, four bedrooms and bath; attic suitable for servants' quarters; steam heat; concrete cellar.
¶ Bungalow in rear of house, excellent in appointments for servants' quarters or overflow guest rooms.
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without its usual inconveniences. On a Connecticut hilltop, overlooking the Sound, several New York business men built their homes. To protect themselves against undesirable conditions they have acquired the land adjoining and lying between their respective properties. This is now offered in plots of two acres or more, to acceptable purchasers who will erect houses in keeping with the surroundings. Every plot has an unobstructed view of the water. Not more than fifteen plots are available. Golf and country clubs nearby. One hour and ten minutes from Grand Central. This is real country, with electricity, gas, telephone and city water. Discriminating people will appreciate this opportunity. The cost will be moderate. For information address HILLTOP, Box 76 Times.

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Attractive modern house, eight rooms, bath; small garage, electric light, city water, two acres well kept lawn, garden, trees, shrubs and flowers. Excellent neighborhood; in Connecticut, just over one hour from Grand Central. View of Sound. Price and terms on application. STUCCO, Box 91 Times.

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1500 Acre Mass. Estate
In the Berkshires, near Lenox and Stockbridge, estate on crest of hill 2200 feet elevation, 500 acres cleared, 1000 acres pasture and heavy woodland, several large brooks; mansion house 20 rooms, all modern improvements, fully furnished; coach barn, water tower, set of farm buildings; house 12 rooms; barn 36x80, 2 large hay barns, icehouse, poultry houses, piggery, etc. Property originally cost over $100,000; one of the finest estates in the Berkshires; price $45,000 for quick sale. Photos and complete description on application. Apply to BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Inc., 45 Ames Building, Boston, Mass., or your own broker.

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3-4-5-6-7 Rooms, 2 Baths
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307 WEST 79TH STREET,
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7 large rooms and bath, extra maid's room and bath; all improvements. For lease now or Oct. 1st; $1,500-$1,800.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

DUPLEX APARTMENT,
Riverside Drive and 114th St.
8 all outside rooms, 2 baths.
Finest new furniture and decorations. Possession June 1 to September 15. Best references.
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924 West End Av.—105th St.
New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.
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7 Large, light rooms, bath.
Only 1 apartment available.
Elevator; telephone; all night service.
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Attractive six and seven room apartments with every modern improvement. In country-like section of city. Rents $32-$39.

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One very large 8-room apartment, 3 baths. Ready for occupancy April 1.
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The Chateau
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UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS
4-5 Rooms & Foyer
Rooms are exceptionally large and sunny; each apartment has 4 to 5 closets; tiled bathroom, hardwood floors, & every modern convenience.
Most Attractive Apts. in the West Bronx.
Two blocks from new subway station at Burnside and Jerome Aves., the Jerome and University trolley lines connecting with the 6th and 9th Ave. "L" and the subway station at 181st St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
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N. W. COR. 183D ST.
West Side of Morris Ave.
3-4-5 Rooms, $25-$40.
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
Agent on Premises.

FORDHAM HEIGHTS.
NOW READY.
MORRIS AVE., COR. FIELD PLACE.
Near 184th St., Facing New High School.
5-Room Apart.--2 Families on a Floor
Every Modern Improvement.
Reasonable Rentals.
$25 3-4 ROOMS AND BATH, $32
177th St., cor. Vyse Ave.; new building, open for inspection; large, light, airy rooms; every modern convenience; select tenant; convenient to Tremont Ave. Subway Station, also school and park.

VALENTINE AVE.
4 extra large rooms, convenient to N. Y. Central, "L" and new Subway. Select Families Only.
2440-2444 Near 188th St.
$30-32

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished
DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
11 and 12 room Cottage on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; three minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $480-$600 per year.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A LIGHT FAMILY TOURING.
ASKING PRICE, $375.
Electric starter, electric lights, demountable rims with extra inflated shoes, foredoors and every possible equipment found on a high class car; mechanically perfect and nicely painted; the future owner of my car has a whole season's touring ahead of him without spending a penny for anything; an inspection will be most convincing; will demonstrate day or evening. 507 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Private family must sacrifice immediately practically new late model Pierce-Arrow 6-48 limousine and extra touring body; seven-passenger; luxuriously equipped; $675. Also exceptionally fine Westcott six-passenger touring; like new; Delco electric starter; many extras; $650; inspection, demonstration. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

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Packard two-ton, 1913; White five-ton, 1914; Gramm two-ton, 1913; Pope-Harford three-ton, 1913; G. M. C. three-ton; Overland delivery, 1915; many others.
LAWRENCE MOTOR TRUCK CORP.,
1,765 B'way, (cor. 57th.) Circle 190.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.,
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Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring & limousine.
Packard, 3-38, phaeton runabout.
Cadillac, 1916, touring.
Cadillac, 1915, tour., runabout, landaulet.
Stutz, 1914, Bearcat; 1915 runabout.
Mercer, 1914, touring.

1915 CHALMERS 7-passenger 6-cylinder model 6-29 touring car, painted blue, vermillion running gear; has all weather top that cost $425; every equipment, including two spare tires and covers; in elegant condition and to be sold at sacrifice. Packard Motor Car Company of New York, 1006 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

A gentleman will sacrifice immediately practically new White six-cylinder, seven-passenger; used one season; electric starter, lights, &c.; luxuriously equipped; absolutely mechanically perfect; sacrifice $950. Manager, 82 Crescent St. Entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

A Chandler car, 1916; will sell for $800; originally cost $1,325; three new non-skid tires, extra shoe; car in perfect mechanical condition; 6-cylinder 7-passenger car; abundant power; driven about 5,000 miles. Owner, Room 205, 734 5th Av. Tel. Circle 5216.

Rolls-Royce (1913) landaulet; like new.
Pierce-Arrow (1916) limousine; 38 H. P.
Mercer (1915) runabout.
Pierce-Arrow (1914) runabout; 38 H. P.
Mercer (1916) limousine; one week old.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

BIG DISCOUNT
NEW CARS
and Trucks; all makes.
Quick delivery. Mfrs. guarantee. See us and save money.
LAWRENCE CO.,
1,765 B'way. Phone Circle 190.

Packard 30, foredoor, close-coupled touring car, demountable rims, six new Fisk red top tires, Stewart vacuum system, new top, slip covers, Harford shock absorbers, Klaxon, &c.; guaranteed same as new car; $625. F. A. Jones, 2,209 Avenue I, Brooklyn.

Practically new Mercer limousine and touring body; run 7,000 miles; exceptionally fine condition throughout; $1,000; inspection and demonstration. Manager, Queensboro Garage, 82 Crescent St., Long Island City. 'Phone Astoria 2385.

$650.—Studebaker, six cylinder, 1915, touring, beautiful condition; runs and looks like new; many extras; see this great bargain; any demonstration. 1,489 East 9th St., Brooklyn.

Overland 1915; inside drive; five passenger; 6 wire wheels, Timkin shock absorbers, self-starter, electric lights; like new; $650; cost complete, $1,500. R. Rochester, 85 Wall St. Hanover 169.

HIGH QUALITY PEERLESS.
High-grade seven-passenger, 1914; Gray-Davis electric equipment; cost $5,250; no reasonable offer refused. 305 West 79th St.

Delaunay Belleville landaulet, Rothschild body; A1 condition; running every day; $550; cost $10,000. R. Rochester, 85 Wall St. Hanover 169.

Packard, 1912 "Six"-48, touring car, electric lights, generator, speedometer, clock, slip covers; newly painted; $900. Morningside 8833.

COLE 1915 5-passenger. Starting and lighting. Excellent condition. Cheap. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 2,000 B'way.

PACKARD 1914 6-48 runabout, with 6 wire wheels; beautiful-looking car for $1,000. Gilbert. Tel. 2515 Astoria.

Chandler 1916 touring; 3,000 miles; fully equipped; A1 shape; no dealers. Market, 2d Av., cor. 31st.

Electric coupe or passenger; cost $3,000; will sell cheap. R. Moore, 751 5th Av. Plaza 2846.

Packards, all models, lowest prices. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway. Columbus 5078.

Opportunity to buy good, serviceable truck, any capacity. See Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Mercer 1915 touring car; excellent condition; bargain. Cook & Matconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Roadster, $200; Metz, 1914; splendid condition; demonstration by appointment. R 43 Times.

Oldsmobile, 7-passenger, fully equipped, fine condition; bargain. Mitchell, 219 W. 34th.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES. High-Class Renting Service. Beautiful Cars, Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs. Hour, Day. Special Rates Month, Year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

COUNTRY CLUB OR SUMMER HOTEL. Fine looking auto bus, White 1915, carrying 25, for rent for Summer, with experienced chauffeur. Address F. S. Hackett, owner, Riverdale, New York City.

PACKARDS 6s—twin 6s to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-8530 Bryant.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1914-1915 cars; by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

AUTOMOBILES, (RENAULTS,) $3, $4 PER hour; monthly basis preferred. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2008.

New Packard "Six" touring, $2.50 hourly experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 8835.

Rent Packard landaulette and touring, Fiat limousine, Prucker, 500 Amsterdam Av. 2687 Schuyler.

Elegant 7-passenger Packard limousine for rent; excellent service and references. R 12 Times.

New Packard "six-cylinder" touring car; monthly; owner drives; references. T 70 Times.

Packard by day, week, month, or trip. Phone Schuyler 6800. Phelan.

Automobile Supplies.

BEARINGS
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 258 W. 58 St. (at B'way). Tel. 8856 Columbus.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St. Repairs. Storage. Sale of used bodies.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,129 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 223 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Country Board Wanted
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Young Japanese couple desire first-class board; private family; 30 minutes from Grand Central or Pennsylvania Station. D 306 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Two rooms furnished on farm, New York or New Jersey; mountains preferred; pay monthly. Dr. Pla, 11 St. Vedados, Havana, Cuba.

REAL ESTATE
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Real Estate and Insurance.
340 Madison Av.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
Real Estate. 1 West 34th St.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate. 92 William St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

PRIVATE HOUSE BARGAIN.
Sacrifice for cash; near Central Park West, below 96th St., less than ground value. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, (1032.)

$7,500.—Bargain for builder or party to alter for business, house and lot, 25x100; 125th St., near 3d Av. Brettell, 184 East 123d.

Sacrifice to close estate, 3d Av. corner, vicinity 125th St.; 100 feet front. Brettell, 184 East 123d St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Two-family house for sale cheap, 50x103, all improvements. Call Sunday, Mrs. Neuhut, 2,039 Powell Av., Unionport.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy, old-fashioned home, 7 rooms; improvements; rambling roses all across porch; land laid out in fruit; abundance of grapes; big garden; chicken house; large outbuildings; very comfortable home; 30 minutes out; will sacrifice for $4,500; little cash needed; $20 monthly buys it. C. C., 608, 1 West 34th St.

New 9-room house, all improvements, overlooking water; boating and bathing privilege; 30 minutes out. N 110 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

In Port Chester, N. Y., or neighborhood, furnished house wanted for Summer months; should have, in addition to living rooms, six bed and two bath rooms; state rental and other details. Address Z 300 Times Annex.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

WASHINGTON SQUARE DISTRICT.
For Rent.—3 story and basement brick dwelling, with all modern conveniences, to strictly private family. $1,800 per annum. Between 5th and 6th Avenues.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.
21 Liberty Street.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office, 101 Park Ave.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SCARSDALE.
Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms.
GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY,
18 East Forty-first Street,
New York City.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Burg, 40 West 32d St.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

LET US MAIL YOU PARTICULARS of a 5-room bungalow with all improvements, water, electricity, heating plant; privileges of safe, sandy bathing beach; best boating and fishing on south shore; within easy commuting distance from Pennsylvania Station; price $3,150. Terms to suit. Also larger houses. SALES BY CORRESPONDENCE ONLY. P 158 Times.

For $150 cash and $12 a month I will sell my little farm to an honest working man; not far out, with a big plot of ground for gardening and chickens and a good house; near the depot and trolley; party must have good references. B. Schmidt, Box 166, Times Downtown.

High, healthful Gillette; Lackawanna Railroad; model home; improvements; grounds; $3,500; your terms; ideal plots for cottage, bungalow, little farm; $275, $8 a month; raise fruit, vegetables, chickens. Booklet. Carlough, 1,328 Broadway.

Ocean bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, block from bathing beach; good boating and fishing; bungalow is finished in latest style, with all improvements; must have $200 cash, balance $17 monthly. B. Seaman, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Small house, needs few minor repairs, complete, with large plot, for $1,100; waterfront privileges for boating, bathing and fishing; only $75 down and $9 monthly; 1 block from trolley. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Artistic semi-bungalow, 8 rooms and bath; brand-new and now ready for occupancy, in Hempstead; 42 mins. by fast electric service; most select neighborhood; can now be purchased for a reasonable price, on easy terms. Cleary, 277 Broadway. Phone Worth 4657.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Young couple wish to dispose of part of inherited estate; wonderful oak and hickory groves; ideal site for all-year home; plenty of work for the asking; price $600, $50 cash, balance $5 per month. B. Russell, 349 East 149th St.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES; VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Party will sacrifice two elegant actual waterfront lots, with private rights of same for boat anchorage, bath, etc.; must have $100 cash at once; balance easy. Waterfront, Box 152 Times Downtown.

Will sacrifice a new modern bungalow in refined seashore community, 45 minutes from Penn. Station; private beach. Your own terms. H. L. Simpson, Room 509, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

Old-fashioned bungalow, five rooms, plot 80x110; water, electricity, etc.; needs few repairs; $100 cash, balance easy terms; title guaranteed. North, Box 135 Times Downtown.

Will sell my 2 lots in Flushing, with all improvements, below cost; splendid place for 1 or 2 family house; 5c fare to New York City. P. S., 406 Times.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4080

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5900. 1 West 34th St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Monticello, Sullivan County.—Farm 65 acres; near station; splendid, large house, barn; $6,000. Owner, Mairs, 223 West 21st.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm or gentlemen's country seat; five acres; twelve-room house; stable and hennery; convenient to Westfield station on Central Railroad of New Jersey; bargain at $10,000; only few hundred dollars required. State Trust Co., Plainfield, N. J., or Fred'k Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St., New York.

NEAR PRINCETON.—For sale, attractive 50-acre farm, beautifully located; excellent loamy soil; beautiful view; 6 rooms and bath; substantial house, all improvements; attractive; outbuildings; ideal for fruit and poultry raising. Geo. Rule, Princeton, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed. 7 to 12 rooms, 1, 2, & 3 baths. $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

Shrewsbury River front, (fine shore;) Oceanic; 11 rooms; gas in house; gas range, water in kitchen; $7,500, close estate. Brettell, Executor, 184 East 123d.

UPPER MONTCLAIR.—$50 monthly, modern house and garage; 10 rooms, 2 baths; electricity, gas; 5 minutes to station. J. C. N. Telephone 2766 J Montclair.

Ideal bungalow; wooded mountainside, overlooking river; $725; easy terms; commutation $13c; will rent. Natura Love, 75 Times Downtown.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Montclair.—If seeking a home amidst refinement and wealth, send for illus. folder of beautiful houses. E. E. Murdoch, Montclair.

Bungalow, 8 rooms, latest improvements, at Rutherford; must sell. J. Purdy, Rutherford, N. J.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalog.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. Sale or rent. Send for Booklet B. Frank Hughes-Taylor Company.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

AT RIDGEFIELD, CONN.
Farms, country homes, for sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished; prices reasonable.
THADDEUS CRANE,
Ridgefield, Conn.

SEASHORE; SACHEM'S HEAD, CONN.—Lots for sale; far out; three sides water; reasonable price; healthful, restful, beautiful. Sea Shore Realty Co., 42 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful waterfront bungalow plots on Yankee Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.; a mountain lake, 1,500 feet elevation; water, air, and health unexcelled; Adirondack conditions; 90 miles from New York, 1 mile West of State Route No. 4; store, Post Office, telephone; 400 inhabitants, best class; popular; growing fast; lots $250-$350. William F. Smithem, Yankee Lake, N. Y.

Massachusetts Poultry and Fruit Farm.—Best cash offer takes this $7,500 farm; Summer resort. Rondelle, 382 Newbury St., Boston.

Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE.
BATSON FARM AGENCY 489 5TH AV.

Mortgage Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.
OWNERS AND BUILDERS FINANCED when property managed by this office.
S. ALVIN PIZA, 7 EAST 42D.

APARTMENTS TO LET
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

For Summer months, attractively furnished apartment of either 3 or 5 exceptionally large, cool rooms, 2 baths and kitchenette, in private house in exclusive Murray Hill section, near Park Av. Phone Murray Hill 4421.

Washington Irving house, for Summer, $150 month; fine old furniture, French windows, balcony, open fireplace, 3 baths. Six rooms, unusually artistic, $75.00 month. 49 Irving Place.

Apartments, 2 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; desirable location; till October or longer; all service; reasonable. Mrs. F. A. Browne, 151 East 19th.

Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.—Two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, all outside; full hotel service; Summer rates, $12 weekly and up.

Apartments, 2 rooms and bath, furnished; full hotel service; 1 block from subway and "L"; rent $12 weekly. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Large four-room apartment; furnishings unusually attractive; ideal for Summer. 9053 Plaza mornings.

111 East 56th.—Small apartment to sublet until September; chambermaid; elevator; references.

Bachelor apartment and studio, 59 West 56th; unfurnished.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. 'Phone Academy 613. 5th Ave. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS, 2, 3, AND BATH.
Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $35 per month up per room; meals optional, $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express, cars and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 128 WEST 73D ST.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $42.50.
3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $50.
SPOTLESSLY FURNISHED AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 9th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

ANSONIA HOTEL,
73d St. and Broadway.
To sublet for three Summer months, attractive housekeeping apartment of 7 rooms, with 2 bathrooms and 2 adjoining front rooms, with bath. Special low rates will be made by present occupant. Apply tenth floor, 109 Ansonia Hotel.

Pinehurst Av., 45, (corner West 179th.)—Six rooms, bath; front; very desirable; fully furnished; rent $50 per month to Oct. 1. Apply Apartment 32. Phone 9200 St. Nicholas.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished Choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARKE REALTY COMPANY,
80 East 42d.

Riverside Drive, (Nineties.)—Magnificently furnished apartment, 8 rooms and 3 baths; facing river; immediate possession; reasonable. Telephone Vanderbilt 1432.

Furnished sublet apartments; some exceptional Summer offerings; choice localities. J. Wendell Gray, Specialist, 289 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

116th, Riverside Drive.—Attractively furnished 7-room apartment, 8th floor, overlooking river, $75; immediate possession. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

To sublet, a comfortably furnished 7-room apartment for Summer months; very reasonable rental. Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St. Apt. 4 E.

Five-room, well-furnished apartment, (Steinway grand;) 8th floor, front; southern exposure; scrupulously clean. John, 511 West 113th St.

160th, 645 West, between Ft. Washington Av. and Riverside Drive; elegant 7-room furnished apartment, 2 baths; first floor; southern exposure; rent $80.

To sublet, from June 20, beautiful five-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished, in modern apartment house, 771 West End Av., Apartment 8C.

51st, 355 West.—Elevator building, furnished unusually; two, three, four rooms, bath, kitchens, kitchenettes; $1,200 up; references indispensable.

Riverside Drive, 468, cor. 119th St.; most beautiful section on the Drive; seven rooms, 2 baths; sublet completely furnished. Brodrick.

To rent, from June 1st to Sept. 15th, 7 and 8 rooms, 3 baths. 271 Central Park West. Apply Superintendent. All light rooms.

57TH, 57 WEST.—Sublet Summer, furnished, big studio bedroom, bath; coolest, quietest, most central; restaurant in building.

Hotel Sevillia, 117 West 58th.—Two large outside rooms, bath; attractively furnished; sublet until October; $85. Apt. 8E.

Four-room apartment, completely furnished; beautiful river view; May-Oct.; rent, $60. 587 Riverside Drive, corner 136th St.

52d St., 43 West.—Two rooms, kitchenette and bath; all modern improvements; handsomely furnished; rent reasonable.

39TH ST., 52 WEST.
Two rooms and bath; entire floor; delightfully cool; phone extension; electric light.

Riverside Drive, 120, (corner 84th.)—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call, address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

6-room apartment, all light rooms; fine view, facing south; 438 West 116th; reasonable. Apartment 75, 3508 Morningside.

Up-to-date, four rooms and bath, West 81st St.; $60 monthly if rented before June 1. Shane, 5,520 Schuyler.

94th, 178 West.—Artistically furnished six rooms; silver, linen, piano; convenient all cars. Garrett.

12th St., 36 West.—Three room, bath, kitchen; cool, airy; newly, beautifully furnished; $75.

86th, 309 West.—Exquisitely furnished two-room apartment; hotel service; reasonable. Freeman.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; suitable bachelor, couple; subway, bus. Smith, Cathedral 9100.

84th St., 318 West.—Eight light rooms, completely furnished; sacrifice for Summer. 8E.

Completely furnished elevator apartments; 4 and 6 bright rooms and bath. 5 West 104th.

Van Dyck and Severn Apts., Broadway and 73d St.; 8, 9, 10 rooms,

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The rains have ended in the Atlantic States, but have continued in the Far West and Northwest and extended into the north plains States and the Upper Mississippi Valley, under the influence of the western disturbance noted Tuesday night, which is now over Eastern Colorado. Over the remainder of the country the weather was fair.

It is cooler in the upper lake region and over the interior of the extreme West, but over the Central Rocky Mountain region, Kansas, Nebraska and the Central Valleys, the East and South temperatures are considerably higher than on Tuesday and generally above the seasonal average.

Except for showers Thursday night or Friday in the upper lake and western lower lake region the weather will be fair during the next two days over the East and South, with somewhat higher temperatures in the Atlantic States and with little change in the interior.

Frost warnings have been ordered for Utah and Northern Arizona.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate south and southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate variable, mostly south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly north and northeast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND FRIDAY.

New York, New Jersey, and New England—Generally fair Thursday and probably Friday. Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday; Friday, cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	58	4 P. M.	55	62
6 A. M.	55	6 P. M.	55	60
8 A. M.	59	9 P. M.	55	62
12 M.	58	64	11 P. M.	55	60

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 59; for the corresponding date last year it was 58; the average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years 62.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 57; at 8 P. M. it was 60. Maximum temperature, 66 degrees at 2:10 P. M.; minimum, 52 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 88 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.06 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.95 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:10—132 Hester St., not given.....Slight
2:00—128 Rivington St.; Fred Baron..Slight
3:10—340 E. Houston St.; Isaac Breiner..$100
3:20—370 E. 78th St.; Amiel Gronar..Slight
9:00—182 W. 76 St.; Stephen Allen....Slight
9:15—614 5 St.; Philip Greenberg....Slight
9:55—95 Division St.; Clara Cohen....Slight
P. M.
12:15—1-3 Ann St.; Drummond Detective Agency $2,000
12:35—587 West End Av.; John J. Flatten .....Slight
3:18—617 E. 16 St.; Mary Frances...Slight
4:50—79 Mercer St.; Samuel Tanzer.....$500
7:20—116 W. 4 St.; Boris Cassel Shirtwaist Co. .....None
8:15—Pier 60, N. R.; lighter Essex.....Slight
9:28—312 W. 136 St.; C. Stowell.....Slight
9:55—2,793 8 Av.; Henry Wolf.....Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. E. Buchman, 164, to 12 I. D., duty on maps, 30 days, from 8 A. M. May 25.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. M. Isaacson, 1, 1 day, 8 A. M. May 28; C. H. Brown, 16, 1 day, 4 P. M. May 30; H. Bauer, 22, 4 days, 4 P. M. June 3; J. J. Mulligan, 28, 1 day, noon May 28; J. F. Canavan, 172, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. June 2, and 1 day, 12:01 A. M. June 6; W. H. Merritt, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, 3 days, 5 P. M. June 4.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. P. J. Driscoll, 89, 10 P. M. May 5, during disability; A. Broglie, 165, 7:10 P. M. May 6, to 12 P. M. May 14; G. Zeiss, 172, 11:10 A. M. April 7, during disability.

Fire Department.

Advancements in grade, to take effect at 8 A. M. on the dates specified:

Third to 2d grade, June 4—A. F. Tyson, Eng. 5; T. F. McNulty, Eng. 10; J. A. Gannon, No. 2, Eng. 20; J. D. Lahey, Eng. 20; F. M. Lennon, Eng. 55; P. A. Coulter, Eng. 82; F. E. Ryan, Eng. 88; W. O. Christiani, Eng. 206; S. Bovowski, Eng. 269; W. R. D. Fletcher, H. & L. 2; J. J. Hale, H. & L. 22; W. J. Foley, H. & L. 119.

Third to 2d grade, June 9—C. Loughlin, Eng. 39; L. F. Buehler, Eng. 206; R. Wissel, H. & L. 5. Third to 2d grade, June 13—M. H. Mack, Eng. 30. Third to 2d grade, June 14—C. J. Whately, Eng. 33.

The following new companies will report at Company School, 157 and 159 East 67th St., Manhattan, at time and date specified: May 29, at 10 A. M., Eng. 12; at 1 P. M., Eng. 205. May 31, at 10 A. M., Eng. 9; at 1 P. M., Eng. 212. June 1, at 10 A. M., Eng. 35-36; at 1 P. M., Eng. 265. June 2, at 10 A. M., H. & L. 22, (2d Sec.); at 1 P. M., H. & L. 148. June 3, at 10 A. M., H. & L. 29; at 1 P. M., H. & L. 103.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Capt. J. E. Shelley, Cav., Inspector-Instructor, from Denver to Salt Lake City and take permanent station in connection with his duties pertaining to the 8th Cav. District, Organized Militia.

Following officers of the Ord. Dept. are relieved from detail in that department, effective June 19: Capts. N. F. Ramsey, C. T. Richardson, C. M. Steese, and P. H. Miles, Jr., and 1st Lts. C. E. Partridge, D. K. Shurtleff, and B. O. Lewis.

Leaves: Col. W. C. Rafferty, C. A. C., 2 months; Capt. H. C. Rexach, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, 1 month and 6 days, and 1st Lt. W. A. Ganoe, 25th Inf., from date of his arrival in United States until date he shall report at the Military Academy.

Navy.

Lt. Commanders Z. H. Madison, Naval War College to the Virginia as Executive Officer, and E. C. Allen, Naval Academy, June 10, to connection fitting out the Sampson and in command when commissioned.

Lt. A. C. Stott, the New Jersey to the Kansas as Gunnery Officer.

Jr. Grade Lts. R. H. Bennett, Columbia University to the Florida, and J. M. Blackwell, the Rhode Island to the Florida.

Past Asst. Paym. H. L. Beach to Portsmouth, N. H., Yard.

Pay Clerk M. J. Dambacker, the Nebraska to the Maine.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Balch at Cramp's Ship Yard, New Haven; Delaware, Duncan, Melville, Nicholson, Porter, and the Solace at Newport; Lebanon at Philadelphia Yard; Panther at Santo Domingo City, Preston at Puerto Plata, and the Wheeling at Puerto Mexico.

Sailed: Baltimore and Ontario, North River for New Haven; Ericsson, New York Yard for Newport; Florida and Utah, North River, N. Y. City, for Block Island Sound; Galveston, Amoy for Manila; Kansas, Philadelphia for Southern drill grounds; Lee, Isherwood and Smith, Boston for New London; New Hampshire, Tompkinsville for Block Island Sound; Sebago, Port Royal, S. C., for Charleston; Sylvia, Norfolk Yard for Washington; Tennessee, Port Royal, S. C., for Santo Domingo City, and the Terry, Ponce, P. R., for Sanchez.

The change in name of the armored cruiser Tennessee to Memphis is effective today.

Destroyers Nos. 69 to 74 have been assigned names as follows: No. 69, the Caldwell; No. 70, the Craven; No. 71, the Gwin; No. 72, the Conner; No. 73, the Stockton, and No. 74, the Manley.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The commission recently advertised examinations for Actuary and Chief Municipal Examiner (pensions,) in the Pension Commission of the Board of Estimate. Despite widespread publicity of a yearly salary of $5,000 for each of the vacancies and the possibilities of an increase to approximately $5,000, only one application was filed for the former, and seven for the latter position. As a result the commission has extended the time for filing applications to June 8 and 9, and has delayed correspondingly the actual examination, which will consist of a written thesis to be submitted later and an oral test on the duties.

The commission is forced to open the examinations to all citizens of the United States and to waive the requirement that applicants and their vouchers be residents of New York State.

United States.

The commission announces for June 7-8 at the New York Custom House an examination for preparator in entomology, for both men and women, to fill vacancies as they may occur at $1,000 a year, in the Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The duties of this position will include the preparation, mounting, and labeling of specimens of insects in all orders for preservation and study, card-index work in connection with bibliographical and geographical records of entomological specimens, and assisting in the care and feeding of living specimens of insects for study. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, copying from plain copy, and practical tests in preparing, mounting, and labeling entomological specimens, both pinned and microscopic. Age, 18 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The girls of the Julia Richman High School will present "The Daughters of Shakespeare" in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School on May 28.

Dr. James Sullivan, Principal of the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, after seventeen years' service in the city's public school system, has resigned to accept a position in the State Education Department at Albany. A letter was read from City Supt. Maxwell at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education highly praising Dr. Sullivan.

The appointment of teachers for positions in high schools was postponed until the next meeting of the Board of Education.

Julius Bluhm has been transferred from the principalship of Public School 1 to that of Public School 48, the Bronx.

The program of the Committee on Economy was amended yesterday by allowing $11,610 for use in connection with the Summer evening school for teaching English to foreigners.

Elizabeth M. Teas was appointed yesterday Assistant Inspector of Ungraded Classes.

Vice President John Whalen presided yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Education in place of President William G. Willcox, who has gone to install Mr. Moton as President of Tuskegee Institute, to succeed the late Booker T. Washington.

President Willcox will appoint a committee from the members of the Board of Education to represent it at the meeting of the School Administration Department in connection with the meeting of the National Education Association in this city from July 3 to 8.

The Hunter Student Council has voted that the average of a student's marks for the term preceding her candidacy for office should be taken into consideration by the council when her eligibility is determined. The same schedule of marks will be extended to students taking part in athletic contests if the Faculty permits. The council has also voted to permit the opening of the tea room during the Summer session if a suitable manager can be found. The profits will be used to improve the tea room next Winter.

The Hunter Student Council has appointed committees to formulate motions suggesting to the Faculty a uniform system of exemption from final examinations and requesting the opinion of the Faculty about a closed marking system under which only "passed" or "failed" is reported to students.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BORG, Mrs. CECILIA, (details elsewhere.)

BLAKESLEE, THERON J., (details elsewhere.)

MOSES, MAURICE, (details elsewhere.)

QUINLAN, MARY J., (Dec. 17, 1915;) net estate, $47,185. Peter F. Guinevan, brother of the decedent, beneficiary. Assets: 346 West 124th Street, $11,000; one-half interest in 188 Eighth Avenue, $26,500; personality, $1,365.

WHITCOMB, Mrs. SARAH C., (Jan. 25, 1916;) net estate, $209,506. Ethel Rebecca Sterling, granddaughter, given $100,353; Caroline Elizabeth Sterling, granddaughter, $100,853; George J. Howard, nephew, $5,000; Jennie H. Van Tassel, not related, $2,000; Frieda and Maria Bonler, not related, $400 each. Assets: Deposits, $12,215; mortgages and personality, $29,133; stocks and bonds, $177,308.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large, small room; clean; quiet; telephone; select house; references.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath; electricity; $6; telephone; gentlemen.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light rooms, with or without private bath; references.

86TH, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)
Rooms $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

Madison Av., 220, (86th St.)—Three-room parlor floor suite, bath; suitable for offices, musical or dancing studios; studios rented by the hour; large or small furnished, unfurnished rooms.

TWO-ROOM SUITE, handsomely furnished; independent entrance. 9053 Plaza.

West Side.

11TH ST., 113 WEST.—Comfortable front room, one flight; every convenience; $7; gentlemen.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, running water, $3.50; gentlemen.

28TH, 367 WEST.—Attractive back parlor, suitable 2, 3; running water; conveniences.

42D ST., 270 WEST.—Two big rooms for rent, with piano; $10 week; 2d floor; Broadway. Mr. Jackman.

48TH ST., 10 WEST.
607 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST.
Handsome suites, single, double rooms, private baths, phone, $5, $6, $7 weekly; $40, $45, $50, $60 monthly. J. W. BRETT, 437 5th Av. Phone 7167 Murray Hill.

52D, 35 WEST.—Second floor, large room, adjoining bath; plenty of hot water; electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

52D, 29 WEST.—Attractive suite or separate rooms, with bath; gentlemen, 2256—Circle.

55TH, 40 WEST. — Large, well furnished room; private bath; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath, electricity; all improvements; phone.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Cheerful room; suitable studio, living; electricity; every convenience. Plaza—3655.

69TH ST., 118 WEST.,
WEST HALL.
Medium-sized room, running water; adjoins bath; also parlor floor for dentist.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive suite; running water; electricity, shower; charming apartment. Wilde.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor, large; other beautiful rooms with kitchenette; maid service; conveniences.

71ST, 136 WEST.—Very central location; bright, well furnished rooms; running water; gentlemen.

71ST, 241 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath adjoining, suitable one, two; private.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, airy room; private bath; quiet; electricity; near park.

73D, 158 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, newly furnished rooms, near subway, elevated; references.

73D, 103 WEST.—Front room, running water; room adjoining bath; private; gentlemen; reasonable.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; excellent board; near Riverside.

73D, 272 WEST.—One large and one medium room; near Riverside; electricity; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Handsome room, with private bath; electricity and telephone.

75TH, 150 WEST.
Rooms, large, small; transients; Summer rates.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Attractive suite; private bath; southern exposure; phone: 812.

75TH, 54 WEST. (Near Park.)—Large rooms, private baths, electricity, telephone, $5-$10.

75TH ST., 253 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; references exchanged.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, dressing room; shower bath; small room; select.

79TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive small rooms; electricity; "L"; references; telephone. Schuyler 9865.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.
Large rooms, single or en suite; very reasonable rates to permanent guests; delightfully located for Summer living; references.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Large and small rooms; desirable; Summer accommodation; reduced rates.

82D, 55 WEST. — Large, cool, connecting rooms; private bath; near park; private family.

87TH, 312 WEST, (Riverside.) — Elegantly furnished large front room, also small one; electricity, running water; every modern convenience.

93D, 101 WEST.—Large, comfortable, outside room; suitable one, two; $5. Gray.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated room, adjoining bath; running water; telephone; gentleman. Owner.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Homelike rooms, continuous hot water; back parlor; private bath.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Newly furnished large or small rooms, with bath; quiet, private home; $4 to $10.

102D, 320 WEST.—Fine all-year-around location; elegant floor, or two connecting, bright, airy large rooms, consisting of parlor, bedroom, with private bathroom and extra concealed bath; private balcony, overlooking Riverside Drive; in residence of owner; references exchanged. For further particulars call in person or telephone Riverside—692.

102D ST., (near Broadway.)—Large, sunny front room; private family. Telephone Riverside—4829.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable front room, suitable for two; elevator apartment. Copeland.

105TH, 80 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable 1, 2; running water, telephone; private house.

106TH, 301 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Comfortable outside room; running water; reasonable. Apt. 3 B.

113TH, 617 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; pleasant, sunny outside room; medium, moderate; breakfast optional; kitchen; moderate. Apartment 83.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful light, comfortable room, bath adjoining; elevator apartment.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive, well-kept rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity. Apt. 41.

118TH, 419 WEST. (Apt. 32.)—Sunny room; small suite; couple, gentlemen; reasonable.

126TH, 54 WEST.—Airy room, newly furnished; hot, cold water; gentleman; reasonable.

NORTHERN AV., 68, (Corner 180th, West.) —Light room and private bath, overlooking Hudson. Phone 8862 St. Nicholas.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340.—Pleasant room in delightful, cool apartment, kitchen privileges; married couple. Phone 4370 Audubon. Apt. 6D.

WEST END AV., 533, (86th.)—Desirable rooms; every convenience; very reasonable for Summer months.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Gentleman wishes room, upper west side below 116th; all particulars. R 45 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON ARMS.
43 West 58th; elevator; $2.50 per day.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (Near 39th St.)—Teachers' residence; Summer rates, $6 to $12 per week; transients. Phone 9768 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

22D, 327 WEST. (The Elm.)—Parlor floor suite, private bath; also one double, one single; cuisine none better; Summer rates; table guests; references.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; references; table guests.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Parties desiring comfortable home, with refined surroundings; private bath; electricity; Southern cooking; also smaller room.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Unusually arranged suite, sitting room, bedroom, and complete bathroom; shower, electricity; excellent table.

72D, 269 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; cool, pleasant surroundings; excellent meals; outside table guests accommodated; special prices for Summer.

72D, 261 WEST.—Tourists accommodated; exceptional large and small rooms; private bath; home atmosphere; Summer rates.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room; good table; near subway and elevated; references.

73D, 142 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive high-class furnished rooms, with board; unequalled French cuisine; table guests.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; reasonable; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Superior accommodations; double, single rooms; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; table guests; excellent table; reasonable; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

West Side.

49TH, 60 WEST.—Large southern room; running water; electricity; high-class table.

50TH, 123 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; hot water; hotel accommodations; table board.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly, electric lights, continuous hot water all rooms; table the best; open all Summer; coolest location in city; terms moderate.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; large rooms; southern exposure; excellent table, electricity.

83D, 42 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, en suite or single; newly established; excellent table.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room, gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 130 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; board optional; references; Summer rates.

86TH, 23 WEST.
Table board; refined, private home.

23 WEST 86TH ST.
Unexcelled table board.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Large room in private residence; bachelor or couple; board optional.

107TH, 322 WEST. (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 589 WEST.—Large room; private bath; excellent table board.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, very large, airy room for couple or three; private bath; excellent cuisine. Morningside 2123.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; refined neighborhood; home cooking; reference.

143D, 515 WEST.—Large room; suitable two; strictly private, American family. Auge.

145TH, 623 WEST (Riverside Drive.)—Large cosily furnished room, with board; private family; every comfort of home; view of Hudson; subway on corner.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family has beautiful furnished rooms, facing Drive; suitable for two. 4870 Audubon. Apartment 8 E.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Large front room, also single; table board.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Min. Delightful Sail Manhattan.
Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts.
Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

Private family, attractive home, would accommodate one, or couple of gentlemen paying guests; near Sound, depot; refinement; Phone 3121 R. Post Office, New Rochelle.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

ARVERNE, Long Island, New York City.—On ocean, 30 minutes from Broadway, (25 from Brooklyn;) commutation, $7.50 month; high-class boarding house, capacity 100 guests; luxuriously furnished; bountiful table; glorious bathing; tennis lawns; special rates June. THE STAFFORD, 108 Beach 60th St.

VERY ATTRACTIVE HOME; large and small rooms; one block from bay; very homelike in every way. 2,000 East 19th St., Sheepshead Bay.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY.—Private family will accommodate gentlemen or couple for Summer. 2,041 Kenmore Place.

Nurse takes invalid convalescent aged in her detached cottage. 357 78th, Bay Ridge.

New York State.

NEW PALTZ, Ulster County, N. Y.—Grand View Stock Farm; ideal place for rest and recreation; table liberally supplied with our own fresh vegetables, milk, and eggs; booklet. Mrs. J. C. Baldwin.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange. Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York. Cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $20 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

CHARMING family house; high standard; newly decorated and furnished; excellent chef and service. 137 Crescent Av., Plainfield, N. J.

New Hampshire.

English widow, delightful Colonial home, facing lake, New Hampshire, will take paying guests; fishing, boating; 16 acres; wonderful country. Warren, 867 Riverside Drive. 'Phone 3502 Morningside.

Pennsylvania.

Graduate nurse, large experience and living in open, hilly country, would like three or four tubercular patients. X 265 Times Annex.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

Light manufacturing business for sale. Goods made are necessities, used in large quantities in mines, mills, steel works, machine shops, railroads, foundries, shipyards, chemical works, powder factories, paint factories. Field is getting bigger. Business is well established and profitable. Advertised in leading technical papers. Orders from all over the world. Technical experience not necessary. Assets comprise basic patents, merchandise, raw materials, accounts receivable. No liabilities go with it. Business will stand most rigid investigation as well as reasons for disposing. No brokers. Write for appointment. B. A., 75 Times.

Special partner wanted work out option on small 66-mile operating railroad, title clear; valued by prominent New York engineering firm at three times my option price; net earnings 15 per cent. on option price, can be doubled; opportunity for large promotional profits, individual with small capital; references given and required. Address Chairman Reorganization Committee, 4-B, Nevada Apartments, 70th and Broadway, 'Phone Columbus 684.

An established knit goods business, selling to the best jobbing and large department store trade, is offered at a sacrifice to quick purchaser; an excellent opportunity for energetic young man with knowledge of hosiery, underwear and sweaters to make money. Write Mill Agent, K 116 Times.

Patents secured; trade marks registered; protect your ideas; ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted; advice free. Richard B. Owen, 168 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7394.

Will invest few thousand dollars, established business only; services included. F. A., Times, Harlem.

Certified accountant, about 30, form partnership; small capital required. S. C., Times, Harlem.

Opportunity.—Man with $5,000, partnership in well-known dress concern. Z 299 Times Annex.

WANTED—$2,000 PARTNER, MAIL ORDER, BOOKS. R 65 TIMES.

Partner for iron and steel business; silent or active. P 35 Times.

Large, long-established up-State manufacturing firm desires to erect another factory to fill demands for its product; would correspond with reliable house able to underwrite bond issue $125,000; secured by new building, equipment, &c. Progress. Z 282 Times Annex.

ATTENTION, MANUFACTURERS!
For sale, nine-story brick factory, 90x80, heavy construction, built recently; cheap electric power available; favorable location; price very low. Estate, Y 316 Times Annex.

New York business man, going to England for indefinite period, desires to establish agency for American-made goods; only staple articles considered; commission basis. H 297 Times Downtown.

Manufacturer with complete machine and assembling plant now open for contracts on staple metal goods of any description; no munitions; Newark. K 118 Times.

An exceptional investment for the man who can afford $10 a month; exceptional safeguards; splendid returns. Write for particulars. R. R., 64 Times.

Opportunity for right party with $6,000, selling half interest account marriage; established manufacturer children's wearing apparel. K 119 Times.

Machinery to extract Campechi stick juice wanted; illustrate with catalogue; also will buy books on this industry. J. Pla, 157 West 64th St.

$1,250 buys 600-seat theatre, fully equipped; open seven days; rent $150 month. Address K., Continental Hotel, Newark, N. J.

Excellent opportunity.—Manufacturer, established, needs equal partner, active only; investment. D 307 Times Downtown.

Salesman wanted as active partner, prosperous manufacturing business; investment required. Z 262 Times Annex.

Established fur firm wishes partner with $10,000 for a fur novelty. Inquire Korman, 102 West 27th, second floor.

For sale, houseboat, 13x41, cruising type, furnished; $1,350; dock, Brooklyn. P 200 Times Downtown.

·HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACTIVE CANVASSER wanted for renewal subscriptions to financial publication; 25 per cent. commission; give references and experience. H 373 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN.—One who has had experience with bakers' trade paper preferred, for well-established publication carrying national and sales advertisements; $25 weekly to start; excellent prospect for capable man. D 303 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN wanted for a high-class retail business; one who can also assist at accounting and correspondence preferred. Apply in own hand, giving experience, and state salary expected; references must stand the strictest investigation. A. Simanson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER for double entry; must have first-class references; state salary expected and experience; permanent position. R 50 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer wanted, first-class young man, American; good future; salary $25. Apply Marceau, 624 5th Av.

BOYS wanted; several bright young boys, 14 to 17 years; position permanent. Apply by letter, stating age, &c., to Revilion Freres, 29 West 35th St.

BOY wanted for general office work; $5 week to begin with, chance to develop oil business; call forenoon. R 2,432, 17 Battery Place.

BOY wanted for a live, active business; good opening; $5 per week. P 221 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, office work, publishing concern; neat appearance; salary $5. R 57 Times.

BRIGHT BOY wanted to enter stock brokerage business at the bottom; high school graduate preferred. Address P 213 Times Downtown.

BUYER Wanted.—In purchasing department for manufacturing concern in Massachusetts a man to act as buyer; should be familiar with raw material markets, sources of supplies for typewriter, gun, or magneto parts; man with knowledge of shop practice preferred; in reply state age, nationality, experience, former places of employment, and salary expected. Box Z 290 Times Annex.

COMPOSITOR.—First-class job compositor wanted; one who has artistic ability in design and arrangement of high-grade commercial work; permanent position to the right man. P. O. Box 714, Springfield, Mass.

CUTTER on tailored waists; custom work; pattern making essential. Frank Gilman Co., 19 West 46th St.

DRAFTSMEN.—With experience on electrical apparatus; motors, generators, switchboards; transformers, controllers, &c. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

ELECTRICIANS.
TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS MEN ON AUTOMOBILE BODY AND LIGHTING SYSTEMS.
E. O. DALZELL,
224 WEST 57TH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER wanted; college graduate, with at least two years' shop and a few years' laboratory experience; knowledge of high-tension apparatus and insulating material preferred; also familiarity with technical correspondence desired; confine answer to age, nationality, experience, former places of employment, and salary expected. Box Z 291 Times Annex.

FILM EXCHANGE MANAGER Wanted.—State experience, references, and salary expected. R 67 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
NIGHT PORTERS AND CLEANERS.
Apply at employment office, 8th Floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR THEIR
SHADE, BRASS GOODS, AND AWNING SECTIONS.
Apply at employment office, 8th Floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of young men accustomed to waiting on New York trade, who have been specializing in crétonnes, and are competent to take orders for slip covers.
Apply at Employment Office,
5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

GOOD, LIVE MEN to interview property owners on new, attractive proposition; some of our present men now earning over $40 per week; immediate employment to right parties; commission. Realty Service Publishing Co., 220 5th Av.

HIGH-GRADE SALESMAN, experienced in selling electric specialties to the medical profession, to take over exclusive territory; excellent proposition for right man; commission basis. Western Coil Company, 180 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

LECTURER.

Mechanical demonstration. 369 6th Av. See Mr. Ellis.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN with practical experience in the design of small apparatus in which the interchangeability of parts is an essential feature.
To reliable men who can prove their ability we can offer permanent positions with first-class opportunities for advancement.
Apply 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

MEN (2) wanted to sell filing cabinets; best advertised and highest grade line; only experienced men with best of references will be considered; salary and commission. H 365 Times Downtown.

PORTERS.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require several porters to do cleaning and dusting. Apply Superintendent, Subway Floor, East Building.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN.
Unusually liberal terms to first-class men; expenses, commission, and salary; property highest class; fullest co-operation, advertising, leads, &c. Clifford B. Harmon & Co., 514 East 424 St.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Manufacturer of large line of high-grade paint and waterproofing specialties has positions open for five men in New York City and State. Salary $100 per month and bonus. None but high school graduates will be considered. Write fully, stating positions held since leaving school and give reasons that you believe fit you for successful work in this line. Applicants must be at least 25 years of age. R 60 Times.

SALESMEN, ATTENTION!
STORY OF THE GREAT WAR.
A wonderful selling proposition; if you are making less than $50 per week, investigate; a chance to connect with a live one; unlimited number of leads furnished; salary and commission.
P. F. COLLIER & SON, 118 East 25th St.

SALESMEN.—The largest publishing house in the United States is forming a class to develop advertising salesmen; only those capable of absorbing and applying new ideas considered; training free; salary and permanent position awaiting successful applicants in this business. Address K 108 Times.

SALESMAN'S opportunity; substantial high-class real estate company willing to show its appreciation by liberal commission arrangement with good representative; leads and advertising backing furnished. H 344 Times.

SALESMAN, single, to travel and sell high-grade specialty line in West and South; references required; salary and commission. Call Thursday morning, 1,122 Marbridge Building, Herald Square.

SALESMEN, experienced, to handle a large variety of easy-selling L. I. properties; liberal commissions and plenty of good leads; opportunity for big money making. Manager, 108 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Experienced man to sell large variety of house lots and shore fronts everywhere on Long Island; easy selling plan; big commission; good leads furnished. T. J. Browne, 349 East 149th St.

SALESMAN, one who has ability to handle excellent suburban realty proposition as side line; liberal commission, proposition guaranteed; write for appointment. E. S. Parker, 4 9th Av., New York.

SALESMEN for first complete history of the German people (in English.) New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut field; liberal commission. International Historical Society, Inc., 171 Madison Av.

SALESMAN.—Mature man of experience to call upon executives; high-class proposition; no experiment; good commission; write age, experience, nationality, &c., briefly. R 64 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wide-awake man acquainted in the building trades to sell reinforced concrete as a side line; excellent opportunity for the right man; commission. K 100 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced cash registers; salary or commission. K 103 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Wanted, strong man, experienced piano shipping clerk. Apply M. Welte & Son, Inc., 13 East 30th St.

SOLICITORS.—Good money-making proposition; commission basis; must have good reference. Call between 9 and 12 A. M., Israel Orphan Asylum, 274-280 2d St.

SOLICITOR wanted, on commission, for high-grade process color printing. Christy Color-Printing-Engraving, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.

SOLICITOR, for subscriptions, &c., trade publication; commission basis; good opportunity. P 213 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Wanted, in a New York Stock Exchange broker's office, a young man as stenographer and office assistant, Monarch machine, references required; moderate salary to start. Apply to P. O. Box 1,223, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper wanted, first-class young man, American; good future; salary $25. Apply Marceau, 624 5th Av.

STOCK SALESMAN WANTED
Mechanical demonstration. See Mr. Ellis, 369 6th Av.

TOOLMAKERS WANTED.
This company can employ several additional first-class workmen in this line, and offers the following inducements: Good wages, steady employment, clean, sanitary factory, high-grade work, and one of the best cities in the country in which to live; in applying state age, rate of wages expected, and give a brief description of previous experience.
Pratt & Whitney Company, Hartford, Conn.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.—Only men with experience in constructing and repairing dies used in the manufacture of stamped sheet metal novelties; no labor troubles or war orders; steady position; state age, experience fully, and salary. "Modern Plant," 102 Times.

WANTED,
YOUNG MEN,
between 16 and 20 years,
for
OFFICE POSITIONS
with
ADVANCEMENT.
Apply by
self-written letter only
to
WESTERN UNION,
24 Walker St.,
Room 1,704.

YOUNG MAN between 18 and 21 with some knowledge of plans and taste for architectural drawing, in office of general contractor. Apply in own handwriting, giving age, experience, references, and salary to start, Contractor, 331 Madison Av.

YOUNG MAN, strong, temperate, as attendant to invalid elderly gentleman; references. Write A. N., Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, clerical experience, wholesale drugs; state age, salary expected. P 236 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, BOYS; call immediately; registration free. Acme Clerical Agency, 26 Cortlandt.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MEN—EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.
Learn Mechanical Dentistry by actual practice in your spare time; no book study. Visit the School, or send for our free Booklet "B." The Dentists' Laboratories, 25 W. 45th St. FIRST School of its kind licensed by Regents.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 303 West 57th.

MEN.—EARN $1,800 TO $4,000 A YEAR. Learn mechanical dentistry in 8 months. Bodee's Dental Trade School, 17 West 44th. Est. 1892. Licensed by Regents.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

*Twenty cents

WHITMAN GREETS WOMEN'S CLUBS

Tells Delegates to 13th Biennial Their Sex Is Now a Power in the Nation's Life.

APPLAUSE FOR MISS WILSON

Seventh Regiment Armory Like a Vast Flower Garden as Convention Opens.

NEW YORK WOMAN PRESIDES

Police Reserves Called to Handle Crowd of 9,000—Reception to Visitors.

The biggest convention of women this country has ever known opened in the Seventh Regiment Armory last evening when Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, bringing down her gavel with a sound that echoed through the big hall, said:

"By the power of the office that is vested in me I pronounce the thirteenth biennial convention open."

The Seventh Regiment band had played, but the opening of the meeting was delayed until 8:50 because the great crowds of delegates and club women who had come from all parts of the United States and from Europe were in such numbers that they could not get into the hall. It required policemen, firemen, and officers of the Seventh Regiment to keep the crowd from a dangerous crush, and when at last every one was in there was not a vacant seat. It was estimated that there were at least 9,000 people present, not including the officers and guests.

The hall presented a beautiful sight. The big arched glass top of the drill hall was draped with blue, there were flags and pine trees at the back of the balconies which, with the floor, looked like a big flower garden with the variety of colors of the women's gowns.

Platform Like a Garden.

The speakers' platform was in the form of a garden terrace fenced with white. The scenic painters had made a background of trees, and in front there were flowers everywhere, cut flowers on the upper terrace where the guests were seated, and gardens with real plants on a lower terrace where the reporters were placed. Perched above the terrace were two beautiful peacocks, birds of wisdom. To add to the gayety of the scene pretty young girls in light colored frocks floated here and there, and perhaps it was because it was a woman's convention, or perhaps because there were so many things to excite admiration—they each carried a placard which bore the word: Silence.

On the platform were Governor and Mrs. Whitman, the Governor making the address of welcome, Robert Adamson, representing the Mayor, the officers of the Federation, the local Biennial Board and State Presidents, hostess of the convention with the special guest of honor of the evening, Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, who did not speak, but rose and bowed to the enthusiastic applause of the delegates.

The opening was formal. Mrs. Pennybacker, a tiny figure in white, said that out of courtesy to New York as the hostess of the women she would invite Mrs. William Grant Brown, Chairman of the Local Biennial Board, to preside. Mrs. Brown introduced Mrs. J. Borden Harriman as the Chairman of Program. Mrs. Harriman with a set speech handed the program over to Mrs. Brown and the opening meeting of the big convention was under way. The Governor was the first speaker.

Governor Extends Greeting.

"This greeting cannot be confined to the word of a Governor alone," said Governor Whitman, "it is the United States that extends a welcome to you, not for today alone, but for all the future to which democracy beckons."

He told how the conviction had come that women's participation in the direction of the affairs of life was a necessity, and said that the status of women in the United States today showed evidence of an open mind, and the convention an evidence of America's ability to triumph over tradition. He showed that the forefathers of the nation were no feminists; that it was the persecution of the men which led to a revolt in the Old World, where, among all classes, the treatment of women was the same.

"There was no lack of love—there never has been," he said, "but love was expressed in protection, women were considered by sex and in relation to their wifehood and motherhood and not in their relation to humanity. Men may be good husbands and fathers—and most of them are."

The big audience of women broke into applause at that, and the Governor added in the midst of laughter:

"We thank you for that concession," before he went on to complete his sentence, "but no one considers that the discharge of these obligations marks the limits of his activities as a human being."

He traced the course of the advancement of women in education and in public life, to the time it was admitted that she might study without loss of character, enter the professions and business.

"No door of opportunity is closed to woman now," he continued, "and never will be again. The rewards of preferment increasingly wait upon merit rather than upon sex. As a people, State, and nation, who will say that we have not benefited? Much that seemed a noble tradition in the past now seems a superstition. Women receive equal importance with men in the telling events of the twentieth century. I won't dispute the dictum that woman's place is the home, but the State has entered the home and woman must take an active interest in the State to care for the home. Much of the outside work is mothering on a large scale. To say that woman has not time for civic affairs is an insult to her intelligence. What once took a day for a woman to perform in her own home now takes a few minutes over the telephone."

Says the Women Are Younger.

The Governor told the federation delegates that the activities of the woman of the present had taken fifteen years from the middle-aged woman, and that the grandmother with her cap and fleecy shawl was no more. "There is not a grandmother here tonight," he said in conclusion.

Dr. Katharine B. Davis gave a practical illustration of the value of clubs for women, saying that in the papers she prepared for the club to which she belonged had passed her for all literary work in Vassar College. She made the women laugh in telling the exciting events of her first club convention, when she was overcome by the beauty of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst's dress, had the joy of being introduced to P. T. Barnum, and met Miss Grace Dodge.

Mr. Adamson make a short speech of welcome to the women, and they were welcomed in turn by the Presidents of the three organizations inviting the General Federation to New York, Mrs. Albert H. Hildreth, President of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Benjamin Prince, President of Sorosis, known as the mother of clubs, and Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, President of the New York City Federation.

Mrs. Pennybacker, in response to the greetings of welcome, told of the value of clubs as she had seen in her official visits to the clubs in all the States in the Union, formed of all kinds and conditions of women. She described the women of the clubs in saying:

"We have among us the rich and the poor, the learned and unlearned, the progressive and the conservative. The true clubwoman never boasts of wealth or apologizes for poverty, is never vain of knowledge nor humiliated by honest ignorance, is never rash in her progressiveness nor selfish in her conservatism."

The final address of the evening was by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who told of the "Advancement of Womanhood."

Difficulty Handling Crowd.

There was a considerable crush in the final departure of the women from the armory, though numbers of the 9,000 who packed the great auditorium had left early. But the crush at the end was nothing to that at the beginning. It seemed that most of the 9,000 women —including many club husbands, though they were almost lost to view among the women—had tried to reach the armory at exactly the same moment. Many of them tried vainly from 7:30 o'clock to 8:30 to get in.

The police said the trouble was partially due to the first few hundred or thousand women who entered the building stopping in the aisles to talk instead of taking their seats immediately. Reserves from the Sixty-seventh Police Station were called out when, following this, the firemen had ordered the side doors closed and the crowd outside became concentrated in dangerous numbers. The women were good natured and made humorous remarks to each other as the crowd gradually began to move and they were unavoidably separated.

"Good-bye," one would say, "if I never see you again."

"Tell my friends I died fighting," the other called back.

Meantime the policemen at the head of the steps were having fun on their own account.

"Come on slowly," they called. "Everybody welcome now. No badges or tickets needed."

"They'll have to have an overflow meeting out here pretty soon," said one of the club women who might have been a grandmother if, as the Governor said, the days of grandmothers were not over.

Mrs. William Jennings Bryan was one of the guests on the platform last evening. She is a guest for the entire convention and has said that she will endeavor to attend all the meetings.

LONELY HUSBANDS IN CLOVER.

Members of Women's Clubs Auxiliary Not Very Lonesome.

A secret meeting of the Executive Committee of the "Lonely Man's Club" an auxiliary of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, was held yesterday in the—"Sh!" said the Chairman, "don't name the room, or they might bring it up in that convention of 20,000 wives. Just say it was held in one of the auxiliary council chambers in the Hotel Astor."

It was the opinion of all the committeemen that since they had told their wives on Tuesday that they had spent the time at the Aquarium while the women were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, they ought to make up for the "sacrifice" by secretly attending the Fashion Show at the Madison Square Garden today, this being Bathing Suit Day—but of course, none of the men knew that.

"Say, what's a dolphin look like?" asked a nervous little man who sat behind a large amber-colored "—" Please call them vases," said the Chairman. "I told my wife I'd been to the Aquarium, and she says, 'What'd you see?' and I says, 'I saw a dolphin,' and says, 'It's something like a lobster,' says It's something like a lobster,' And now she's going down to the Aquarium herself. And then she says, 'Why do they call it the Aquarium? Do they have water and fish there? and then I replies absent-mindedly, 'Yes, very fine water, very fine, and some amiable fish too,' but that's as far as I got."

It was said that the women's auxiliary, "The Lonely Man's Club," had council chambers in towns and cities of almost every State—except Kansas, Oregon and three or four others. All the council chambers conform to the same style of architecture. There are a few round tables for conference purposes and there is generally a long mirror on one side. Some of the officers are dressed partly in white. Hotel men and ushers in the convention rooms said that the 1,000 members of the auxiliary organization had evolved some queer questions.

"Is there a picture show near the hotel where I can spend an hour while I'm waiting for my wife?" is one. And another: "Is there any place around this hotel where there are no women delegates?" One more, and this was put to a call boy in the auxiliary council chamber of the "Lonely Man's Club": Do you think you can go out and tell my wife without smiling that I'm not in here?"

Seeing "Doc" Turner, he of the long flowing locks, and one of the lonely husbands near the entrance to the auxiliary chamber apparently rubbing noses like two Patagonians or Thibetians saying: "How do you do?" a stranger asked whether the man had always been used to greeting his friends in that manner.

"Sh!" says "Doc." "He just asked me an important and touching question. Don't say anything about it. Nobody will ever know it, even his wife. I sent him back to chew a lemon rind; then I'll give him some mints."

All the men were around yesterday, because the women had not yet begun the convention in earnest. The corridor benches were lined with men whose glances were nervous and shifty. They jumped whenever a call boy came through calling a name much like their own. But not a wrist watch has been seen.

Herschel T. Smith, the only "mere man" delegate to the convention, who is described as the "guardian angel" of all the women's clubs in Fulton, Ky., weighs about 200 pounds. He was at several meetings and luncheons yesterday and walked about among the women just as if he "belonged."

"He does belong," said Mrs. C. W. Dean, Chairman of the Welcome Committee. "He can go anywhere he likes, and you can, too. We are not going to throw any of the men out. Nor are we going to pass a rule excluding men delegates hereafter. The ideal women's club is for both men and women. That is what we want. We can't get along without the men, and we don't want to try."

Mrs. E. S. Osborne, Chairman of the Lost and Found Committee, said that only one husband had been listed with her, and he was quickly redeemed by a "dear little Ohio woman who wanted to go out on a shopping tour."

All the members of the Hospitality Committee, who run the branch "Husbands' Committee," said they thought the men were "awfully nice; just perfectly lovely."

MRS. HAMMOND A HOSTESS.

Prominent Federation Delegates Her Guests at Astor Luncheon.

Not all the distinguished guests invited were present at the big luncheon given by Mrs. John Hays Hammond in the Rose Room of the Hotel Astor yesterday, but there were many of them including the State President, members of the General Federation Board and the Local Biennial Board. Mrs. William Grant Brown, Chairman of the Biennial Board, acted as assistant hostess. Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, the California candidate for the Presidency, was not among the guests yesterday, but Mrs. Samuel Sneath, the Ohio Presidential candidate, sat as the Federation's First Vice President at the guest table.

"It was nothing at all, I was not an officer," said Mrs. Cowles yesterday when asked why her name was not on the list of guests. "Some of the papers did speak about it, I believe, but it is only a tempest in a teapot. If there was anything it was only an oversight."

"Mrs. Cowles is too big a woman to consider the omission," said one of Mrs. Cowles's friends who is interested in her candidacy. "I don't think she knew or thought anything about it, but of course there were women invited who were merely heads of committees and Mrs. Cowles has occupied important offices in the Federation for years. But this will not hurt her candidacy. It will help it rather."

Mrs. John Hays Hammond, the hostess, sat in the centre of a long table at one side of the Rose Room yesterday with Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, the General Federation President, on her right, and Mrs. William Howard Taft on her left. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt sent regrets, as did Miss Margaret Wilson, but Mrs. William Jennings Bryan was present and spoke on temperance and peace. Mrs. William Cumming Story, introduced as the mother of 92,000 daughters (D. A. R.'s), spoke on preparedness. Lady Aberdeen and Mrs. Pennybacker were also present and spoke.

At one end of the table sat Mrs. Arthur Dodge, the National Anti-Suffrage President, beside Miss Mary Garrett Hay, who has been called the "Big Boss" of suffrage. Mrs. Dodge and Miss Hay are old friends, but Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Honorary President of the National American Suffrage Association, to whom the anti-suffragists at times have devoted some of their literary efforts, and who was next to Miss Hay, did not know for a long time that the agreeable woman with whom she was talking was her political arch enemy.

Mrs. William H. Crocker of San Francisco, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Maude Wetmore, Mrs. Lindley Garrison were among the other guests. Mrs. Champ Clark sent a telegram of regret, as she was ill.

Mrs. Hammond, in her opening address, spoke of the "new strength" which was coming to women to help in the household of nations as they have previously helped in their own households. The women applauded when she said that they must have "unselfishness, devotion and a fixed, unswerving standard of righteousness. Let us join hearts and hands," she said, "to bring about more merciful and just methods of adjusting difficulties between nations."

Mrs. Bryan said that the question of international peace rested largely with the women of the world.

"We mothers understand the value of human life as no man can," she said. "We naturally are the ones to lead away from the political animosities of men which have been the cause of so much suffering and pain."

In speaking of temperance, she said: "Don't be afraid that I am going to air the eratic sentiments which I may be supposed to hold."

This was the first big social event of the federation convention. There was much talk yesterday after some of the council meetings of the morning of a dark horse who may capture the Presidency, and opinion pointed to Mrs. George Bass of Chicago. Mrs. Bass was Chairman of the Local Biennial Board in Chicago at the last convention of the federation, which met in that city, and she has been President of the Chicago Woman's Club, which is one of the biggest and best organized women clubs of the country.

DELEGATES INSIST ON STYLE.

Skirts Shortened to Conform with the Prevailing Fashion.

The secret of the short skirts the out-of-town club women are wearing has been revealed—they have shortened them themselves. The first thing that the club women noticed when they arrived in the city was the skirts the New York women were wearing—up to the ankles, up to the tops of the boots, and some even a little higher, while their own were a neat, tidy length—just escaping the pavement, sanitary and hygienic but not stylish. There were sewing bees in hotel rooms the first night the delegates began to arrive and there have been more and more of them as more and more women have come into the city—nearly every woman has been taking a tuck in her skirt.

There is another thing about the dress of the federation delegations—there is not a hoopskirt among them — not so much as a wire in a gown that has come from anywhere in the country, from Texas to Canada, or, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and as yet delegates have not seen anything important enough in hooped gowns in New York to invite them to make a change.

Indiana's Daughters to Receive.

The Daughters of Indiana of New York have invited all Indiana women to attend a reception to be held today in the Green Room of the Hotel McAlpin. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, President of the Daughters, will receive. She will be assisted by Mrs. Clarke Fairbanks, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs of Indiana, and Mrs. Albert H. Hildreth of Syracuse, President of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs. The reception will be from 3 to 6 P. M.

Women's Harbor Congress Meets.

The Woman's National River and Harbor Fifth Biennial Congress met in the college room of the Hotel Astor yesterday and elected officers. Mrs. Joseph M. Strout, Portland, Me., was re-elected President. The organization represents 2,000,000 women from forty-nine different States.

Woman Beheaded for Killing Three.

BERLIN, May 23, via London, May 24.—Henriette Holstein, wife of a Koenigsburg farmer, was executed here today for the triple murder of her husband, daughter, and stepson by arsenic. The execution was performed in the traditional manner by a headsman with a broadaxe.

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8 PLANTS MAKING OXYGEN

Plans for Nitrogen Factories Await Government's Decision on Its Own Proposed $20,000,000 Scheme.

L'air liquide, the liquid oxygen and liquid nitrogen produced from the air by a process invented by the French chemist, Georges Claude, and said to have been used by the Germans as their own invention in procuring basic products for explosives, is to be manufactured in this country in large quantities by a company which has purchased the American rights to the French patents and has been launched by men of wealth and standing.

The enterprise has been incorporated in this State as the Air Reduction Company with a capitalization of $2,500,000 preferred stock and 35,000 shares of common of no par value. Its largest stockholder is Percy A. Rockefeller, son of William Rockefeller and most enterprising of the younger generation of the Standard Oil families. Associated with him on the board of directors are Lorenzo Semple, counsel for the French Government and for many French corporations; R. C. Pruyn, President of the National Commercial Bank of Albany; W. T. P. Hollingsworth, for many years manager of the Westinghouse interests in Europe; Paul Delorme and M. Deschieres of France and Walter Birge of St. Louis.

Another large stockholder is Ambrose I. Monell, President of the International Nickel Company. The French directors represent the Société de l'Air Liquide, which has long produced the liquid oxygen and nitrogen in France and was the first company to apply M. Claude's inventions. The French society is a large stockholder in the American company.

The company has eight plants in operation, having acquired most of them from a manufacturing company in which the Rockefellers and Mr. Pruyn were interested. The existing plants are in Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Newark, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and Chicago, while seven others are in course of construction, and offices with a large force have been opened at 50 Broad Street, this city. Though the company has not been long in existence, it is already turning out liquid oxygen in large quantities.

Plants for the extraction of nitrogen from the air, for the conversion of nitrogen into cyanamid and production of nitrates by the Claude process may be begun at any time. But at present the directors await the action of Congress on the proposition to construct a $20,000,000 Government nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals. The extraction of nitrogen requires much more power than does the extraction of oxygen, and the nitrogen plants, if constructed, will be put up wherever cheap water power can be had. Plans for each nitrogen plant contemplate a capacity of at least 300,000 cubic feet daily.

"It amuses me to read of the German claims of extraordinary resourcefulness and inventiveness in the production of substitutes for the Chilean nitrates," said Mr. Semple. "As a matter of fact the Germans have simply confiscated plants built in their country by Frenchmen working under the Claude patents and have built other plants for operation under the same French inventions. It is French workmanship and French inventive genius that they are using against their enemies.

"In the year before the war Germany had in storage about 600,000 tons of Chilean nitrates. In the weeks immediately preceding hostilities she imported an additional 300,000 tons and her troops seized 100,000 tons stored at Antwerp. That seemed to be an abundant supply but it was woefully insufficient I am told, for instance, that in two days at Verdun more explosives were consumed than in the whole Franco-Prussian war. The country could hardly have continued the war had not French inventiveness been at her disposal.

"The French have used liquid nitrogen as well as oxygen extracted from the air in the manufacture of explosives. Liquid oxygen is a powerful ingredient in the hand grenades used in trench warfare and in the bombs dropped from aeroplanes."

The French Government took over all the plants of the Société de l'Air Liquide at the outbreak of the war and has utilized practically all of the products for military purposes. It is the design of the American company to supply the demand for industrial uses of nitrates and oxygen, as well as to sell whatever may be needed for the manufacture of explosives.

LAMAR IN TOMBS CELL.

Wolf of Wall Street Soon to Begin Two-Year Sentence.

The doors of the Tombs opened yesterday to receive David Lamar, and for the first time in his checkered career the elusive Wolf of Wall Street is locked up, not to answer to a charge but to serve a prison sentence. Smiling and self-composed he arrived at the Federal Building in the early afternoon and told United States Marshal McCarthy that he was ready to serve the two years in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, Ga., the sentence imposed upon him for impersonating Congressman Palmer of Pennsylvania.

The mandate of the United States Supreme Court arrived from Washington late on Tuesday and Lamar came from Washington on an early train yesterday, arriving about 8:30 A. M. He reported to the Federal Building in the morning, but no one was waiting at that time to take him in custody, so Lamar went to the Continental Hotel, where his wife is staying.

Lamar spent nearly all day arranging his business affairs and settling the details of releasing the $45,000 bail under which he has been at liberty.

Shortly after he reached the Tombs Lamar sent his resignation to the Democratic Club.

PROTEST FROM McCLELLAN.

Ex-Mayor Tells Princetonian He Is for Preparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 24.—Ex-Mayor George B. McClellan of New York refuses to take the Vice Presidency nomination on the "American Peace Party" platform. The rumor was published in the college paper, the Daily Princetonian yesterday, and today this answer from Professor McClellan appears:

Daily Princetonian: I see by your issue of May 23 that you have nominated me for the Vice Presidency on the ticket of the "newly formed" American Peace Party. While I appreciate the confidence you have shown me in "wishing" the Vice Presidency on me, I should feel even more complimented had you chosen some other party. The American Peace Party must be very "newly formed," for my most earnest efforts have failed to discover any trace of its existence. Besides I am not an American or any other kind of a "pacifist," but on the contrary, in the interests of national necessity and peace of real neutrality in the present world crisis, favor adequate military and naval preparedness for war. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

The Daily Princetonian, in printing Professor McClelland's letter, expressed regret for having published the item to which he referred.

S. B. SNOOK LIBRARY SOLD.

Fine Editions at Auction in the Anderson Galleries.

The sale of the library of the late Samuel B. Snook of Upper Montclair, N. J., and other consignments, was begun yesterday at the Anderson Galleries. The total for the day's session was $2,364.

Gabriel Weis paid the highest price, $247.50, for Catalogue No. 173, a large paper edition of "The Writings of Sir Walter Scott," by John G. Lockhart, and "The Country of Sir Walter Scott," by Charles S. Olcott, Riverside Press, Boston, 1912-13.

Other items, with their catalogue numbers, sold as follows:

3—Rare original edition of "An Impartial History of the War in America Betwewen Great Britain and her Colonies," London, 1789; Ernest Dressel North $67.50

29—Japan paper edition of "Don Quixote," by Cervantes ,translated by Thomas Shelton, New York, 1906; Gabriel Weis 103.00

33—Imperial set of the "Doctor Syntax Tours," all first editions; H. Malkan 95.00

49—"Romances" of Alexandre Dumas, D'Artagnan edition; F. W. Morris... 85.00

145—"Complete Works of Thomas Nelson Page," with author's autograph; Gabriel Weis 78.00

148—Imperial edition on Japan paper of "The Works of Gilbert Parker"; Gabriel Weis 112.00

The sale will be continued today.

Acknowledgment.

THE TIMES has received a contribution of $5 from Joseph Gantz for the relief of Mrs. Mary Campbell, a widow, with eight children, for whom the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities appeals for aid.

PLEA FOR AID FOR SERBIA.

Red Cross Nurse Asks Funds for Hospital at Saloniki.

An appeal for funds to be used in the foundation of a new Franco-Serbian Hospital at Saloniki, Greece, was made yesterday at the home of Mrs. Helen [illegible] Jenkins at 252 Madison Avenue, by Miss Mary E. Gladwin, who has recently returned from Serbia, where she served in Belgrade with the American Red Cross unit.

Miss Gladwin related her experiences, which included two invasions of Serbia, the first time when she saw the Austrians driven back within fourteen days and the last time when Serbia as a nation was wiped out. She pleaded for the funds because, as she said, Serbia would again be a nation in spite of all.

"I ask you people," said Miss Gladwin, "to save for the future this splendid race to inhabit a free Serbia. Serbia is not dead in spite of all that may be said, and some day she will again take her place among the free nations of the earth."

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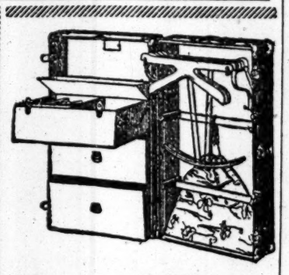

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Extraordinary Enlistment Posters — Historic and artistic posters issued by the British to stimulate enlistments; two new posters.

Four Beautiful Vienna Women—Four of the Most Beautiful Women of Vienna in War Work; lovely pictures of lovely creatures.

New British Academy Exhibition Paintings — Interesting canvases on view at the new British Academy Exhibition; Mater Dolorosa Belgica; Mothers of Heroes; Edith Cavell.

Austrian and Russian Peasants — Official Austrian photograph of Austrian Uhlans on Russian territory; remarkable composition; a picture to be framed.

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